

Original: English / French / Spanish

**Annual Reports of CPCs /
Rapports annuels des CPC /
Informes anuales de las CPC**

This document contains the Annual Reports listed below that were received from the Contracting Parties. It should be noted that Compliance Tables/Forms that were submitted with the Annual Reports will form part of other COC meeting documents.

Le présent document contient les Rapports annuels énumérés ci-dessous qui ont été reçus des Parties contractantes. Il convient de noter que les Tableaux/Formulaires d'application soumis avec les Rapports annuels feront partie d'autres documents pour la réunion du Comité d'Application.

Este documento contiene los Informes anuales que se enumeran a continuación y que fueron enviados por las Partes contratantes. Cabe señalar que las Tablas/Formularios de cumplimiento que fueron enviadas con los Informes anuales formarán parte de otros documentos COC de la reunión.

ANN-001/2026	Albania
ANN-002/2026	Algeria
ANN-003/2026	Angola
ANN-004/2026	Belize
ANN-005/2026	Brazil
ANN-006/2026	Cabo Verde
ANN-007/2026	Canada
ANN-008/2026	China (P.R.)
ANN-009/2026	Costa Rica
ANN-010/2026	Côte d'Ivoire
ANN-011/2026	Curaçao
ANN-012/2026	Egypt
ANN-013/2026	El Salvador
ANN-014/2026	EU
ANN-015/2026	France (SPM)
ANN-016/2026	Gabon
ANN-017/2026	The Gambia
ANN-018/2026	Ghana
ANN-019/2026	Grenada
ANN-020/2026	Guatemala
ANN-021/2026	Guinea-Bissau
ANN-022/2026	Guinea (Rep.)
ANN-023/2026	Iceland
ANN-024/2026	Japan
ANN-025/2026	Korea (Rep.)
ANN-026/2026	Liberia
ANN-027/2026	Mauritania
ANN-028/2026	Mexico
ANN-029/2026	Morocco
ANN-030/2026	Namibia

ANN-031/2026	Nicaragua
ANN-032/2026	Nigeria
ANN-033/2026	Norway
ANN-034/2026	Panama
ANN-035/2026	Philippines
ANN-036/2026	Russia
ANN-037/2026	SVG
ANN-038/2026	Senegal
ANN-039/2026	Sierra Leone
ANN-040/2026	South Africa
ANN-041/2026	Togo
ANN-042/2026	Tunisia
ANN-043/2026	Türkiye
ANN-044/2026	United Kingdom
ANN-045/2026	United States
ANN-046/2026	Uruguay
ANN-047/2026	Venezuela
ANN-048/2026	Bolivia
ANN-049/2026	Chinese Taipei
ANN-050/2026	Suriname

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALBANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALBANIA**

SUMMARY

The total catch of marine fisheries in Albania during 2025 was 5,047 metric tons, of which the total bluefin tuna catch amounted to 262.06 metric tons, representing 5.2% of the total catch. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiners, and the fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The bluefin tuna fishing season started on 26 May 2025 and ended on 23 June 2025. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through bylaws, regulations, and Ministerial Orders implementing the relevant ICCAT regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

The total catch of marine fisheries in Albania during 2025 was 5,047 metric tons, of which the total bluefin tuna catch amounted to 262.06 metric tons, representing 5.2% of the total catch. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiners, and the fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The bluefin tuna fishing season started on 26 May 2025 and ended on 23 June 2025. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through bylaws, regulations, and Ministerial Orders implementing the relevant ICCAT regulations.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The total bluefin tuna catch by Albania during 2025 was 262.06 metric tons.

Albania does not exercise any other fishing methods (longline, harpoons, traps, etc.) nor catch other species (SWO, BET, ALB, etc.).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued bluefin tuna fishing authorizations to two purse seiner fishing vessels in 2025, in accordance with national legislation and relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners have an overall length of 41 m and 28 m, respectively. Both fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

The fishing season in 2025 started on 26 May and ended on 23 June 2025 due to quota utilization. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All fish caught by the purse seiners were transported alive to tuna farming facilities in Albania.

No interactions with whale sharks occurred during purse seine operations in 2025.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Research

A National Observer Programme is not in place, and no scientific research programme was undertaken during 2025 for BFT. Albania does not authorize recreational BFT fishing and does not issue permits for recreational or sport fishing regarding BFT or other tuna-like species. Albania does not exercise any other fishing methods (longline, harpoons, traps, etc.) nor catch other species (SWO, BET, ALB, etc.). The entire national quota for 2025 was transferred alive to tuna farming facilities in Albania.

The use of all modified drift nets has been prohibited since 2012 to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards of shark species, marine mammals, and sea turtles. In addition to establishing technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, marine mammals, and sea turtles, through Law No. 80/2017, Albania amended Law No. 64/2012 “On Fisheries” with a view to adopting the required management measures for the incidental catch of vulnerable species and reducing by-catch rates across its fishing fleet.

Since 2019, Albania has implemented and continues to implement a by-catch and discards monitoring programme through observers on board fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in the Adriatic Sea), with the support of the GFCM. This programme aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species. Albania also approved Ministerial Order No. 150/2022 “On the mitigation of fisheries impacts for the conservation of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs”, in accordance with the implementation of the respective GFCM Recommendations 44/2021/13-14-15-16, “On the mitigation of fisheries impacts for the conservation of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs in the Mediterranean Sea.”

1.2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessels. Task 1 and Task 2 data were reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. During the harvesting period, our observers collected data regarding farm sampling, and these data were provided to SRCS.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to the relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, Albania has transposed into national legislation all applicable ICCAT Recommendations on BFT. Fishing for bluefin tuna is regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through the respective Order of the Minister No. 140/2025, “On the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 24-05 amending Recommendation 22-08 on the establishment of a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.”

Albania also implemented, through Order of the Minister No. 933/2025, “On the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 23-12 on the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) caught in fishing activities within the ICCAT Convention Area”, conservation measures for whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) interacting with ICCAT fisheries. The Order of the Minister prohibits the retention, transshipment, and landing of whale sharks and requires fishing vessels to take appropriate measures to ensure their safe release when incidentally caught. It also prohibits purse-seine vessels from setting on tuna schools associated with a whale shark when the animal is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and establishes reporting requirements for interactions with whale sharks.

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

No technical difficulties were encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

BFT farming activities were initiated in 2021. Albania has adopted all pertinent ICCAT Recommendations into its national legislation and the CPC Albania has applied its best efforts to ensure the proper governance of this new sector, with the understanding that, where necessary, it will have the support of the Secretariat.

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	2026-09-11	E26-10395.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-08-19	I26-001310.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-08-18	I26-001306.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-08-18	I26-001307.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-08-19	I26-001312.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-08-20	I26-001326.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-07-16	No scientific tagging (conventional or electronic) surveys in place in Albania.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-16	No opportunistic conventional tagging made by Albania.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-16	No electronic tagging made by Albania.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-16	Observer program is focused on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in Adriatic Sea.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania has Observer program data on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in the Adriatic Sea.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes	2026-07-16	There are no Albanian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. No data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.	
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	2026-07-16	Albania do not authorize any fishing vessels to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-09-11		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2026-08-18	126-001323.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes in its two purse seiner for catching BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research.	
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	Yes	2026-08-18	Albania does not conduct a sport catch-and-release fishery, and does not provide any Report on the scientific activities.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2026-07-16	There is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-16	There is no fishing activities related on North Atlantic blue shark in Albania.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-16	There is no fishing activities related on South Atlantic blue shark in Albania.	
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	2026-07-16	There is no fishing activities related on North Atlantic blue shark in Albania.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2026-07-16	There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2026-07-16	There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes	2026-07-16	There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2026-07-16	Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic", "Guide of Albanian birds", "Fisher Guide for sea turtles".	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiner vessels. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessels.	
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	2026-07-16	There is no seabird incidental catch reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania started since 2019 and continue the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-07-16	By article 30 of the Law No. 64/2012 "On fisheries", as amended: 2. Masters of fishing vessels shall immediately release seabirds caught incidentally by fishing gear. 3. As far as possible, specimens of species referred to in letters "a" to "dh" and "ë" to "h" of paragraph 1 of this Article caught incidentally by fishing gear shall be handled with care on board the fishing vessel and shall be released alive and unharmed into the water. 4. Masters of fishing vessels shall not land the	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				above species, except in cases where they are part of an approved rescue and protection programme or where it is necessary to enable them to recover when injured, after the inspectorate covering the fishing area has been informed before the fishing vessel enters port.	
S:SW001	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-07-16	There is no SWO-N catch reported.	
S:SW002	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes	2026-07-16	There is no SWO-N catch reported.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-11	E26-10395.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Albania implemented ICCAT Rec 25-04 with the Ministerial Order No. 131/2026 "Implementing ICCAT Recommendation 25-04 replacing recommendation 24-05 establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the mediterranean http://qbz.gov.al/eli/urder/2026/02/09/131 .	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-31	E26-09666.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipments with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipments with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipments with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to transship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2021-03-09	No new designated ports since time of reporting.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		At least 3 working days before the estimated time of arrival at the port.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector	Yes		Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements/agreements.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		exchange program designed to promote cooperation				
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2026-08-31	No inspections were carried out in Albanian designated ports in relation to landing or transshipment operations by foreign fishing vessels. No foreign fishing vessels (FFVs) landed or transshipped fish in Albanian designated ports, nor did any FFV request authorization to carry out such operations.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Albania 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		Albania 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	2026-04-30	Albania reported CP01-VessLst and CP01-VessLst other vessels.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Albania has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Albania has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There are no nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Albania has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Albania 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		National authority responsible for at-sea inspection in territorial waters and farming activities are: Directorate of Fisheries, Fisheries Inspectorate, Border Police, Coast Guard.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Albania is not 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	2021-04-08	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Albania do not have any observer incident report.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2025-09-08	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Albania do not authorize any carrier vessel to provide at sea supplies.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen	Yes		No incidents or other events in this matter.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC				
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2022-05-24	No changes since that time and no new farm.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2026-08-19	E26-09292.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2026-08-19	E26-09292.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2026-08-19	E26-09292.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2026-02-12	Albania does not have Bluefin tuna traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-02-12	registration number E26-01257.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2026-02-12	registration number E26-01257.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		Albania did not modify its fishing plan.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		Minister order No. 140 dated 13/02/2025 "For the implementation of the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a Multi annual Management Plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 24-05)".	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-08-19	I26-001310.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2026-04-30	I26-000466-F001.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2026-04-30	I26-000459.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes	2026-04-30	2026-002	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		VMS system in place since 2011.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		With the financial support of the EU, Albania has two patrol vessels, 10 m length for patrolling territorial waters. There are two patrol vessels: DSHPA 1 (call sign: ZAD L3) and DSHPA 2 (call sign ZAD L4).	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2017-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2026-06-04		
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		Albania hasn't participated in any JIS activity in 2025.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2026-02-12	Registration number E26-01257.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-02-12	Registration number E26-01257.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2026-06-04	Registration number: E26-06351.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2026-06-04		
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-06-18		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Albania does not conduct a sport catch-and-release fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-08-31	E26-09659.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2025-12-17	No changes since that time.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2025-12-17	No changes since that time.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		There have been no changes since the last submission by Albania.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiners and BFT is transfer alive in the cage farming.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		Albania has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Albania has only three cages in its farm caged with fish.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Albania does not participate in REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes		Albania doesn't perform fishing activities concerning western Atlantic BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		No vessels flagged Albania fished for BET/YFT/SKJ species in the previous years.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Albania 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)	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Albania does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TR011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TR013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TR014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TR015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TR017	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TR018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TR017	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TR019	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TR020	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targeting SWO-MD	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to catch SWO-MD.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		Albania does not authorize any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MD.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED and hence has no specific closed period.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		There are two patrol vessels: DSHPA 1 (call sign: ZAD L3) and DSHPA 2 (call sign ZAD L4).	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		No changes since last transmission.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch N-SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch S-SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of N-SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of S-SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Albania does not participate in JIS for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plan to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to use traplines.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MD-ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-N.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of N-ALB onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of S-ALB onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch ALB-MD.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch ALB-MD.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch ALB-MD.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2023-08-14	No changes since that time.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not carry out BUM/WHM/SPF fisheries.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-08-31	E26-09659.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not have any catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako to report.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Information transmitted in the annual report and Shark Checksheet.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	2026-07-16	The Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles and their Habitats in Albania was adopted through a Ministerial Order No. 596, 22.11.2012 and 150/2022 Albania, also approved the Ministerial Order 150/2022 "On the mitigation of fisheries impact for the conservation of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs" as per implementation of respective Rec GFCM 44/2021/13-14-15-16.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2026-07-16	By article 37 paragraph "f" of Law 64/2012 "on Fisheries", amended: The deliberate catching, retention on board of boats or vessels, transboarding, intentional landing and marketing or consumption, at any time, area and using any type of gear, is prohibited for the following aquatic organisms: f) marine mammals – (whales, dolphins, seals).	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2026-07-16	No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes	2026-07-16	Albania have not lodged an objection to any of ICCAT Recommendations.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ARGELIA**

SUMMARY

Le présent rapport annuel fournit un aperçu des activités de l'Algérie relatives à la gestion, la conservation et l'exploitation durable des stocks de thonidés et espèces apparentées sous la compétence de l'ICCAT au cours de l'année 2026. Conformément aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en œuvre les mesures nationales nécessaires pour assurer le respect des quotas, le contrôle des captures, la traçabilité des produits, ainsi que le suivi des activités de pêche et d'aquaculture. L'Algérie ne mène aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest ou Nord, ses opérations étant limitées à la pêche et à l'engraissement du thon rouge dans la zone de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée, conformément aux allocations qui lui sont attribuées. Les prises annuelles déclarées par la flotte nationale concernent principalement les espèces suivantes : l'espadon : 471,400 (t) ; le thon rouge : 2043,015 (t) ; les thonidés mineurs : 1067,342 (t). Des données de captures de requins ont été collectées dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement il s'agit de : requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca » : 1,700 (t) ; requin renard « Alopias vulpinus » : 1,020 (t). La campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2025 s'est déroulée sur la période du 26 Mai au 1er juillet 2025 avec une flotte composée de 39 thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 24 et 42 mètres, La période de pêche a été prolongée pour l'Algérie par une période de dix (10) jours, et ce jusqu'au 11 juillet 2025 pour les deux groupes de pêche conjointe (JFO 2025-011 et JFO 2025-01) en raison des conditions météorologiques défavorables ayant affectés le déroulement des opérations de pêche, et ce conformément aux articles (28 et 29) de la recommandation ICCAT 24-05. Une quantité de 2043,015 tonnes a été capturée par six (06) groupes de pêche conjointe, totalisant seize (16) opérations de pêche, et 5 tonnes de prises accessoires sur un quota total ajusté de 2052,65 tonnes. Toutes les captures ont été transférées et déclarées conformément aux exigences du système électronique ICCAT. En matière d'échantillonnage et de contribution scientifique, l'Algérie a assuré la collecte de données biologiques, dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage qui se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte d'informations biologiques sur les captures de thon rouge et d'autres espèces ciblées. Les informations recueillies ont été transmises aux organes scientifiques de l'ICCAT afin de contribuer aux évaluations de stocks et à l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport annuel fournit un aperçu des activités de l'Algérie relatives à la gestion, la conservation et l'exploitation durable des stocks de thonidés et espèces apparentées sous la compétence de l'ICCAT au cours de l'année 2026. Conformément aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en œuvre les mesures nationales nécessaires pour assurer le respect des quotas, le contrôle des captures, la traçabilité des produits, ainsi que le suivi des activités de pêche et d'aquaculture. L'Algérie ne mène aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest ou Nord, ses opérations étant limitées à la pêche et à l'engraissement du thon rouge dans la zone de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée, conformément aux allocations qui lui sont attribuées. Les prises annuelles déclarées par la flotte nationale concernent principalement les espèces suivantes : l'espadon : 471,400 (t) ; le thon rouge : 2043,015 (t) ; les thonidés mineurs : 1067,342 (t). Des données de captures de requins ont été collectées dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement il s'agit de : requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca » : 1,700 (t) ; requin renard « Alopias vulpinus » : 1,020 (t). La campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2025 s'est déroulée sur la période du 26 Mai au 1er juillet 2025 avec une flotte composée de 39 thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 24 et 42 mètres, La période de pêche a été prolongée pour l'Algérie par une période de dix (10) jours, et ce jusqu'au 11 juillet 2025 pour les deux groupes de pêche conjointe (JFO 2025-011 et JFO 2025-01) en raison des conditions météorologiques défavorables ayant affectés le déroulement des opérations de pêche, et ce conformément aux articles (28 et 29) de la recommandation ICCAT 24-05. Une

quantité de 2043,015 tonnes a été capturé par six (06) groupes de pêche conjointe, totalisant seize (16) opérations de pêche, et 5 tonnes de prises accessoires sur un quota total ajusté de 2052,65 tonnes. Toutes les captures ont été transférées et déclarées conformément aux exigences du système électronique ICCAT. En matière d'échantillonnage et de contribution scientifique, l'Algérie a assuré la collecte de données biologiques, dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage qui se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte d'informations biologiques sur les captures de thon rouge et d'autres espèces ciblées. Les informations recueillies ont été transmises aux organes scientifiques de l'ICCAT afin de contribuer aux évaluations de stocks et à l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques.

RESUMEN

Le présent rapport annuel fournit un aperçu des activités de l'Algérie relatives à la gestion, la conservation et l'exploitation durable des stocks de thonidés et espèces apparentées sous la compétence de l'ICCAT au cours de l'année 2026. Conformément aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en œuvre les mesures nationales nécessaires pour assurer le respect des quotas, le contrôle des captures, la traçabilité des produits, ainsi que le suivi des activités de pêche et d'aquaculture. L'Algérie ne mène aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest ou Nord, ses opérations étant limitées à la pêche et à l'engraissement du thon rouge dans la zone de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée, conformément aux allocations qui lui sont attribuées. Les prises annuelles déclarées par la flotte nationale concernent principalement les espèces suivantes : l'espadon : 471,400 (t) ; le thon rouge : 2043,015 (t) ; les thonidés mineurs : 1067,342 (t). Des données de captures de requins ont été collectées dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement il s'agit de : requin à peau bleue « *Prionace glauca* » : 1,700 (t) ; requin renard « *Alopias vulpinus* » : 1,020 (t). La campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2025 s'est déroulée sur la période du 26 Mai au 1er juillet 2025 avec une flotte composée de 39 thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 24 et 42 mètres, La période de pêche a été prolongée pour l'Algérie par une période de dix (10) jours, et ce jusqu'au 11 juillet 2025 pour les deux groupes de pêche conjointe (JFO 2025-011 et JFO 2025-01) en raison des conditions météorologiques défavorables ayant affectés le déroulement des opérations de pêche, et ce conformément aux articles (28 et 29) de la recommandation ICCAT 24-05. Une quantité de 2043,015 tonnes a été capturé par six (06) groupes de pêche conjointe, totalisant seize (16) opérations de pêche, et 5 tonnes de prises accessoires sur un quota total ajusté de 2052,65 tonnes. Toutes les captures ont été transférées et déclarées conformément aux exigences du système électronique ICCAT. En matière d'échantillonnage et de contribution scientifique, l'Algérie a assuré la collecte de données biologiques, dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage qui se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte d'informations biologiques sur les captures de thon rouge et d'autres espèces ciblées. Les informations recueillies ont été transmises aux organes scientifiques de l'ICCAT afin de contribuer aux évaluations de stocks et à l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2025, les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines sont réparties comme suit :

Thon rouge	2043,015 Tonnes capturées, plus (+) 5 tonnes de prises accessoires.
Espadon	471,4 Tonnes
Thonidés mineurs	1067,342 Tonnes
Requins à peau bleue	1,7 Tonnes
Requins renard	1,02 Tonne

Conformément à la recommandation 16-05, la limite de capture d'espadon attribuée à l'Algérie pour l'année 2025, fixée à 472,33 tonnes, a été atteinte.

La pêche à l'espadon demeurant à caractère artisanal, la flottille palangrière intervient dans la zone côtière à l'intérieure des eaux sous-juridiction nationale, dont la durée des marées ne dépasse guère les 24h. Cette activité s'exerce par l'obtention d'une autorisation de pêche annuelle délivrée par l'Administration des pêches territorialement compétente, En tenant compte de la période de fermeture de pêche à l'espadon réglementaire, qui s'étale du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars (Arrêté du 25 Février 2018 Fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale).

Un contrôle et suivi rigoureux des captures d'espadon en termes des quantités débarquées et de la taille minimale marchande est opérationnel au niveau des ports de débarquement, cette opération est assurée par les inspecteurs de la pêche déployés le long du littoral qui veillent au respect de la réglementation en vigueur.

Le Service National des Garde-côtes (SNGC) assure la surveillance et le contrôle en mer dans ses missions de police des pêches.

Par ailleurs, il est important de signaler que le nombre de jours en mer est très réduit, car en plus de la fermeture biologique de cette pêcherie, cette activité est aussi impactée par les périodes de mauvaises conditions météorologiques qui engendrent l'inactivité de la flottille ciblant l'espadon par sa vocation artisanale.

Néanmoins, afin d'assurer la pérennité et la durabilité de cette ressource et de préserver ainsi les emplois y afférents, des campagnes de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation au profit des professionnels, portant sur l'intérêt de respect des mesures de gestion, une démarche alternative basée sur un programme de collaboration entre les scientifiques, les représentants de l'administration locale de la pêche et les professionnels à travers la chambre nationale de la pêche, permettant de recueillir les informations nécessaires et de fournir les échantillons biologiques, notamment les contenus stomacaux, les gonades et dans la mesure de possible les pièces osseuses qui serviront à réaliser des études sur la reproduction, la croissance et le régime alimentaire de cette espèce.

Cette approche participative est indispensable dans le contexte de la pêcherie espadonnière, d'autant qu'elle ne permet pas l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord, vue l'exiguïté de l'espace à bord de ces petites embarcations, s'ajoute à cela, le fait que tous les spécimens sont débarqués éviscérés au niveau des ports désignés.

Les thonidés mineurs représentés par cinq (5) espèces à savoir *Sarda sarda*, *Euthynnus alletteratus*, *Auxis rochei*, *Orcynopsis unicolor* et (*Thunnus alalunga*), les captures ont été effectuées à l'aide de différents types de métiers utilisant différents types d'engins à savoir, palangres, sennes. Les quantités capturées et enregistrées pour 2025 sont à hauteur de 1067,342 tonnes. Ces données ont été consignées au niveau des formulaires Tâche I, captures nominales ST02-T1NC et Tâche II, estimations des captures ST03-T2CE.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

La recherche est assurée par le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) qui est un organe d'appui à la décision de gestion pour la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, grâce aux résultats des études effectuées sur les pêcheries Algériennes ainsi au traitement et analyses des données collectées notamment pour l'espadon, les thonidés et les requins.

A travers ces annexes décentralisés, le CNRDPA en collaboration avec les directions de la pêche locales, diffuse les informations relatives aux pratiques de manipulations et remise à l'eau en toute sécurité et les pratiques de réanimations des tortues marines capturées accidentellement en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT suivant un programme complet de suivi et prise en charge des actions nécessaires et ceci conformément à la Recommandation 22-12.

Aussi, dans la cadre de la préservation des oiseaux et des tortues de mer, dans les pêcheries palangrières, le secteur de la pêche a renforcé la réglementation à travers une instruction relative à la mise en place des mesures visant le renforcement de la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines, par :

- vulgarisation et sensibilisation ;
- formation sur la manipulation des tortues marines ;

- collecte des données ;
- recherche et exploitation des données ;
- contrôle et veille.

Et cela conformément à instruction ministérielle N°19 du 22/10/2023 relative à la mise en place des mesures visant le renforcement de la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines.

S'agissant des requins, des données de captures sont rendues disponibles et communiqués à l'ICCAT, même si les requins répertoriés en Algérie ne font pas parties des espèces ciblées par la flottille commerciale, ces espèces n'ont pas de valeur commerciale importante. Les espèces de requins sont débarquées entières jamais dépourvues de leurs ailerons ni d'autres parties de leur corps.

1.2.1 Analyse de l'échantillonnage biologique pour les espèces échantillonnées sur la côte algérienne en 2025

Cette contribution porte sur l'analyse de la structure en taille et de la relation taille-poids de quatre espèces halieutiques : l'espadon, la bonite à dos rayé, l'albacore et le requin bleu. L'objectif est de caractériser la composition des captures selon les classes de taille et d'évaluer l'évolution du poids en fonction de la longueur des individus. La relation taille-poids constitue ainsi un indicateur important pour la caractérisation biologique et le suivi des ressources exploitées.

Espadon (Xiphias gladius) :

a) Structure en taille

La **figure 1** montre une distribution des individus de l'espadon comprise entre 80 et 200 cm. Les effectifs les plus importants sont observés autour de 115–120 cm, avec un maximum de 29 individus à 120 cm, suivi de 26 individus à 115 cm et 18 individus à 110 cm. La distribution devient ensuite moins régulière et les grands individus (>140 cm) sont moins représentés. Cette structure traduit nous renseigne sur une forte concentration des captures dans les classes de taille intermédiaires

b) Poids total par classe de taille

Le poids cumulé par classe augmente globalement avec la longueur, mais avec quelques fluctuations liées au nombre d'individus dans chaque classe. La contribution maximale est observée à 120 cm (552), suivie de 115 cm (410,4) et 135 cm (419,4). Une contribution importante apparaît également à 180 cm (406,8), malgré seulement 6 individus, ce qui montre l'influence importante de la taille individuelle sur le poids total (**figure 2**).

c) Relation taille-poids

La relation calculée à partir du poids moyen de chaque classe est : $W = 1.402 \times 10^{-5} * L^{2,94}$.

Avec : $R^2=0,958$

La valeur de $b = 2,947$ est très proche de 3. Elle indique une croissance pratiquement isométrique, puisque lorsque ($b = 3$), le poids augmente proportionnellement au cube de la longueur. La valeur élevée de ($R^2=0,958$) indique par ailleurs une très bonne adéquation entre la longueur et le poids moyen observé (**figure 3**).

Bonito (Auxis rochei) : Structure en taille

Le **tableau 1** reprend un résumé statistique des paramètres de taille de l'échantillon du bonito

La distribution montre une forte concentration des individus entre 35 et 40 cm. La classe 40 cm domine avec 198 individus (48,8 %), suivie de la classe 35 cm avec 159 individus (39,2 %). Les individus de 30 cm représentent 20 individus, tandis que ceux de 45 cm sont au nombre de 28 (**figure 4**).

L'albacore (Thunnus alalunga) : Structure en taille

La taille des individus varie de 70 à 90 cm. La classe de 75 cm est dominante avec 15 individus, suivie de 80 cm (12), 85 cm (10), 70 cm (9) et 90 cm (6) (**figure 5**).

Le requin bleu (Prionace glauca) : Structure de taille

La distribution de taille de du requin bleu montre une large gamme de tailles, comprise entre 80 et 200 cm. Les effectifs restent faibles dans l'ensemble. Les classes de 80, 90, 95, 135 et 170 cm présentent chacune 2 individus, tandis que les classes 110, 120, 175, 195 et 200 cm présentent un seul individu (**figure 6**).

Conclusion

L'analyse montre une variabilité importante de la structure en taille entre les quatre espèces, avec des classes dominantes différentes selon l'espèce. Les relations taille-poids présentent globalement un bon ajustement. Ces résultats fournissent des informations utiles pour la caractérisation biologique des captures et le suivi des ressources halieutiques, tout en soulignant l'importance de disposer de données individuelles longueur-poids pour obtenir des estimations plus robustes.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

L'Algérie a instauré depuis 2010, un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux, qui est modifié et complété à plusieurs reprises, afin de veiller à ce que toutes les mesures de gestion adoptées par l'ICCAT à travers les recommandations et résolutions soient appliquées, respectées et transposées dans la réglementation nationale.

A ce titre, et tenant compte de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations sont opérées au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Les dispositions de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national ont été abrogées par l'arrêté du 24 février 2022 fixant les conditions et les modalités de la pêche au thon rouge par les navires battant pavillon national. (Modifié et complété par l'arrêté signé le 30 avril 2026).

Ce nouveau texte réglementaire apporte des améliorations pour la gestion, l'encadrement et le suivi de l'exercice de la pêche au thon rouge et qui s'implémente aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT.

En application des dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT et de la législation et réglementation nationale en vigueur, en matière de contrôle, un contrôleur-observateur national relevant du ceps des inspecteur de l'Administration des pêches est embarqué à bord de chaque navire senneur autorisé à la pêche au thon rouge.

Le contrôleur-observateur veille à l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur notamment :

- Contrôler le navire thonier, dès son embarquement
- Suivre les opérations de pêche
- Contrôler le livre de bord, la conformité des informations consignés sur le carnet de pêche, les documents du transfert du thon rouge, le contenu des espaces de stockage des navires, le fonctionnement du VMS
- Et de réaliser toute autres tâches dans le cadre du respect de la réglementation en vigueur.

Aussi les observateurs nationaux veillent à interdire de mouiller intentionnellement des filets de senneurs sur un banc de thonidés dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT si un cétacé est observé dans ou au-dessus du banc de thonidés et cela en conformité à la (résolution 23-15).

Les opérations de transfert du filet de pêche vers la cage de transport sont enregistrées au moyen de caméra vidéo, tel qu'il est exigé dans le dispositif réglementaire régissant l'activité de pêche au thon rouge. Comme préconisé par la recommandation de l'ICCAT ainsi que la réglementation nationale en vigueur, les navires thoniers sont équipés d'une balise VMS, qui est restée active durant toute la campagne (05 jours avant et 05 jours après la campagne).

En matière d'inspection, les navires ayant participé à la campagne ont été inspectés au niveau des ports autorisés au débarquement par les inspecteurs de pêche des Directions de Pêche et des Production Halieutiques. Aussi, en application de la réglementation Algérienne, tout navire de pêche qui rentre au port doit faire l'objet d'inspection par les éléments du Service National des Garde Côtes, pour vérifier en outre, le respect de la législation et de la réglementation en matière de sécurité et de pêche. Il est à noter que les débarquements des produits de la pêche par des navires battant pavillon étranger est interdit par la réglementation nationale.

Il est à signaler aussi, que l'Algérie participe au programme d'inspection international (ICCAT) en mer durant la campagne de pêche au thon rouge en méditerranée et cela à travers le navire « GRINE BEKACEM », les résultats de se dépoilement en mer sont transmises au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

En ce qui concerne la pêche à l'espadon, il y a lieu de rappeler que cette activité est pratiquée d'une façon artisanale en Algérie, par des navires de type petits métiers, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 4.8 et 14 mètres.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a pris des dispositions pour renforcer le contrôle de débarquement au niveau des ports autorisés, d'où la présence des inspecteurs de pêche sur tous les ports de débarquement.

Par ailleurs la fermeture de la pêche à l'Espadon instaurée depuis 2010, a été réajustée en 2018 (arrêté du 25 février 2018 fixant la fermeture de la pêche à l'Espadon dans les eaux sous-juridiction nationale du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars de chaque année) et cela conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée,

En matière de développement de la pêche artisanale, une stratégie a été mise en place par le secteur de la pêche pour répondre au besoin de ce segment d'activité très important en termes de nombre de navires mais aussi en termes de nombre de pêcheurs activant dans cette filière dont des familles entières en dépendent économiquement.

Il y a lieu de noter que Le décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, exige des autorisations de pêche pour l'exploitation de la ressource halieutique, quel que soit le type et la longueur du navire de pêche.

Déclaration des exemptions prévues aux paragraphes 1 b) et 6 de la Rec. 22-12

« Les palangriers battants le pavillon Algérien opèrent uniquement dans les eaux sous-juridiction nationale ».

Il est à signaler que l'Algérie n'a pas capturé les espèces : Makaire bleu, makaire blanc et le makaire épée.

L'Algérie a mis les mesures pour la protection et la conservation des requins.

Comme cité dans le chapitre 2 ci-dessus, pour la protection et la préservation des tortues marine, en plus du cadre réglementaire en vigueur l'Algérie a mis en œuvre en 2023 une instruction ministérielle pour renforcer les mesures existantes visant la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines, à cet effet, les structures et les établissements sous tutelle doivent prendre les mesures nécessaires pour œuvrer à la protection et la préservation des tortues marines et ceci conformément au contenu de la nouvelle instruction.

Il est demandé aux directeurs des chambres de la pêche et de l'aquaculture et aux directeurs de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, des wilayas littorales, de mettre en place un programme de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation périodique et continu, aux profits des marins pêcheurs, pour s'assurer de l'application des bonnes pratiques de manipulation des tortues marines prises accidentellement dans les engins de pêche. A ce titre, il est attendu à ce que les marins pêcheurs puissent :

- reconnaître les différentes espèces de tortues marines qui fréquentent les eaux algériennes ;
- auto-déclarer à l'administration de la pêche toute observation de tortue marine en mer, au niveau des ports et au niveau des sites d'échouage ;
- auto-déclarer les prises accidentelles des tortues marines dans les engins de pêche utilisés.
- coordonner avec le Centre national de Recherche et de développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture pour alimenter la base de données scientifique.
- mettre en place un programme de sensibilisation pour les pêcheurs à travers la diffusion des guides de bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des tortues marines capturées de manière accidentelle au cours de l'activité de pêche.
- intégrer la protection des tortues marines dans leurs programmes de sensibilisation.

Les directeurs des écoles et des instituts de formation sous tutelle doivent intégrer, dans les différents types de formation dispensés au métier de la pêche, la notion de préservation et de conservation des tortues marines.

Les bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des tortues marines capturées de manière accidentelle au cours d'activités de pêche ou après échouage : il s'agit du document mis en place par la FAO concernant la manipulation des tortues marines.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour mettre en œuvre et répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en place des systèmes et des programmes de suivi, d'observation, d'inspection et de collecte pour pouvoir répondre aux exigences et transmettre toutes les informations sollicitées par l'ICCAT.

L'Algérie mène un travail continu afin d'adapter ces programmes pour pouvoir répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2026-09-15		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui	2026-07-14		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2026-07-14		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui	2026-07-13		2026-07-15
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non		Aucune information pertinente.	
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non		Aucun campagne de marquage n'est opérée.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucune opposition ni récupération des marques conventionnelles.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques électroniques.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Non		Aucun changement n'est opéré depuis la dernière transmission.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Non applicable cette espèce n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Non		Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. La ferme d'engraissement enregistrée n'était pas encore en service durant l'exercice précédent.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Non applicable. La ferme d'engraissement enregistrée n'était pas encore en service durant l'exercice précédent.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Aucun changement n'est opéré d'uis la dernière transmission.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'est pas impliqué dans la capture du thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'est pas impliqué dans la capture du thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'est pas impliqué dans la capture du thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Non applicable. Pas de projet scientifique.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP informations.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, aucun system EMS appliqué en Algérie.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche des tropicaux en Algérie.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche sous DCP.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Les formulaires de la tâche 2 contiennent l'ensemble des informations concernant l'échantillonnage disponible.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Les formulaires de la tâche 2 contiennent l'ensemble des informations concernant l'échantillonnage disponible.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Aucune information pertinente.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Aucune information pertinente.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Aucune information pertinente.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		L'Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans les pêcheries ciblant le requin bleu de l'atlantique nord.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans les pêcheries ciblant le requin bleu de l'atlantique sud.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Non applicable espèce non ciblées.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Non applicable espèces non ciblées.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		L'information sur les éventuels échouages de ces espèces fait toujours l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux et le centre de recherche relevant du secteur de la pêche.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Mise en œuvre d'une instruction ministérielle N°19 du 22/10/2023 relative à la mise en place des mesures visant le renforcement de la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		Non applicable, aucune prise accessoire déclarée.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur la PARTIE I du rapport annuel.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur le rapport annuel.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêche dans l'Atlantique Nord.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Non		Aucune utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2026-08-13		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a affrété aucun navire.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a affrété aucun navire.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement - en mer	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ni réalisé de transbordement au port.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ni réalisé de transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Non applicable. Les palangriers pélagiques ne sont pas autorisés à transborder.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Non applicable. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée, L'Algérie n'a accordé aucun accès aux ports algériens pour les navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger.	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		Le point de contact pour recevoir les copies des rapports d'inspection a été communiqué dans le plans de pêche BFT.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précédent.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précédent.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précédent.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précédent.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précédent.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précédent.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu ce type d'accords bilatéraux.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Non		Non applicable, aucune activité d'inspection au port pour des navires étrangers n'a été effectuée.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a participé à aucun accord d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable, les navires de 20 mètres ou plus son des navires thoniers, la liste de tous les navires a été communiquée dans le formulaire CP01.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Non applicable. Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne réalise aucune pêche sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées de ses navires de pêche et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Aucune information sur des cas présumés de non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Aucune information sur des observations de navires.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant l'observation des ces navires.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection. L'autorité d'inspection a été déclarée dans le plan de pêche, d'inspection, d'élevage et de la gestion de la capacité de pêche.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas émis des mises à jour sur le programme EAP.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucun incident à signaler.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a récupéré aucun engin de pêche perdu.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Non applicable. Aucun engin de pêche n'a été signalé perdu.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas de tels contacts, actuellement le chef de la délégation nationale auprès de ICCAT est le seul contact ICCAT.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas de déclarations d'approvisionnement.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a aucun programme EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a aucun programme EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas émis des mises à jour sur le programme EAP.	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Non		Aucun incident a déclaré.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		Aucun changement signalé.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-02-15		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2026-02-15		
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Non		Aucune modification du plan de pêche.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Non		Non applicable. Aucune demande de ces documents n'a été formulée, l'Algérie a appliqué la REC 21-08 dès le début de la campagne.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2026-07-14		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2026-05-04		2026-06-27
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2026-05-05		2026-05-23
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Oui	2026-05-12		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Les informations transmises régulièrement durant la période citée par la recommandation ICCAT.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2025-02-15		
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui	2026-02-07		
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui	2026-06-15		
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui	2026-09-01		
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Non		Non applicable	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-15		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2026-06-08	15-06-2026 - 30-06-2026	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		L'Algérie n'exerce aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2026-07-13		
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas de pêcherie de thon rouge de l'Ouest.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a pas délivré des BCD en format concerné durant l'exercice en cours.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Non applicable, Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de l'Algérie.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant ces navires.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Les données ont été saisies directement par le biais du système eBCD, et les validations ont été effectuées par nos validateurs. De même pour l'enregistrements et les mise à jour. Rien à signaler.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Non applicable. La ferme d'engraissement du thon rouge enregistrée, n'était pas en service durant l'exercice précédent.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		L'Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans le projet pilote REM.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas débarqué de thon rouge de l'Atlantique du Nord.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas délivré d'autorisation de la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas capturé du thon obèse.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas exporté du thon obèse congelé.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas exporté du thon obèse congelé.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Non		Non applicable L'Algérie ne déploie pas de DCP pour capturer des thonidés tropicaux.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie ne capture pas de thons tropicaux (BET/YFT/SKJ)	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas le BET, SKJ, et YFT.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TRO17	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture pas les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Non		Non applicable à l'Algérie, les espèces concernées n'étant pas présentes dans ses pêcheries.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Non		Non applicable à l'Algérie, les espèces concernées n'étant pas présentes dans ses pêcheries.	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas de l'espadon.	
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-01-05		2026-01-22
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable. Aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		L'Algérie ne compte pas de navires sportifs/récratifs en vue de pêcher l'espadon de la Méditerranée opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Inclue dans le Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas les pêcheries d'espadon du Nord.	
	M:SW010	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Oui	2026-03-01		
	M:SW011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Oui	2025-11-02	24/01/2026, 21/04/2026, 26/07/2026	
	M:SW012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués.	
	M:SW013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue par des navires artisanaux dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.	
	M:SW014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.	
	M:SW015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Nord.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Sud.	
	M:SW017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas aux pêcheries de l'espadon de Nord.	
	M:SW018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas aux pêcheries de l'espadon de Nord.	
	M:SW019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-03-15		
	M:SW021	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Non		L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire de pêche utilisant la ligne de piégeage.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie a enregistré les captures accessoires du germon, et les a déclarés dans le formulaire données tache1 et tache 2 (Rec. 24-08).	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Nord.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Sud.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Nord.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Sud.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie n'autorise aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer le germon	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Algérie a enregistré les captures accessoires du germon, et les a déclarés dans le formulaire données tache1 et tache 2, (Rec. 24-08).	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Algérie a enregistré les captures accessoires du germon, et les déclarés dans le formulaire données tache1 et tache 2.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'est pas concernée par cette pêche.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas débarqué de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique du Nord.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Non		Non applicable à l'Algérie, les espèces concernées n'étant pas présentes dans ses pêcheries.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration ont été introduites dans une instruction ministérielle.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non		Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration ont été introduites dans une instruction ministérielle.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui	2025-09-15		
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document statistiques électronique de capture autre que le eBCD de l'ICCAT.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission	

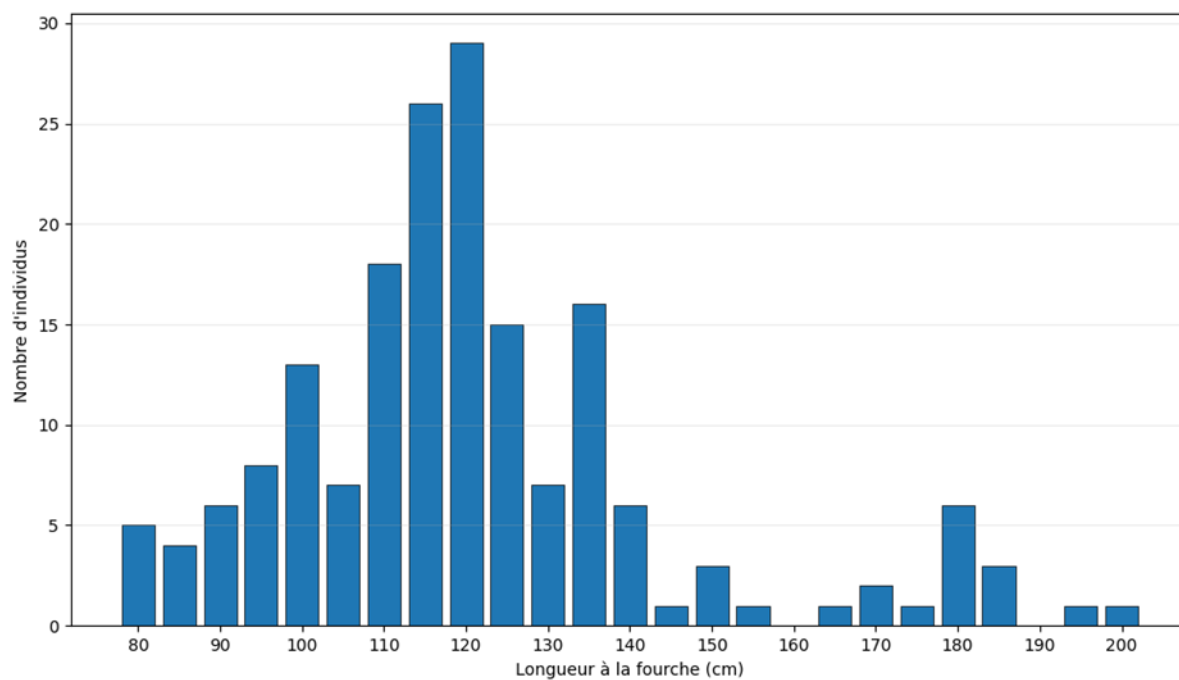


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.

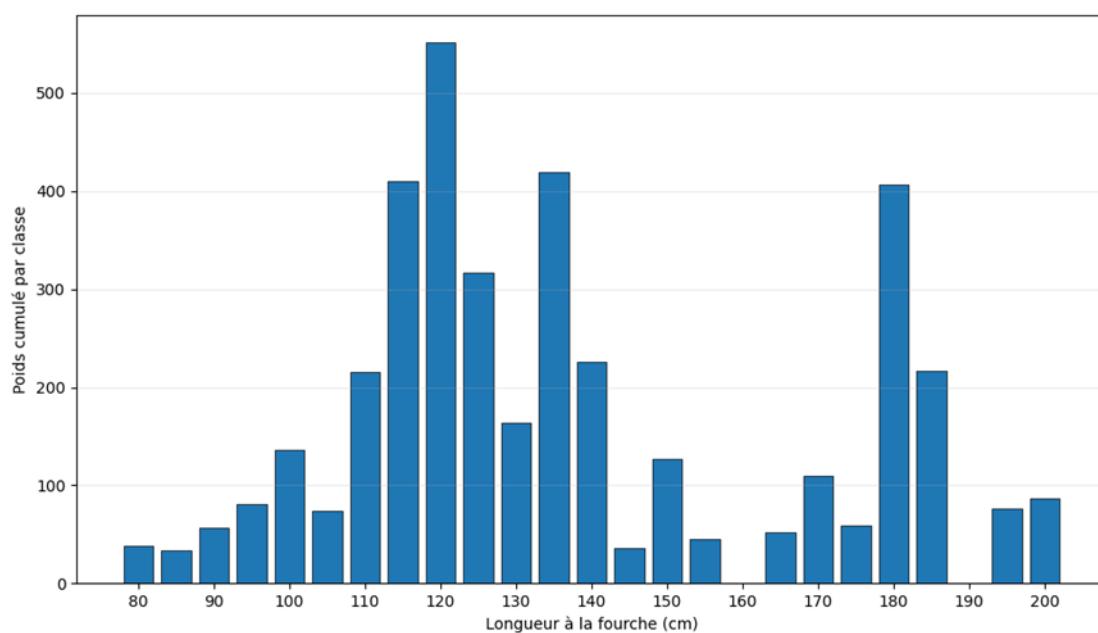


Figure 2. Poids cumulé des espadons en fonction de la classe de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.

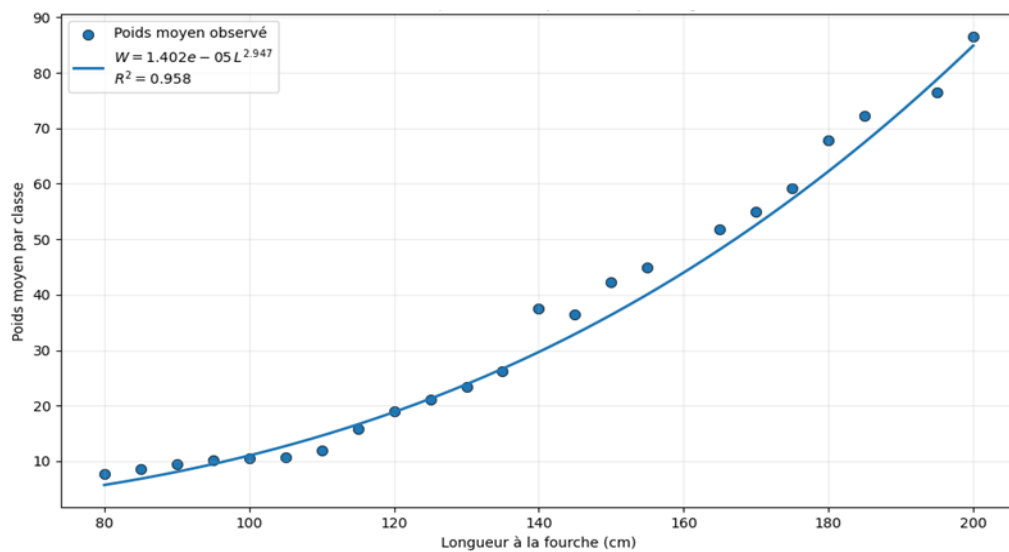


Figure 3. Relation taille poids de l'espadon *Xiphias gladius* capturé sur la côte algérienne en 2025

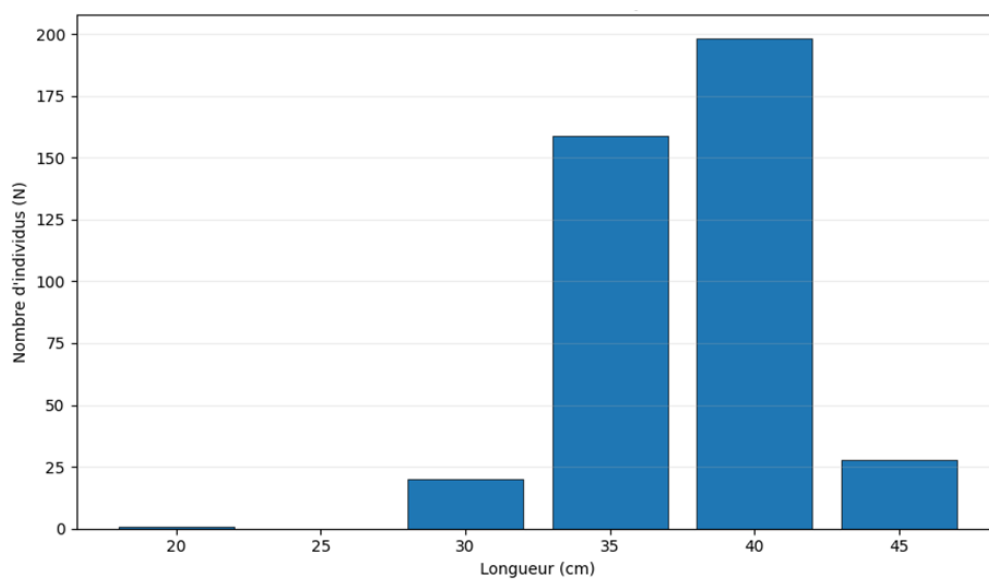


Figure 4. Structure en taille du Bonito (*Auxis rochei*).

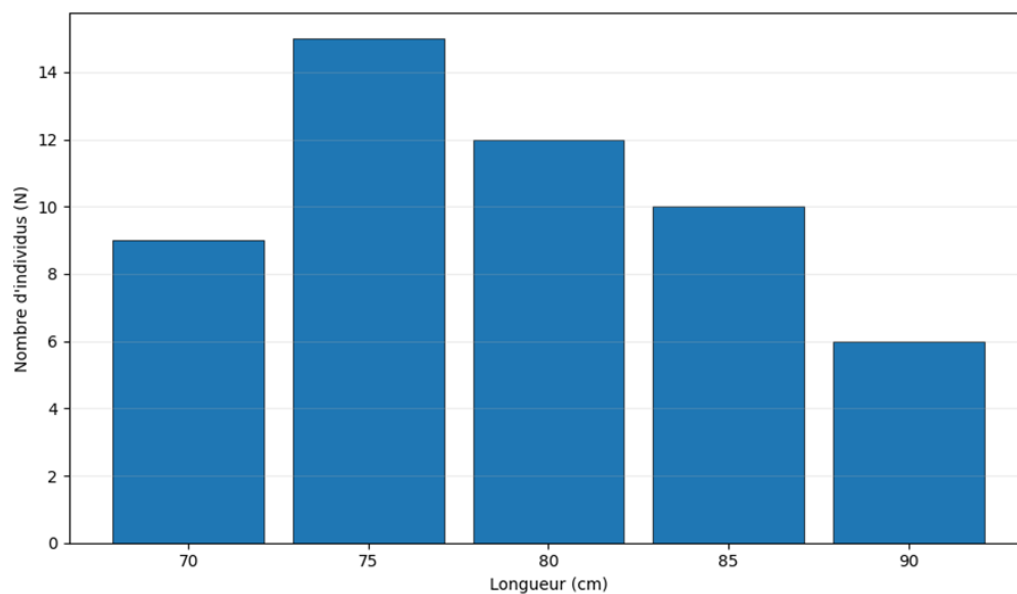


Figure 5. Structure de taille de l'albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)

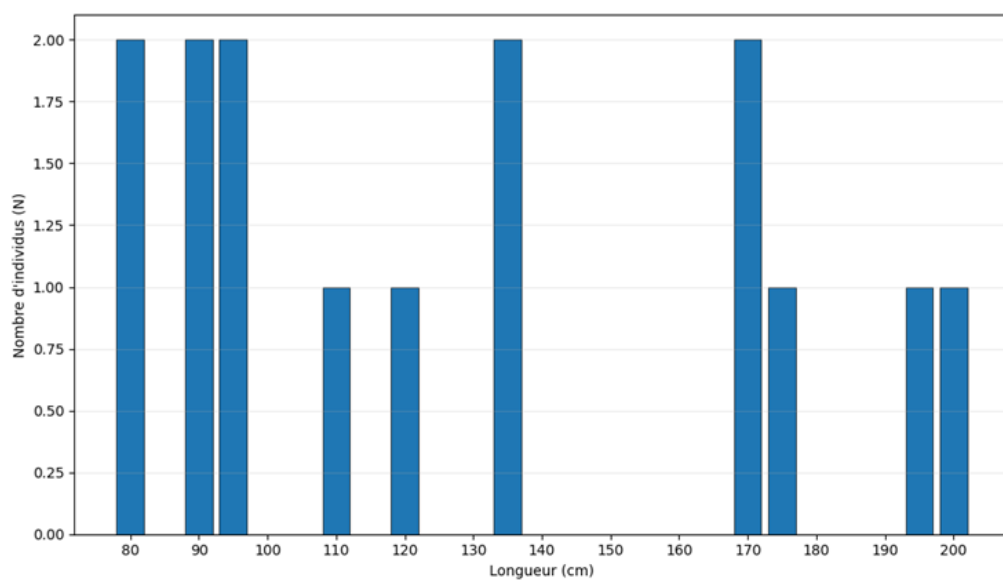


Figure 6. Structure en taille de *Prionace glauca*.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ANGOLA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ANGOLA
INFORME ANUAL DE ANGOLA**

SUMMARY

In 2025, fishing activities targeting tuna species, including large and small tuna and associated species, in Angolan territorial waters were carried out by one (1) industrial vessel and two hundred and fifty (250) artisanal vessels. These fishing activities resulted in a total reported catch of approximately 111,036 metric tons. The industrial vessel, which used longline fishing gear, reported a catch of approximately 85,417 metric tons, comprising 3,683 metric tons of (YFT) Yellowfin Tuna, 5,292 metric tons of (SWO) Swordfish, and 76,442 metric tons of (BSH) Blue Shark. Regarding artisanal fishing, hand-held fishing gear was used, resulting in an estimated catch of approximately 25,619 metric tons. In this fishery, a variety of tuna species have been recorded in the catches which included the following: 0.886 metric tons of (YFT) Yellowfin Tuna, 2,027 metric tons of (BET) Bigeye Tuna, 0,398 metric tons of (BON) Bonito, 9,228 metric tons of (KGM) King Mackerel, 2,973 metric tons of (SKJ) Skipjack tuna, 4,398 metric tons of (LTA) Little tuna Black Skipjack, 1,119 metric tons of (BRS) Serra Spain Mackerel, 1,617 metric tons of (BLT) Bullet Tuna, and 2,973 metric tons of (FRI) Frigate Tuna. This information was submitted to the Statistics Department by the established deadline. Within the Convention Zone, the species with the highest catches over the past three years have continued to be Yellowfin Tuna, Swordfish, and the associated species, Blue Shark. However, the data indicate that catches of Blue Shark have been higher than those of the target species.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2025, fishing activities targeting tuna species, including large and small tuna and associated species, in Angolan territorial waters were carried out by one (1) industrial vessel and two hundred and fifty (250) artisanal vessels. These fishing activities resulted in a total reported catch of approximately 111,036 metric tons. The industrial vessel, which used longline fishing gear, reported a catch of approximately 85,417 metric tons, comprising 3,683 metric tons of (YFT) Yellowfin Tuna, 5,292 metric tons of (SWO) Swordfish, and 76,442 metric tons of (BSH) Blue Shark. Regarding artisanal fishing, hand-held fishing gear was used, resulting in an estimated catch of approximately 25,619 metric tons. In this fishery, a variety of tuna species have been recorded in the catches which included the following: 0.886 metric tons of (YFT) Yellowfin Tuna, 2,027 metric tons of (BET) Bigeye Tuna, 0,398 metric tons of (BON) Bonito, 9,228 metric tons of (KGM) King Mackerel, 2,973 metric tons of (SKJ) Skipjack tuna, 4,398 metric tons of (LTA) Little tuna Black Skipjack, 1,119 metric tons of (BRS) Serra Spain Mackerel, 1,617 metric tons of (BLT) Bullet Tuna, and 2,973 metric tons of (FRI) Frigate Tuna. This information was submitted to the Statistics Department by the established deadline. Within the Convention Zone, the species with the highest catches over the past three years have continued to be Yellowfin Tuna, Swordfish, and the associated species, Blue Shark. However, the data indicate that catches of Blue Shark have been higher than those of the target species.

RESUMEN

In 2025, fishing activities targeting tuna species, including large and small tuna and associated species, in Angolan territorial waters were carried out by one (1) industrial vessel and two hundred and fifty (250) artisanal vessels. These fishing activities resulted in a total reported catch of approximately 111,036 metric tons. The industrial vessel, which used longline fishing gear, reported a catch of approximately 85,417 metric tons, comprising 3,683 metric tons of (YFT) Yellowfin Tuna, 5,292 metric tons of (SWO) Swordfish, and 76,442 metric tons of (BSH) Blue Shark. Regarding artisanal fishing, hand-held fishing gear was used, resulting in an estimated catch of approximately 25,619 metric tons. In this fishery, a variety of tuna species have been recorded in the catches which included the following: 0.886 metric tons of (YFT) Yellowfin Tuna, 2,027 metric tons of (BET) Bigeye Tuna, 0,398 metric tons of (BON) Bonito, 9,228 metric tons of (KGM) King Mackerel, 2,973 metric tons of (SKJ) Skipjack tuna, 4,398 metric tons of (LTA) Little tuna Black Skipjack, 1,119 metric tons of (BRS) Serra Spain Mackerel,

1,617 metric tons of (BLT) Bullet Tuna, and 2,973 metric tons of (FRI) Frigate Tuna. This information was submitted to the Statistics Department by the established deadline. Within the Convention Zone, the species with the highest catches over the past three years have continued to be Yellowfin Tuna, Swordfish, and the associated species, Blue Shark. However, the data indicate that catches of Blue Shark have been higher than those of the target species.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The National Directorate of Marine Resources (DNRM) manages vessels operating in the industrial and semi-industrial fishing sectors. These vessels are required to report their catch data on a monthly basis, with vessel owners submitting duly completed fishing logs. Technicians from the Institute of Artisanal Fishing and Aquaculture (IPA) collect data on artisanal fishing activities at landing sites located throughout various areas of Angola's coastal provinces.

The data collected are compiled by technicians from the DNRM (National Directorate of Marine Resources) and the Institute of Artisanal Fishing and Aquaculture (IPA) and are reported to various national and international bodies on a quarterly and annual basis. Coverage of industrial and semi-industrial fishing is approximately 70%, while coverage of artisanal fishing is approximately 32% for statistical data collection.

Regarding the biological sampling program for tuna and associated species, these studies are currently being conducted on a very limited basis due to several constraints and logistics. These include the lack of transport for technicians to reach remote and difficult-to-access locations; the inability of technicians to be present at landing sites during fish unloading operations; an insufficient number of technicians to collect and compile data, including fishing-effort data; and difficulties encountered by vessel owners in correctly completing fishing logs. As a result of these constraints, most of the available data relate to catches, while very limited information is available on the biological parameters of the vessels targeting these resources.

From 2025 onwards, the trend in the fishing of large tuna species was considered sustainable due to improved quota control. The licensed vessel did not exceed the established catch limits. However, over the past three years, a certain increase has been observed in the catch levels of the main bycatch species, particularly Blue Shark, as reported by the same vessel.

According to the research conducted, the vessel increased its catch of this species due to socioeconomic factors. Based on the information obtained, the global economic crisis has negatively affected the sustainability and operations of fishing companies. Vessel operating costs are very high and include salaries, food, fuel, and other expenses. At the same time, the reduced quotas - namely, only 100 metric tons for Swordfish, 60 metric tons for Albacore, and 3 metric tons for Bigeye Tuna - are considered insufficient to cover operating costs and ensure that the vessels remain operational throughout the year. These species are also of high commercial value on the international market.

For this reason, Blue Shark catch levels have increased as the company seeks to overcome its financial difficulties and maintain the vessel's operations. On the other hand, operators in the large-tuna fishery are requesting that ICCAT increase Angola's quotas for tuna species in order to reduce the reliance on bycatch and enable the fishery to be conducted in a more sustainable manner.

Figures 1 to 3 below illustrate the size-frequency distribution of the main tuna species and associated species caught by the industrial longline vessel, showing the distribution of individuals across different length classes.

1.2 Research and statistics

Angola benefited from a technical capacity-building programme promoted by ICCAT, aimed at technicians from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources responsible for activities related to the collection, processing, and analysis of statistical and biological data on tuna species. This training was invaluable, as it provided us with a more holistic understanding of ICCAT-related issues, particularly regarding statistical information, the development of data collection plans, and other related aspects.

Currently, the National Data Collection Plan for industrial and semi-industrial fisheries, the data collection plan for artisanal fisheries, and the data collection table for incidentally caught and bycatch species are being reinforced and improved to support more effective and comprehensive data collection.

On the other hand, we are in the process of developing the National Bird Plan and the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.

We have developed a new fishing logbook for tuna fishing vessels, which includes the deployment of an observer from the inspection team on board industrial longline vessels. The results have been satisfactory, although there is still room for further improvement. For example, we now have data on the number of hooks used during fishing operations and the lengths of the species caught. The observer coverage rate was around 5%, as we still need to collect more comprehensive biological information. We would be able to obtain more detailed biological data if the observer on board were scientific researchers.

This challenge stems from the limited number of technicians and the numerous responsibilities they have, which makes it difficult for them to remain on board of an industrial longline vessel for the full three-month fishing period, returning only after the fishing trip to monitor the unloading of the catch. There is also a lack of a continuous training programme for officers of the National Fisheries Inspection Service, which would enable them to collect more detailed scientific data from industrial, semi-industrial, and artisanal fishing vessels.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Fisheries legislation in Angola is administered by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources through laws, legal decrees, presidential decrees, and annual measures for the conservation and management of aquatic resources. The sector is regulated to ensure marine sustainability and combat illegal fishing.

In addition to national fisheries legislation, tuna fishing is also regulated by ICCAT recommendations to ensure the sustainable exploitation of tuna species. National fisheries legislation establishes specific measures to guarantee the conservation and protection of these species.

Law No. 6-A/04 of October 8, Section II, entitled “Protection and Conservation of Species,” contains the following articles:

- Article 69 (Protection of Aquatic Biological Species) establishes that, based on available scientific information, the Government must adopt measures necessary for the preservation of aquatic biological resource species, namely:
 - a) Rare
 - b) Endangered
 - c) Threatened with extinction if the causes that prevent or hinder their sustainable renewal persist
 - d) Whose numbers, compared to historical levels, have been reduced to levels that jeopardize their sustainable renewal.
- Article 70 (Rare or Endangered Species) establishes that the Government must approve, with the same frequency as management plans, lists of rare or endangered aquatic biological resource species, and the following is prohibited:
 - a) its intentional capture or attempted capture
 - b) any act that aims at, or that foreseeably results in, the death of a specimen or that in any way causes damage to the specimen

- c) the purchase and sale, the display for sale, the export, import or processing of specimens of the species referred to in this article
- d) any live specimen of the species referred to in this article, captured during fishing, must be immediately returned to the environment from which it comes.
- e) specimens that are not alive or cannot be returned to the environment are the property of the Angolan State and must be delivered to the competent Ministry as soon as possible in the best possible conservation conditions.
- f) the competent Ministry must adopt in situ and ex situ conservation and regeneration measures, in the country or abroad if in situ conservation of the species referred to in this article is possible in the country.

Management measures established for sustainable fishing

- Article No. 7 regarding fishing effort limits, only 7 industrial vessels using longline gear are permitted to be licensed; at this moment we only have 1 licensed vessel.
- Article No. 14 regarding incidental or bycatch, the maximum percentage of incidental catch is 5%.
- Article No. 20 on prohibitions, the following points:
 - l) prohibits the capture of dolphins, whales, turtles, seahorses, and manatees along the entire coastline.
 - p) prohibits the landing of shark species without fins, which must remain attached to the animal's carcass until landing.
- Article 26, concerning the fishing of tuna and related species, establishes that the fishing of tuna and related species, including sharks and swordfish, requires licensing or authorization from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, and is subject to compliance with the recommendations established by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and related species.
- Articles 28 and 29, concerning recreational and inland fishing, establish the requirement for observers on board vessels to facilitate the collection of information and the monitoring of recreational and inland fishing activities.
- Fisheries Management Measures are updated annually; for the coming year, terms include a proposal to implement a domestic quota for blue shark fishing for more sustainable management, in accordance with ICCAT recommendations from last year's meeting.
- Another proposal involves including in next year's management measures a table listing the shark species whose capture is prohibited, as recommended at last year's annual meeting.
- To train agents of the inspection service in order to collect data on accidentally caught species such as sharks, seabirds, turtles, rays and dolphins according to the data collection table.
- To train the officers on best practices for releasing accidentally captured or prohibited species, on the obligation to return them to their habitat, and to continuously pass this information on to shipowners in order to minimize the accidental and prohibited capture of species based on ICCAT recommendations 11-10, 23-23 and 24-12.
- Our vessel, registered with ICCAT, implements recommendations 07-07 and 11-09.

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

- The implementation and enforcement of ICCAT conservation and management measures face serious obstacles such as:

- Lack of human resources to record and submit accurate fisheries statistics on catches, bycatch, and discards.
- The physical presence of observers on board is still limited.
- Technical capacity in ports to effectively control landings and thus validate whether landings comply with the rules.

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	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-07-15	Angola does not participate of the Scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Angola does not participate of the Conventional Tagging declaration.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Angola does not participate of the Electronic Tagging declaration.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries on Pelagic Sargassum.	
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		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Angola does not have capture of Bluefin tuna species.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
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	Yes		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FAD in our fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FAD in our fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FAD in our fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-15	Information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		The Angolan vessel does not operate with an electronic monitoring system.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Port agents benefited from compliance training, and this component was part of the session; the information will be shared with other agents so that this recommendation can be implemented next year.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FAD in our fisheries.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Angola does not have record of capture of theses species.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Angola has no records of catches of blue and white marlin species in artisanal fishing.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		We have developed new fishing logs for collecting catch data for target species and bycatch in accordance with recommendation 11-8. We distributed the ICCAT's introductory guide to best practices for shark and ray fishing to reduce mortality from incidental shark and ray catches. We intend to create a brochure that will serve as a working guide on prohibited species, such as sharks, rays, and seabirds, for observers on board, and that can also be used for distribution and lectures in fishing communities whose activity is artisanal fishing.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Angola is not involved in any scientific research regarding the specie shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Angola is not involved in any scientific research regarding of the North Atlantic blue shark.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-09-08	The information of capture and size sampling of blue shark was send to the Department of Statistics.	
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		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Angola does not have registration of capture of one 1 tonne of mako specie.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		A sample collection plan has been drawn up and will be sent to ICCAT shortly.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Angola has no purse seiner vessel for this fishing activity, and no record of shark whale capture.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola has not yet developed any type of guide for species identification, we are working on it as soon get one we will provide it for the ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola has no information regarding this data.	
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	2026-09-15	Angola has no information regarding this data.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2026-09-15	The information will be sent to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-09-15	information will be included in the annual report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola is located in the South Atlantic.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SW002	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola has no activity related to the experimental use of lines and traps.	

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	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have any chartering agreements.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have any chartering agreements.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not do transshipment at sea. Our vessel is only allowed to unload at the base port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not do transshipment at port. Our vessel is only allowed to unload at the base port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not do transshipment declaration at sea. Our vessel is only allowed to unload at the base port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not authorise vessels to receive transshipment of ICCAT species in the convention areas.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not authorise vessels to receive transshipment of iccat species in the Convention areas.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have designated Ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Points of contact for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have designated ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have designated ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have this kind of Report.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have this type of activity.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2026-09-15	According to the Law on Aquatic Biological Resources, in Article No. Article 224, covering the competences and powers of Fisheries Inspectors, of the Law on Aquatic Biological Resources of Fisheries, describes that the Fisheries Inspector, during an inspection, has the competence to draw up a report of the infractions found. Depending on the infraction committed, the shipowner is subject to a fine, cancellation of the fishing certificate, and retention of the product.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Angola do not have any kind of information related with that.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola does not have this type of activity, because we do not have these kind of agreements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2026-09-15	No additional information to report so far.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2026-09-15	All practitioners of sport fishing must be registered with the Sport Fishing Federations. The Federations are responsible for requesting the licensing of their affiliates for sport fishing from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. The National Directorate of Marine Resources issues the licenses for sport fishing. The Federations must mandatorily submit the fishing logs of the sport tournaments to the National Directorate of Marine Resources. Sport tournaments will now be mandatorily accompanied by a scientific researcher for the collection of biological data. comply with international standards regarding the use of biodegradable	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					objects to preserve species during championship.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Angola has not registered any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels of 12 meters or greater LOA.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No additional information regarding IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No information regarding the IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No information to report regarding the IUU fishing activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Angola does not have this type of activity.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Angola is implementing all the recommendations outlined by ICCAT in order to guarantee the sustainable fishing of tuna.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No additional information to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No additional information to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No information to report	
	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		No information to report, because Angola does not have this type of activity.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		No information to report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		No information to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin farms.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin farms.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna cage operations.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna cage operations.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have tuna traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not record any vessel resumed to have fished bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No	2026-09-15	Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola has one vessel registered.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola has only one vessel registered.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Angola has not recorded any vessel involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Angola does not import frozen bigeye tunas.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Angola complies to Rec. 01-21.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Angola complies to Rec. 24-01.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Angola does not make use of FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Angola does not have this capacity.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola, we receive the data on a quarterly basis.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Angola does not receive data on a weekly basis.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Angola never used quota to the limit.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TR017	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		A very minimum quantity.	
	M:TR018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TR017	Yes		Work is being done to enforce compliance.	
	M:TR019	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		we do not have report of any bycatch.	
	M:TR020	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Information to be submitted next year.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Angola does not import swordfish or swordfish - like species.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-09-15	The information was sent to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		Angola does not fish SWO in the Mide waters.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		Angola does not operate sport/recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean which may catch swordfish.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean with harpoons or lomgliners.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for the North swordfish.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean doesn't even have any tagging programme.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for the North swordfish.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted in due time.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for the North swordfish.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Information to be submitted in due time.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		Angola does not have this type of activity.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic for albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-09-15	Angola has one vessel authorized DEMERSAL9.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic for albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes	2026-09-15	This information will be sent to the Secretariat.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Angola does not operate sport/recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Angola does not operate fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-15	Information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Angola has no record of catching marlin tuna species captured by artisanal fishing vessels for consumption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-15	Information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2026-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time. Catch data will be sent quarterly, as the vessel is engaged in fishing activity for three months. It has already been sent to the secretariat in Task 1.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Angola does not have any record of whale shark capture, on the other hand, Angola has only one vessel with online art.	
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	2026-09-15	The vessel has 1 bird scaring line installed, applied in accordance with ICCA Recommendation 11-09 guidelines to reduce the mortality of the seabirds. The vessel uses circle hooks instead of J-hooks to reduce the rate of deep hooking and gut hooking of sea turtles,	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					increasing post-release survival. The FAO guidelines that are implemented by the DEMERSAL 9 vessel, to ensure sustainable fishing are as follows: Conducting longline fishing at night, when many seabirds are inactive, is a highly effective method for reducing seabird and turtles bycatch.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-09-15	We are currently working on the National Action Plan (NPOA) for Seabirds; only after its implementation will we be in a position to provide reports.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Article No. 14 regarding incidental or bycatch, the maximum percentage of incidental catch is 5%. Article 70 (Rare or Endangered Species) establishes that the Government must approve, with the same frequency as management plans, lists of rare or endangered aquatic biological resource species, and the following is prohibited: a) its intentional capture or attempted capture b) any act that aims at, or that foreseeably results in, the death of a specimen or that in any way causes damage to the specimen c) the purchase and sale, the display for sale, the export, import or processing of specimens of the species referred to in this article d) any live specimen of the species referred to in this article, captured during fishing, must be immediately returned to the environment from which	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					it comes. To train the officers on best practices for releasing accidentally captured or prohibited species, on the obligation to return them to their habitat, and to continuously pass this information on to shipowners in order to minimize the accidental and prohibited capture of species based on ICCAT recommendations 11-10, 23-23 and 24-12.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Article No. 20 on prohibitions, the following points: l) prohibits the capture of dolphins, whales, turtles, seahorses, and manatees along the entire coastline. To train the officers on best practices for releasing accidentally captured or prohibited species, on the obligation to return them to their habitat, and to continuously pass this information on to shipowners in order to minimize the accidental and prohibited capture of species based on ICCAT recommendation 23-15.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Angola has not implemented a pilot system for electronic statistical documents.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Angola has no objection to the recommendations adopted in accordance with the procedures of the Convention.	

Table 1. Catch and Effort Statistics for the Industrial Longline Vessel, for the Main Tuna Species and Bycatch, 2024-2025.

Year	Effort (Hooks)	Catches by Species (TON)					TOTAL
		BSH	FAL	SMA	SWO	YFT	
2024	245325	95,683	1,125	2,145	32,435	8,675	140,063
2025	110498	76,442	0	0	5,292	3,683	85,417

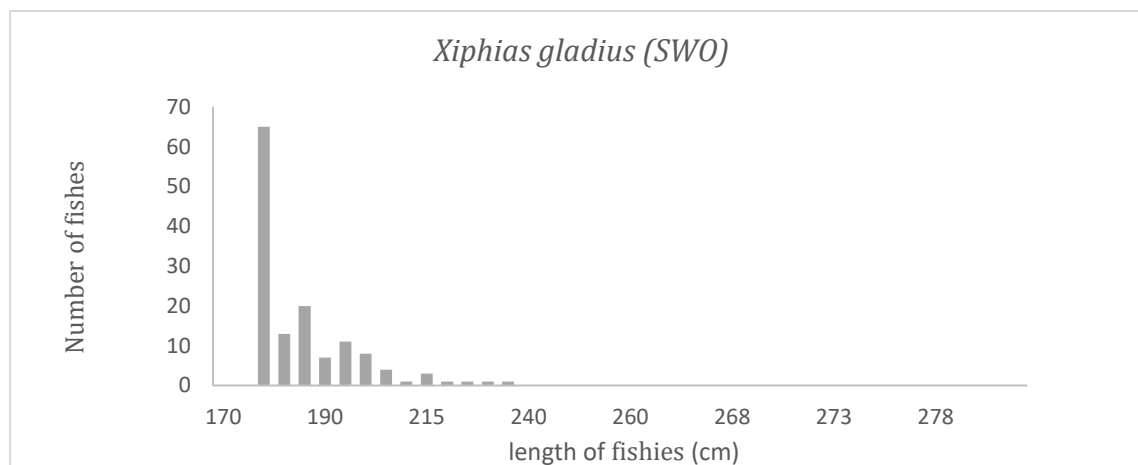


Figure 1. Size-frequency distribution of *Xiphias gladius* (SWO), caught by the Industrial Longline Vessel, 2025.

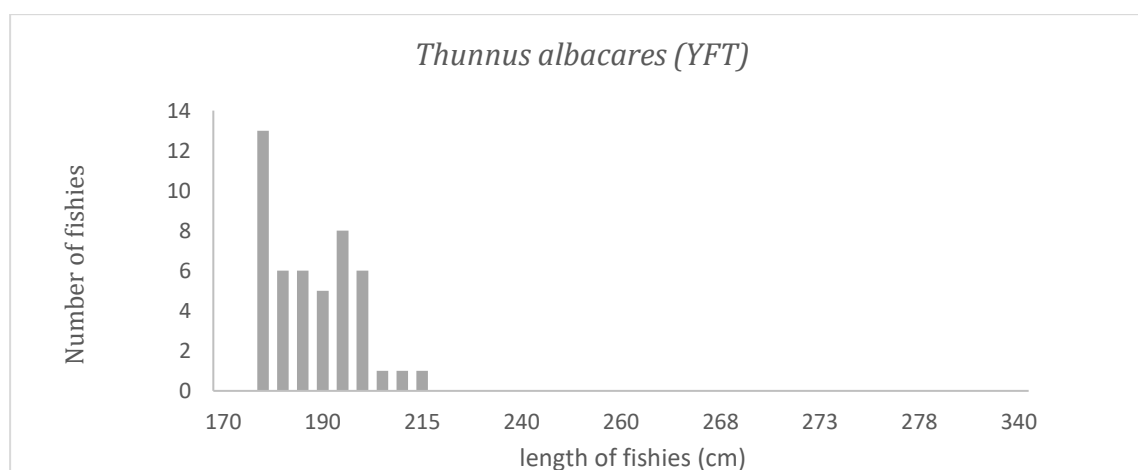


Figure 2. Size-frequency distribution of *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), caught by the Industrial Longline Vessel, 2025.

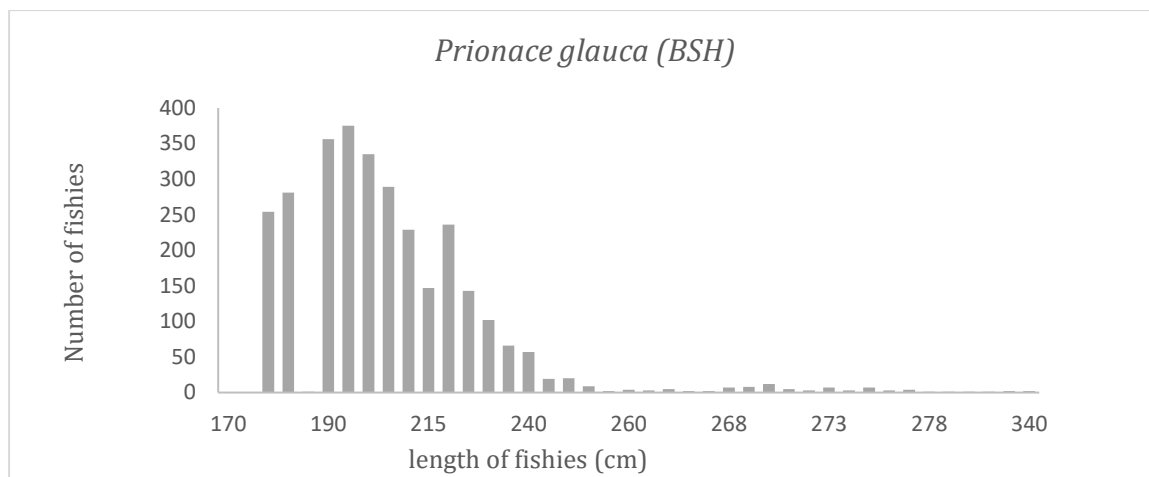


Figure 3. Size-frequency distribution of *Prionace glauca* (BSH), caught by the Industrial Longline Vessel, 2025.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE^{1, 2, 3, 4}
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BÉLIZE
INFORME ANUAL DE BELICE

SUMMARY

Belize, as a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO), maintains a compliant fishing fleet across all operational areas. In 2025, Belize's ICCAT-area fleet consisted of longliners, and purse seiners licensed to catch tuna and tuna-like species, along with their support vessels. Historically, the fleet has been dominated by longliners, with numbers fluctuating over the years, followed by purse seiners. Over the past five years, the average number of tuna longline vessels was 17, while the purse seine fleet averaged 10 vessels. Despite these fleet sizes, catches of tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks have varied, with totals of 28,228 metric tons in 2021, 40,930.93 metric tons in 2022, 33,838.47 metric tons in 2023, 46,913.75 metric tons in 2024 and 52,730.87 metric tons in 2025. These figures include tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the primary catch for several years, accounting for 74% of Belize's tropical tuna catches over the past five years. Frigate tuna, dolphinfish, wahoo, and oilfish are the most caught incidental species in our fisheries. Comprehensive data, including Task 1 and Task 2 reports for 2025 and the list of authorized vessels, have been submitted to the Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

Belize, as a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO), maintains a compliant fishing fleet across all operational areas. In 2025, Belize's ICCAT-area fleet consisted of longliners, and purse seiners licensed to catch tuna and tuna-like species, along with their support vessels. Historically, the fleet has been dominated by longliners, with numbers fluctuating over the years, followed by purse seiners. Over the past five years, the average number of tuna longline vessels was 17, while the purse seine fleet averaged 10 vessels. Despite these fleet sizes, catches of tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks have varied, with totals of 28,228 metric tons in 2021, 40,930.93 metric tons in 2022, 33,838.47 metric tons in 2023, 46,913.75 metric tons in 2024 and 52,730.87 metric tons in 2025. These figures include tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the primary catch for several years, accounting for 74% of Belize's tropical tuna catches over the past five years. Frigate tuna, dolphinfish, wahoo, and oilfish are the most caught incidental species in our fisheries. Comprehensive data, including Task 1 and Task 2 reports for 2025 and the list of authorized vessels, have been submitted to the Secretariat.

RESUMEN

Belize, as a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO), maintains a compliant fishing fleet across all operational areas. In 2025, Belize's ICCAT-area fleet consisted of longliners, and purse seiners licensed to catch tuna and tuna-like species, along with their support vessels. Historically, the fleet has been dominated by longliners, with numbers fluctuating over the years, followed by purse seiners. Over the past five years, the average number of tuna longline vessels was 17, while the purse seine fleet averaged 10 vessels. Despite these fleet sizes, catches of tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks have varied, with totals of 28,228 metric tons in 2021, 40,930.93 metric tons in 2022, 33,838.47 metric tons in 2023, 46,913.75 metric tons in 2024 and 52,730.87 metric tons

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Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual catch by species and gear in the ICCAT Convention area

The tables below show the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet, which operated in the area over the past five years (source: Fishing logs and fishing vessel voyage reports, discharge data).

All our catches for the past five years have remained within the quota limits set for each species. Our levels of catches in albacore and swordfish have declined due to changes in our fleet composition, as noted in the summary in **Tables 1 and 2**.

1.2 Number of vessels by gear, size (fleet structure)

In 2025, Belize's fleet consisted of 31 fishing vessels of > 23 and 1 fishing vessel < 23 meters in LOA, all licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT Area, and 1 support vessel.

Tables 3, 4, and 5 provide detailed information on the number of active vessels operating within the Convention area, categorized by year, gear, and vessel size.

1.3 Fishing patterns (catch by area)

See **Table 6**.

1.4 Estimated total catches of non-target, associated and dependent species

See **Table 7**.

1.5 Useful information

Belize's high seas fishing fleet is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU) under the Ministry of Finance. In 2013 Belize updated its high seas fisheries legislative framework introducing subsidiary regulations including, License, Sanction, and Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Regulations, supported by a series of legally binding circulars, management plans, and fisheries policies. The High Seas Fishing Unit also houses a Fisheries Monitoring Center.

Belize has adopted National Plans of Action for Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, sharks, and seabirds and has implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles, updated in 2020. Additionally, Belize has established an Observer Program and issued corresponding policies on Observer, Inspection, and Licensing. A Quota Management Policy was also introduced in 2020.

In January 2024, Belize developed a Blue Shark Management Plan and submitted a Non-Detrimental Finding report on Blue sharks to CITES. The country has also launched a pilot project for electronic monitoring on its fishing vessels.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programs

Belize's National Observer Program is facilitated by Capricorn Fisheries in South Africa. Belize has updated its observer policy to meet ICCAT requirements and has developed the necessary regulations for its Inspection Program, though this program is not yet operational in the ICCAT convention area. Currently, Belize does not have a port sampling program in place.

1.2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities or engage in any scientific programs in the Convention area.

1.2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessel owners and operators are required to report their fishing activities using our recently updated data reporting formats, which include detailed Fishing Logs, Voyage Reports, Logbooks, and discharge reports. Although Belize has completed the project for implementing an electronic catch reporting system, the system is not yet fully operational as a standalone platform for collecting catch data.

1.2.4 Data coverage of catch, effort, and size data for all species

Our operational effort is monitored through a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) that applies to all vessels, regardless of size, ensuring 100% VMS coverage. Additionally, Belize has upgraded its VMS platform to a more advanced system, which will enhance the accuracy and transparency of vessel monitoring.

Length measurements are determined using a 25% ratio of daily catches for each species, as reported by vessel operators. When observer coverage is in place, data from observer reports is also considered, where applicable.

1.2.5 Measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards

Belize has established a legally binding circular to mitigate bycatch and discards, which was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated based on any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. In 2023, Belize reviewed and revised all fishing vessel circulars related to ICCAT's conservation and management measures as part of its strategic objectives for good governance of high seas fisheries.

Belize adheres to ICCAT Recommendation 11-10 by not operating an artisanal fishery for ICCAT-regulated species.

Regarding bycatch and discards, Belize mandates that all relevant data be recorded in the bonded logbooks on board vessels and included in monthly reporting requirements. In 2025, Belize enhanced its data collection system for bycatch species by introducing a revised template and a legally binding circular. Electronic catch reporting is still being considered as part of our upgraded VMS platform.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Belize-flagged fishing vessels operating within the ICCAT Convention Area are required to comply with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs), as well as Belize's national legislation and applicable international regulations.

Belize has submitted its General Compliance and Statistical Reports covering all relevant measures through the IOMS platform.

Belize has implemented the following measures to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation and management requirements:

1. **High Seas Fisheries Act:** Belize adopted a revised High Seas Fisheries Act in 2013, which was procedurally updated in 2023. The Act provides for the implementation of conservation and management measures through legally binding circulars.
2. **Licensing, Sanctions, and MCS Regulations:** In 2014, Belize adopted the Licensing, Sanction, and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Regulations. These regulations are scheduled to undergo a legislative review.

3. **National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing:** Belize adopted its National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in 2014. This document will also be considered as part of the legislative review.
4. **Fleet Policy:** Belize adopted a Fleet Policy in 2014 to effectively manage the expansion of its fishing fleet. The Policy was amended in June 2018 and is expected to undergo a further amendment in 2027.
5. **Fisheries Monitoring Centre:** Belize established its Fisheries Monitoring Centre in 2014. The Centre operates under the corporate structure of the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU).
6. **National Plan of Action for Sharks:** Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks on the High Seas and is currently developing a holistic plan covering both high seas and domestic shark fisheries.
7. **Blue Shark Management:** Belize conducted an Export Non-Detriment Finding (E-NDF) for Blue Sharks and adopted a Management Plan for Blue Sharks in 2024. The Management Plan is intended to support the effective management of the targeting and by-catch of Blue Sharks in the Atlantic Ocean.
8. **National Inspection Plan and Port Inspection Capacity:** In 2015, Belize adopted its National Inspection Plan for the High Seas Fleet, which was subsequently revised in 2018. Belize has also strengthened its inspection capacity through fisheries port inspection training conducted in Costa Rica. The training was facilitated by INCOPECSA and provided to BHSFU fisheries officers to enhance their ability to conduct port inspections of Belize-flagged fishing vessels.
9. **Seabird Bycatch:** In 2016, Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries. This document will also be included in the legislative review. Vessel operators are required to provide annual information on mitigation measures implemented to reduce or prevent the incidental interaction with, or capture of, seabirds.
10. **Sea Turtle Conservation Measures:** Belize implemented the FAO guidelines for sea turtles in 2008. In 2016, Belize revised its guidelines to incorporate visual aids for turtle identification and handling, as well as equipment and procedures for the safe disentanglement of sea turtles. Belize-flagged vessels are required to carry the relevant information and equipment on board. The implementation of the observer programme has further supported monitoring of the use of these measures by Belize-flagged vessels.
11. **Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines:** In May 2016, Belize issued Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines to all vessel owners and operators. These Guidelines were subsequently updated in 2021.
12. **Observer Programme:** Belize implemented its observer programme in 2014. The programme has since been outsourced and is managed by Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring Inc.
13. **Licensing Policy:** Belize adopted a Licensing Policy in 2018 to further support and complement its Licensing Regulations.
14. **Quota Management Policy:** Belize adopted a Quota Management Policy in 2021.
15. **Administrative Sanction and Assessment Policy:** In 2021, Belize adopted an Administrative Sanction and Assessment Policy to further complement its Sanctions Regulations.
16. **Fish Aggregating Devices:** Belize adopted a Management Plan for Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in 2022.
17. **Tuna By-catch:** Belize did not establish a separate tuna by-catch limit for its vessels, as all Belize-flagged vessels operating in the relevant fisheries targeted tuna.
18. **Whale Shark Interactions:** No interactions with, or catches of, Whale Sharks were reported by Belize-flagged purse seine vessels during 2025. Belize has established a legally binding fishing vessel circular prohibiting the interaction and/or catching of such species.
19. **North and South Atlantic Mako Sharks:** Belize currently has a ban on targeting, retention, transshipment or selling whole or in part North and South Atlantic Mako Sharks.
20. **By-catch and Discard Mitigation:** In 2013, Belize issued a legally binding circular establishing measures to mitigate by-catch and discards. The circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. Information on these measures is generally submitted through Belize's Annual Scientific Report. In 2025/26, Belize also revised its catch and by-catch/discard reporting templates to collect more detailed information on by-catch, discards, and interactions with vulnerable species, including rays, sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.

21. **Protection of Cetaceans and Marine Mammals:** On 7 December 2023, Belize issued an updated legally binding circular requiring Belize-flagged fishing vessels operating on the high seas to prohibit the retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, or offering for sale of any part or whole carcass of species belonging to the order *Cetacea*, commonly referred to as cetaceans or marine mammals, including whales, dolphins, and porpoises. The circular also provides guidance to vessel operators on the appropriate handling and safe release of these species if they become caught in the nets of purse seine vessels.
22. **Electronic Vessel Monitoring:** Belize is in the process of establishing its Electronic Vessel Monitoring System. To date several of our Long Line and Purse Seine vessels have received or are awaiting the installation of their EMS. The program development is still underway and is expected to be finalized in 2027.
23. **Improvement of Data Management System:** Belize has made significant steps in improving its Data Management System through the revision of its reporting formats and verification of landing and observer data. With the utilization of R Programming tool, Belize is better able to provide more accurate data in line with ICCAT reporting formats and requirements.

Through these legislative, regulatory, policy, monitoring, inspection, and capacity-building measures, Belize continues to strengthen its implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and its overall compliance framework for Belize-flagged fishing vessels operating within the ICCAT Convention area.

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

Belize has been able to achieve satisfactory compliance with most of the significant measures adopted by the Commission, notwithstanding the challenges faced by a small developing country. However, the implementation of certain measures has presented significant challenges. These challenges are attributable to several factors, including limited human and institutional capacity, budgetary constraints, and government administrative processes.

While ICCAT provides valuable technical assistance and capacity building programmes to support Contracting Parties in strengthening their ability to implement and comply with conservation and management measures, Belize's ability to fully access and benefit from these resources is sometimes constrained by its limited institutional capacity.

Although the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU) serves as the national focal point for ICCAT related matters, several other government agencies and organizations within Belize also have responsibilities or interactions relating to ICCAT managed species. The involvement of multiple agencies has created challenges in ensuring effective coordination and cooperation in the implementation of conservation measures. Challenges may arise with respect to information sharing, the alignment of institutional priorities, and the coordination of actions. These challenges has, in turn, affected the timely and effective implementation of certain compliance obligations, including reporting requirements.

The introduction of new and increasingly stringent measures, including quota restrictions, seasonal closures, and other management requirements, also presents challenges for Belize's fishing industry. These measures can have significant economic implications, particularly in terms of balancing the economic needs and sustainability of the fishing sector with the conservation objectives established by the Commission. Consequently, despite Belize's efforts to establish and implement corresponding domestic policies and procedures, the holistic implementation of certain measures remains challenging.

In addition, the increasing scope and complexity of reporting requirements have placed further demands on Belize's limited human and institutional resources. The need to collect, verify, consolidate, and submit increasingly detailed information presents challenges where adequate personnel and institutional resources are not always available.

Notwithstanding these challenges, the adoption of Belize's amended High Seas Fisheries Act and subsidiary regulations has provided a strong legal framework that facilitates the incorporation and implementation of relevant ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures through legally binding instruments. This framework has significantly strengthened Belize's ability to respond to new and evolving requirements adopted by the Commission.

While Belize recognizes that there are areas where further improvements are necessary, Belize remains fully committed to meeting its obligations under ICCAT. The Government continues to take the necessary steps to strengthen its legislative, institutional, monitoring, and reporting frameworks and to address identified gaps in implementation. Belize remains committed to working collaboratively with ICCAT and its Contracting Parties to improve compliance and ensure the effective implementation of all relevant Conservation and Management Measures.

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	2026-09-07	Sent via email on 2026-09-07	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Belize does not carry out alternative scientific monitoring as we have no small-scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry an observer.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum as over vessels do not operate in Sargasso Sea.	
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	No		Belize does not operate a longline fishery in the Mediterranean and as such, there is no data to report on this measure.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
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		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:TR002	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2026-02-13	This information was provided within the Annual Tropical Tuna Management plan on 13/2/2026.	
S:TR003	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:TR004	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		(Data was sent in our fleet composition report.)	
S:TR005	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:TR010	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Belize currently does not have a fully established electronic monitoring system in place. Therefore, there is no information to report on EMS trials at this moment.	
S:TR006	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Belize has no port sampling program for its fleet, nor does it have a domestic port where the transshipment of tropical tunas takes place.	
S:TR007	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		This report was submitted within T2CE.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins or spearfish. Belize-flagged vessels rarely catch marlins for commercial purposes. All billfish catches are reported to the commission.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for species managed by ICCAT.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Belize submits species-specific shark data in our Task 1 and Task 2 reports	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Belize has not carried out any research and biological sampling on Shortfin Mako Sharks. Belize's fleet did not target any Mako Sharks in 2025.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Belize does not carry out research on Blue Shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Belize does not carry out research on South Atlantic Blue Sharks.	
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		Belize currently has a ban on the targeting and retention of North Atlantic Shortfin Mako Sharks.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Belize did not employ any statistical methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Although Belize has a data collection program for small-scale/artisanal shark fisheries it does not include shortfin mako sharks, as this species is not targeted by our small-scale artisanal fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		There were no reports of whale sharks interactions during purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Belize is still in the process of developing its shark identification guide. We have included in our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in the ICCAT fisheries nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names, and photos, together with other identifying information.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Sea turtle interaction data can be found on the ST03-T2CE report.	
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		Seabird interaction data can be found on the ST03-T2CE report.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT regulated species exclusively for commercial purposes.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		This data is reported in the Annual Reports.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		Belize does not currently authorize or utilize traplines in its high seas fisheries; therefore, no information is available for reporting on the experimental use of traplines under ICCAT requirements.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2026-09-07	Sent via email on 2026-09-07	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Belize does not carry out alternative scientific monitoring as we have no small-scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry an observer .	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum as over vessels do not operate in Sargasso Sea.	
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	No		Belize does not operate a longline fishery in the Mediterranean and as such, there is no data to report on this measure.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:TR002	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2026-02-13	This information was provided within the Annual Tropical Tuna Management plan on 13/2/2026.	
S:TR003	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:TR004	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		(Data was sent in our fleet composition report.)	
S:TR005	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		2026-07-13	
S:TR010	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Belize currently does not have a fully established electronic monitoring system in place. Therefore, there is no information to report on EMS trials at this moment.	
S:TR006	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Belize has no port sampling program for its fleet, nor does it have a domestic port where the transshipment of tropical tunas takes place.	
S:TR007	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		This report was submitted within T2CE.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins or	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				spearfish. Belize-flagged vessels rarely catch marlins for commercial purposes. All billfish catches are reported to the commission.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for species managed by ICCAT.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Belize submits species-specific shark data in our Task 1 and Task 2 reports.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Belize has not carried out any research and biological sampling on Shortfin Mako Sharks. Belize's fleet did not target any Mako Sharks in 2025.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Belize does not carry out research on Blue Shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Belize does not carry out research on South Atlantic Blue Sharks.	
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		Belize currently has a ban on the targeting and retention of North Atlantic Shortfin Mako Sharks.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Belize did not employ any statistical methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Although Belize has a data collection program for small-scale/artisanal shark fisheries it does not include shortfin mako sharks, as this species is not targeted by our small-scale artisanal fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		There were no reports of whale sharks interactions during purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Belize is still in the process of developing its shark identification guide. We have included in our Sea Turtle	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in the ICCAT fisheries nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names, and photos, together with other identifying information.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Sea turtle interaction data can be found on the ST03-T2CE report.	
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		Seabird interaction data can be found on the ST03-T2CE report.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT regulated species exclusively for commercial purposes.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		This data is reported in the Annual Reports.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		Belize does not currently authorize or utilize traplines in its high seas fisheries; therefore, no information is available for reporting on the experimental use of traplines under ICCAT requirements.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-11	This report was submitted.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-11	This report was submitted.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-20	This report was submitted.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize is not engaged in any chartering arrangements.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize is not engaged in any chartering arrangements.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2026-02-03	The only Belize flagged carrier vessel was not authorized and did not carry out any at-sea transshipment during 2025.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-06-26	This report was submitted.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2026-02-03	The only Belize flagged carrier vessel was not authorized to carry out at-sea transshipments and did not carry out any at-sea transshipment during 2025. This vessel also transports only non-tuna species.	2026-06-01
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2026-02-03	This data is reported annually to the Secretariat and at the time of change.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2026-02-03	No Belize flagged vessel has been authorized to transship at sea in the Convention area. Belize did not engage in the ROP in 2025 and as such, did not submit a vessel listing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2026-02-03	Although Belize has several ports, they are not designated fishing ports, nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2026-02-02	The point of contact information has been emailed to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2026-02-03	Although Belize has several ports, they are not designated fishing ports, nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2026-02-03	Although Belize has several ports, they are not designated fishing ports, nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes	2026-02-03	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2026-02-03	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2026-02-03	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes	2026-02-03	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize did not conduct any at port inspections during 2025. Our Inspection program is still under review for implementation.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize had submitted updated authorizations at time of change for all 2025 vessels.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2026-10-19	There were no substantial changes to this report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2026-02-03	Sport and recreational fishing are vital components of Belize's thriving tourism industry. These fisheries involve regulated species like tunas, blue marlin, and white marlin/round scale spearfish. The Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI) oversee the management of sports and recreational fisheries in Belize. Specific regulations are in place, including catch and release requirements for certain billfish species, as outlined in our Billfish checklist. Presently, there is no formal data collection program	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					dedicated to these fisheries. However, the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU), responsible for overseeing Belize's fisheries beyond national jurisdiction and serving as the focal point for ICCAT matters, signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the CZMAI on June 14, 2021. The purpose of this MOU is to establish a framework for monitoring fish caught through recreational and sport fishing activities in Belize and the consolidation and sharing of data. Through the JCAP-2 project, Belize was able to collect vital information. CZMAI is currently undergoing a legislative review that aims to incorporate provisions for the collection of data on sport and recreational fisheries. As the focal point for ICCAT, the BHSFU will continue to collaborate with CZMAI for the collection of data where available.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has no data to report on any presumed IUU activities of vessels 12 meters and more.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has received no information on presumed IUU fishing of vessels 12 meters and more.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has no vessel/s appearing on the ICCAT IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has not investigated any allegations or reports concerning the engagement of any	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					natural or legal persons subject to its jurisdiction who have engaged in the activities described in para. 1 of Rec. 21-13.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize does not land or import tuna or tuna-like species at our ports.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has no information to report on vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has no information to report on vessel sightings and actions taken.	
	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	2026-02-03	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or has been placed in 2025.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or has been placed in 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has received no reports from our vessels on the retrieval of lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has received no reports from our vessels of lost and/or irretrievable fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2026-02-03	The point of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec. 19-09 is Valarie Lanza - Director of High Seas Fisheries, Belize High Seas Fishing Unit. Email address is valarie.lanza@bhsfu.gov.bz.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies without a regional observer on board.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize did not have an EMS program implemented on its long line and purse seine fleet during 2025. However, Belize is in process of initiating its pilot program on EMS on its fishing fleet for a three phased schedule over the next three years. The first phase of this program has commenced in late 2025.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize did not have an EMS program implemented on its long line and purse seine fleet during 2025. However, Belize is in process of initiating its pilot program on EMS on its fishing fleet for a three	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					phased schedule over the next three years. The first phase of this program has commenced in late 2025.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2026-02-03	The Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit is still currently involved in discussions with our Ship Registry to address this resolution.	
	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	2026-02-03	Belize does not have any data to report regarding this measure.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-07-13	All vessels authorized to target BET/YFT/SKJ have been notified to ICCAT at the time of change.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-07-13	This report was submitted.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		There have been no reports of IUU activities by our vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ in 2025.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-07-09	Belize is not an importing country of Bigeye Tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-06-11	CP15-SDP document was submitted.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2026-07-13	This updated report was submitted.	2026-08-25
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2026-02-13	This information is included in our Tropical Tuna Annual Management plan.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2026-02-13	This information is included in our Tropical Tuna Management plan.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2026-06-29	Monthly Tropical Tuna data cannot be submitted by Belize at this time due to the nature of our data reporting requirements and operations of our vessels. We do, however, submit this data in the monthly format but on a quarterly basis together with our quarterly reports. Any data submitted monthly will not be complete and accurate, as we do not collect real-time data from our vessels. Data is submitted via monthly logbook submissions normally after each voyage.	2026-08-25
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes	2026-06-29	Belize cannot guarantee the weekly submission of catches after the threshold of our BET catch limit is exhausted due to the nature of the submission of catch data from our vessels as indicated above. Nonetheless, we will ensure that proper and exhaustive monitoring and enforcement are carried out to safeguard the overharvest of our TAC.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-06-29	Belize did not utilize all of its BET quota allocation in 2025.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2026-06-29	Belize has established an on board by-catch limit for all species inclusive of tropical tunas. The By-catch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish tropical tunas is 10m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2026-06-29	Belize had adopted in 2021 a Quota Management Policy to ensure that allocations of all quotas for tropical tunas are evenly and effectively distributed among our vessels and that bycatch limits are included as part of the quota allocation process. Catch reporting and monitoring policies have been instituted to ensure that vessels fish within their quota allocation and authorization.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2026-09-11	Belize did not establish a separate tuna by-catch limit for its vessels, as all Belize-flagged vessels operating in the relevant fisheries targeted tuna.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes	2026-09-11	Belize did not establish a separate tuna by-catch limit for its vessels, as all Belize-flagged vessels operating in the relevant fisheries targeted tuna.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not import Swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-06-11	This updated document was submitted on June 11 2026.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2026-02-03	Belize submitted its plan in 2020. Since then, there has been no further changes.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No	2026-02-03	Belize is not involved in this fishery.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes	2026-02-03	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes	2026-02-03	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not have any vessels authorized to use this type of fishing gear.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-02-03	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-02-03	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported N. Albacore taken as bycatch.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Albacore as bycatch.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No	2026-02-03	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-11	This report was submitted.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2026-02-03	Belize is a developing coastal state.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-11	This report was submitted.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2026-02-03	In 2020, Belize issued a legally binding circular prohibiting the harvesting, retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part North Atlantic Shortfin Mako shark. In 2023, Belize also issued a legally binding circular prohibiting the harvesting, retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part South Atlantic Shortfin Mako shark. No reports have been made on retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part of these species in 2025.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has implemented this measure through a legally binding fishing vessel circular. This is enforced through our human observer program and verified through catch and	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					landing reports. There were no reports of interactions with whale sharks during 2025.	
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	2026-02-03	Belize has implemented the FAO guidelines for Sea Turtles in 2008. In 2016, Belize revised its guidelines to include visual aids on turtle identification and handling and detangling equipment and procedures. It is now mandatory for our vessels to have on board this data and all relevant equipment. The implementation of our observer program has aided in identifying the use of these measures by our vessels.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-06-29	This report was submitted.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2026-02-03	In 2013, Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and has continued to be updated in accordance with new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. This data is normally submitted in our Annual Scientific Report. Belize also took steps in revising its catch and by-catch/discards reporting templates in 2024 to gather more detailed information on by-catch and discards and interaction with vulnerable species such as rays, sea turtles and seabirds.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize issued an updated legally binding circular on 7 December 2023 which informed Belize flagged fishing vessels operating in the high seas shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of those species of the order Cetacea and commonly referred to as Cetaceans or marine mammals which includes whale, dolphins and porpoises, inter alia. The circular also provides guidance to operators in the proper handling and release of these species if caught in the net of their purse seine vessels.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has not implemented any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes	2026-02-03	Belize has not lodged any objection to an adopted recommendation in accordance with convention procedures.	

Table 1. Annual catch and effort statistics for our longline vessels for major tuna species only.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Hooks)</i>	<i>N. ALB</i>	<i>S. ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>N. SWD</i>	<i>S. SWD</i>	<i>Total</i>
2021	2,977,153	200.65	30.84	625.87	127.47	94.00	29.08	1,107.91
2022	5,201,301	212.32	12.73	1,081.87	238.02	69.74	0	1,614.68
2023	6,723,794	380.03	0	1,486.36	387.16	76.75	0	2,330.30
2024	6,913,862	323.09	1	1,514.99	289.67	68.09	0	2,196.84
2025	4,687,445	360.16	0	899.23	245.58	33.25	17.27	1,555.50

Table 2. Annual catch and effort statistics for our purse seine vessels for major tuna species only.

<i>Year</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
2021	7,571.00	473.00	18,043.50	144.00	26,231.50
2022	9,036.01	764.00	29,134.12	87.00	39,021.13
2023	8,161.04	802.62	21,879.00	194.00	31,036.66
2024	12,097.60	1,256.90	28,728.25	319.00	42,401.75
2025	10,171.00	1,280.00	36,745.00	544.00	48,740.00

Table 3. Authorized long line vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>		<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20<	20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2021	SUR		8		8	
	Cape Verde		1		1	
	URY			1		1
2022	SUR		20		20	
	Cape Verde		1		1	
2023	SUR		20		20	
	Cape Verde		1		1	
2024	SUR		19		19	
	TTO	1			1	
	Cape Verde		1		1	
2025	SUR		19		19	
	TTO	1			1	
	Cape Verde		1		1	

Table 4. Authorized purse seine vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2021	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2022	CIV		7		7
	GHA		2		2
2023	GHA		2		2
	CIV		7		7
	TTO	1		1	
2024	GHA		2		2
	CIV		9		
2025	GHA		2		2
	CIV		8		8

Table 5. Authorized support vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2021	CIV	1	2	2	1
2022	CIV	1		1	
2023	CIV	1		1	
2024	CIV	1		1	
2025	CIV	1		1	

Table 6. Area of operation of vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
2021	NW	Between 00-15N	Between 05-55W
	SE	Between 00-05S	Between 05-15E
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 05-55W
2022	NW	Between 00-20N	Between 01-55W
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 40-55W
2023	NW	Between 05-20N	Between 00-70W
2024	NE	Between 00-05N	Between 00-00E
	NW	Between 00-20N	Between 00-50W
	SE	Between 00-10S	Between 00-10E
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 00-20W
2025	NE	Between 00-05N	Between 00-08E
	NW	Between 00-20N	Between 00-55W
	SE	Between 00-12S	Between 00-11E
	SW	Between 00-11S	Between 00-41W

Table 7. Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species in m/t.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>OTH</i>
2021	370.90	3.763	0	0	22.953	154.27
2022	310.97	0	1.22	0	33.30	106.33
2023	366.21	0	0	0	59.32	130.35
2024	481.72	0	96.20	8.7	80.60	262.84
2025	370.34	0	162.98	0	66.45	79.66

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BRÉSIL
INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL

SUMMARY

In 2025, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 268 fishing boats, including about 203 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 54,838 (live weight), lower than catches recorded in 2024, when 54,838 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (20,160 t; 36.8%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (10,495 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2025, representing 26.0% (14,295 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 95.3% of the fish landed for the fleet, in weight (13,628 t). Longline catches reached 13,711 t, representing 25.0% of the total, being made mainly of YFT (2,894 t), SKJ (2,128 t), BSH (2,535 t), SWO (2,6132 t), BET (2,234 t). About 75% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance, while also supporting the activities of the Scientific Subcommittee of the Permanent Committee for the Management of Tuna Fisheries and associated research projects, aimed at providing management support.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2025, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 268 fishing boats, including about 203 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 54,838 (live weight), lower than catches recorded in 2024, when 54,838 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (20,160 t; 36.8%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (10,495 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2025, representing 26.0% (14,295 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 95.3% of the fish landed for the fleet, in weight (13,628 t). Longline catches reached 13,711 t, representing 25.0% of the total, being made mainly of YFT (2,894 t), SKJ (2,128 t), BSH (2,535 t), SWO (2,6132 t), BET (2,234 t). About 75% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance, while also supporting the activities of the Scientific Subcommittee of the Permanent Committee for the Management of Tuna Fisheries and associated research projects, aimed at providing management support.

RESUMEN

In 2025, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 268 fishing boats, including about 203 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 54,838 (live weight), lower than catches recorded in 2024, when 54,838 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (20,160 t; 36.8%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (10,495 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2025, representing 26.0% (14,295 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 95.3% of the fish landed for the fleet, in weight (13,628 t). Longline catches reached 13,711 t, representing 25.0% of the total, being made mainly of YFT (2,894 t), SKJ (2,128 t), BSH (2,535 t), SWO (2,6132 t), BET (2,234 t). About 75% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and

¹ Rodrigo Sant'Ana, Alex Souza Lira, Eidi Kikuchi Santos, Bruno Mourato, Paulo Travassos.

tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance, while also supporting the activities of the Scientific Subcommittee of the Permanent Committee for the Management of Tuna Fisheries and associated research projects, aimed at providing management support.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Tuna fleet and ports

In 2025, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 54 boats based in the southern and northern ports. The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28 m, with about 66% having more than 20 m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 14 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015), 35 (2016), 31 (2018 and 2019), 32 (2021), 26 (2022), 19(2023) and 18(2024) boats operated in this fishery. All these boats have more than 20 m LOA. The purse seine fleet is composed of three boats like previous years, with SKJ being the target species along the southern coast. Another fishery, composed of about 38 boats using mostly a surface longline (and others fishing gears, as trolling and handline), operated in the central coast of Brazil targeting dolphin fish and small tunas. Besides these fleets, the fishery called “associated school” where the hull of the boat attracts tuna schools that are then caught using hand line as a fishing gear, it was comprised up to 159 boats of which 90% are artisanal and small-scale fishing (lower 20 m LOA).

1.1.1 Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2025, including billfish, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 54,795 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing a decrease of 1% from 2024, when 55,145 t were landed, however, on average over recent years for Brazil. The main species caught were SKJ (23,946 t; 43.7%) and YFT (14,803 t; 27%), followed by BET (4,955 t; 9%), BLF (3,108 t; 5.7%), BSH (2,596 t; 4.7%) and SWO (2,866 t; 5.2%). Together, these species accounted for 95.4% of the total catch in 2024. Most of the catches were carried out by handline fishery (20,161; 36.8%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (10,495 t; 52.1%) (**Table 1**). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2025, representing 26.1% (14,296 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding to 95.3% of the fish landed, in weight (13,629 t) (**Table1**). Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 13,712 t, representing 25% of the total, mainly composed of YFT (2,895 t), SKJ (2,129 t), BSH (2,535 t), SWO (2,613 t), BET (2,234 t) (**Table 1**).

Length measurements were collected for nine species throughout 2025 as part of the port monitoring from Brazil's Tuna and Tuna-like Species Monitoring Program (Programa de Monitoramento da Pesca de Atuns e Afins no Brasil - PMPA) (**Figure 1**): ALB (mean: 100 cm), BET (mean: 87 cm), BSH (mean: 181 cm), DOL (mean: 89 cm), OIL (mean: 97 cm), RRU (mean: 63 cm), SKJ (mean: 53 cm), SWO (mean: 150 cm), and YFT (mean: 92 cm).

In addition, length data collected through the observer programme from PMPA, the largest samples were obtained for BET and YFT, with several thousand individuals measured, followed by SKJ and SWO, with approximately one thousand observations each (**Figure 2**). BET and YFT were predominantly represented by individuals between 50 and 150 cm, while SKJ was ranged mainly between 45 and 70 cm. SWO showed a broader size distribution, with most individuals from 100 to 200 cm and records extending to nearly 300 cm. ALB also showed a relatively broad distribution, approximately 40–125 cm, with two noticeable concentrations around 60–80 cm and 100–115 cm. Among the larger species, BSH was mostly represented by individuals between approximately 170 and 230 cm, while BUM showed the largest median lengths, above 290 cm. Overall, the observer data provided length information for more than 15 species, although sampling intensity varied substantially among taxa, with the most robust length-frequency distributions obtained for the principal tuna and tuna-like species.

1.2 Research and statistics

Through the support provided the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture together the several research institutes, Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance. These efforts have already contributed to improvements in Brazil's data submissions for 2025, and preliminary results from several initiatives have been presented at intersessional working group meetings for different species groups. Brazilian scientists have also continued to collaborate closely with researchers from other CPCs to support and improve ICCAT stock assessments and scientific advice. This cooperation includes the development of joint abundance indices and stock assessment models, as well as research on stock structure, spawning areas, genetics, and the influence of environmental factors on the distribution and catch rates of key species under ICCAT purview. These activities also involve the collection and analysis of biological samples for several species, including albacore (ALB), swordfish (SWO), skipjack tuna (SKJ), blue shark (BSH) and bigeye tuna (BET), among others.

In this context, Brazil is currently coordinating two ICCAT-funded research projects: one focused on the reproductive biology and tagging of southern albacore, and another addressing biological and ecological aspects of small tunas. Results from these and other research initiatives have been regularly presented at intersessional working group meetings and at the annual meetings of the SCRS.

Brazilian scientists have also been directly engaged in scientific and statistical activities across several species groups, including recent stock assessments for swordfish and albacore, as well as the development and implementation of Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) processes for skipjack tuna and albacore. Together, these activities reflect Brazil's continued commitment to strengthening ICCAT's scientific processes and contributing actively to the development of robust scientific advice for the sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Over the last few years, Brazil has improved its fisheries management structure, resulting in several measures to regulate and control the effort and exports, and prohibit catch some species. ICCAT conservation and management measures implemented in Brazil in a legally binding manner in 2025 and so far in 2026, are listed below:

1. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 30, 17 of April of 2025**, establishing for the year 2025 the quota, and monitoring/control procedures of the species Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the different Brazilian fleets.
2. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 24, 29 of January of 2025**, establishing for the year 2025 the catch limit of the species Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Brazilian fishing vessels.
3. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 12, 02 of August of 2024**, establishing for the year 2024 the quota, and monitoring/control procedures of the species big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the different Brazilian fleets.
4. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 10, 26 of March of 2024**, establishing for the year 2024 the catch limit of the species Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), Swordfish (*xiphias gladius*) and Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Brazilian fishing vessels.
5. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 170, 14 of December of 2023**, establishing the closure of fishing for all fleets authorized to fishery big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Brazilian Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 2023.
6. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 05, 22 of September of 2023**, establishing for the year 2023 the quota, and monitoring/control procedures of the species big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the different Brazilian fleets, including the closure of the handline fishery.

7. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 02, 28 of March of 2023**, establishing for the year 2023 the catch limit of the species Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and Swordfish (*xiphias gladius*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Brazilian fishing vessels.
8. **Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA Nº 297, 02 of December of 2020**, establishing statistical control forms and certificates to monitor exports and re-exports of species *Thunnus obesus* and *Xiphias gladius*, catch by national fishing vessels or leased foreign companies, in the Exclusive Economic Zone and in international waters under ICCAT jurisdiction.
9. **Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA Nº 89, 09 of May of 2019**. Updated by **Ministerial Rule SAP/MAPA Nº 643, 22 of March of 2022**, establishes management measures for fishing modalities that target the species yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), prohibiting any new fishing licenses, including licenses for building new fishing boats, for any modality of fishing methods targeting tunas or tuna-like species.
10. **Ministerial Rule IBAMA Nº 115-N, 17 of August of 1998**, establishes the management measures for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in Brazilian jurisdictional Waters. Prohibit the catch, landings, processing, transport and trade of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
11. **Interministerial Rule Nº 59-A, 09 of November of 2018**, establishing the measures and criteria for the fishing in associated school and related fishing in the territorial sea, in the Exclusive Economic Zone and in the international waters by the Brazilian fishing vessels.
12. **Interministerial Rule Nº 01, 17 of May of 2018**, establishing the Certificate of Accreditation of Legal Origin (CAOL), for products of marine fishing origin, captured by vessels supplying raw material for export.
13. **Interministerial Rule Nº 74, 01 of November of 2017**, establishing mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by longline fishing, making mandatory the use of circle hooks by all longline fishing vessels.
14. **Interministerial Rule Nº 08, 10 of November of 2014**, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*.
15. **Interministerial Rule Nº 07, 30 of October of 2014**, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20°S of latitude.
16. **Interministerial Rule Nº 01, 12 of March of 2013**, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*.
17. **Interministerial Rule Nº 14-N, 28 of November of 2012**, prohibiting the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed. It also established a proportion between the weight of shark fins and carcass that are landed.
18. **Interministerial Rule Nº 05, 15 of April of 2011**, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-tresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.
19. **Ministerial Rule Normative Nº 05, 21 of December of 2009**, establishing the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas- RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation Nº 1005/2008. Only fish products that receive this certification from the Government, attesting the legal origin of the catches, are allowed to be exported. Aiming at validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintains a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.
20. **Interministerial Rule SEAP/MMA/MD Nº 02, 04 of September of 2006**, implementing the National Program for Tracking Fishing Vessels by Satellite Monitoring, establishing in partnership with Aquaculture and Fisheries Secretary, IBAMA and Brazilian Navy's a VMS national scale monitoring program to track the fishing fleet.
21. **Interministerial Rule Nº 12, 14 of July of 2005**, obliging the release of white (*Tetrapturus albidus*) and blue (*Makaira nigricans*) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibiting any sale of these species.

As a monitoring and control measure, Brazil made publicly available a dashboard showing the species' catch limits in 2025. In 2026, this initiative was continued and expanded to also include the all major tunas Access the dashboards [here](#) – [BET](#), [YFT](#), [SWO](#), [SKJ](#)) and Blue Shark ([BSH](#)).

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

Brazil has undertaken substantial efforts to collect and report data, to the extent possible, in order to comply with ICCAT's requirements. The main challenge remains the monitoring and control of small-scale fisheries, which represent a significant share of the country's tuna and tuna-like catches. With the implementation of the PMPA Programme mentioned above, Brazil has advanced in enhancing the monitoring of this fishing activity.

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	2026-09-15	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-09-15.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-16	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-07-16.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-16	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-07-16.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-16	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-07-16.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-09-11	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-09-11.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-09-11	No data.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-07-16	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-07-16.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No data.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No data.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-09-11	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-09-11.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-11	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-09-11.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not fish pelagic sargassum.	
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		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
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		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-09-11	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-09-11.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Information not available.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The methodology to estimate discards is based on logbooks and observer data. Last information was provided by the Brazilian scientists during 2019 WHM stock assessment meeting.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		This data was sent on 2026-07-16 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (T1NC).	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Brazil have reported species-specific shark data.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No new data updates.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North Shortfin Mako.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Brazil submitted a CPUE update for the Southern Atlantic Blue Shark in Shortfin Mako Shark Data Preparatory Meeting (SCRS/2025/038).	
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	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Brazil's Tuna and Tuna-like Species Monitoring Program (Programa de Monitoramento da Pesca de Atuns e Afins no Brasil – PMPA) was only resumed in 2024, and the available time series is not yet sufficient to establish a robust methodology. We are working on reviewing	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				the data from 2023 to 2026 in order to present the methodology to the SCRC in 2027. Additionally, incidental catch information reported by the Brazilian fleet through fishing logbooks is being submitted to ICCAT through Task I nominal catch (T1NC) data.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Brazil back to implement the observers on board from the national long-term research and data collection program (PMPA - Tuna and tuna-like fish monitoring program in Brazil) during 2024. However, it has not yet been possible to submit the information for this year. The observers on board information were reported in 11/09/2026 from ST09 form.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Brazil has not reported any interaction between whale sharks and purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Brazil has a guide for identification for these species, which has been used by the scientific observers within of the scope of research projects.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No data.	
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		No interactions were recorded on the vessels monitored in 2025 as part of Brazil's Tuna and Tuna-like Species Monitoring Program (Programa de Monitoramento da Pesca de Atuns e Afins no Brasil – PMPA).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Brazil has no information updates.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Brazil has no information updates.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Statistical methodology not yet submitted.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		No experimental use of traplines tested.	

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	2026-09-15	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-09-15.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-07-16	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-07-16.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-11	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-09-11.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. Brazil has NO bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels at this moment.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. Brazil has No bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels at this moment.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. Brazil has No Access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. Brazil has No Access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-07-16	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2026-07-16.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		In Brazil, LFSv who receive an international fishing license by ICCAT must be registered, have a valid national fishing license, a satellite tracking system in operation and report catches in their logbooks for each cruise.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. There is no request from Brazil to remove any vessel from the IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not import bigeye, bluefin or swordfish.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. There is no issue of non-compliance we should report upon.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. There were no particular vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings.	
	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	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not Applicable. Brazil does not participate in the Regional Observer Program (ROP).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Brazil does not have a defined point of contact. In case needed, the HoD can be notified for vessel sighting cooperation.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Brazil does not have Carrier Vessels.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries. Currently is used only human observer from Brazil's Tuna and Tuna-like Species Monitoring Program (Programa de Monitoramento da Pesca de Atuns e Afins no Brasil – PMPA).	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries. Currently is used only human observer from Brazil's Tuna and Tuna-like Species Monitoring Program (Programa de Monitoramento da Pesca de Atuns e Afins no Brasil – PMPA).	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Nothing to declare.	
	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		Nothing to declare.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet. Currently, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 268 fishing boats operating.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet. Currently, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 268 fishing boats operating.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Data were regularly submitted, in due time as following (2025-05-16; 2025-08-01;2026-02-20).	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		For 2024, Brazil sent CP48_TropPlans to the secretariat on 2025-02-15.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches in a Quarterly-basis due to our institutional capacity.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches in a Quarterly-basis due to our institutional capacity.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		The catch limit of bigeye tuna was not reached in 2025.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate. Not applicable as no swordfish was imported in 2025.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No change to report.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	

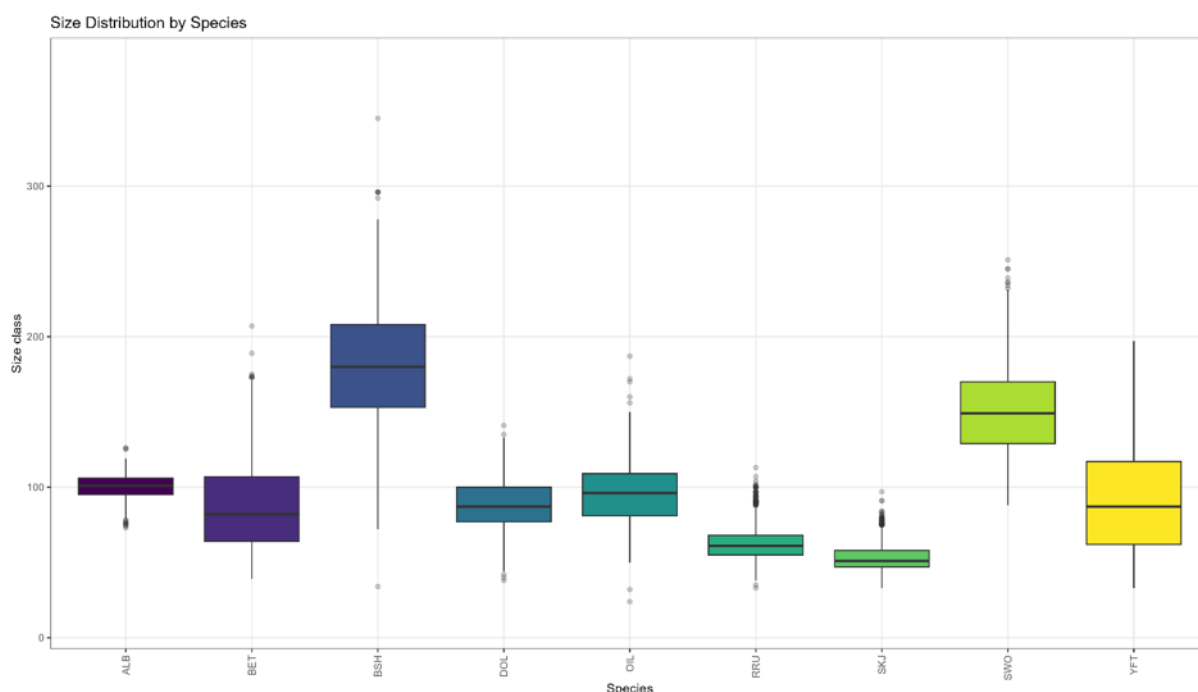
Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate. Currently zero (0) vessels are authorized.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate. Currently, Thirty-six (36) vessels are authorized.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		No experimental use of traplines tested.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Currently Sixty-five (65) vessels are authorized.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		Brazil sent Billfish Check Sheet to the Secretariat on 2026-09-15.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		This issue does not apply to Brazil, since Interministerial Rule Nº 12, of July 15, 2005, obliges the release of white (<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>) and blue (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibits dead discards, as well as any sale of these species, whole or in any part.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Brazil sent Shark checksheet to the Secretariat on 2026-09-15.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for shortfin Mako in the North Atlantic.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for shortfin Mako in the North Atlantic.	
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		Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No. 74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 07, October 2014, which institutes the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline vessels that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude. Research on the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		No data.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Nothing to declare.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2024.

Species Cod ICCAT	Species names	BB	HL	LL	LL- surf	PS	Total Geral
ALB	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	74	71	314	129	0	588
BET	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	20	2462	2234	239	0	4955
BLF	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	139	887	508	1128	446	3108
BSH	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	0	0	2535	61	0	2596
BUM	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	0	0	8	0	0	8
DOL	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	17	63	188	1022	0	1290
FRI	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	10	19	4	0	8	41
LTA	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	0	7	12	0	150	169
OIL	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	0	0	195	10	0	205
RRU	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	0	25	0	0	0	25
SAI	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	0	0	10	0	0	10
SBF	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	0	0	9	0	0	9
SKJ	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	13629	6131	2129	1461	596	23946
SMA	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus*</i>	0	0	44	0	0	44
SWO	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0	0	2613	253	0	2866
WAH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	2	54	117	0	173
WHM	<i>Kajikia albida</i>	0	0	4	0	0	4
YFT	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	407	10495	2895	939	68	14803
Total		14296	20161	13712	5359	1268	54795

**Figure 1.** Size catch (cm) by species ALB: *Thunnus alalunga*, BET: *Thunnus obesus*, BSH: *Prionace glauca*, DOL: *Coryphaena hippurus*, OIL: *Ruvettus pretiosus*, RRU: *Elagatis bipinnulata*, SKJ: *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SWO: *Xiphias gladius* and YFT: *Thunnus albacares*, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2025.

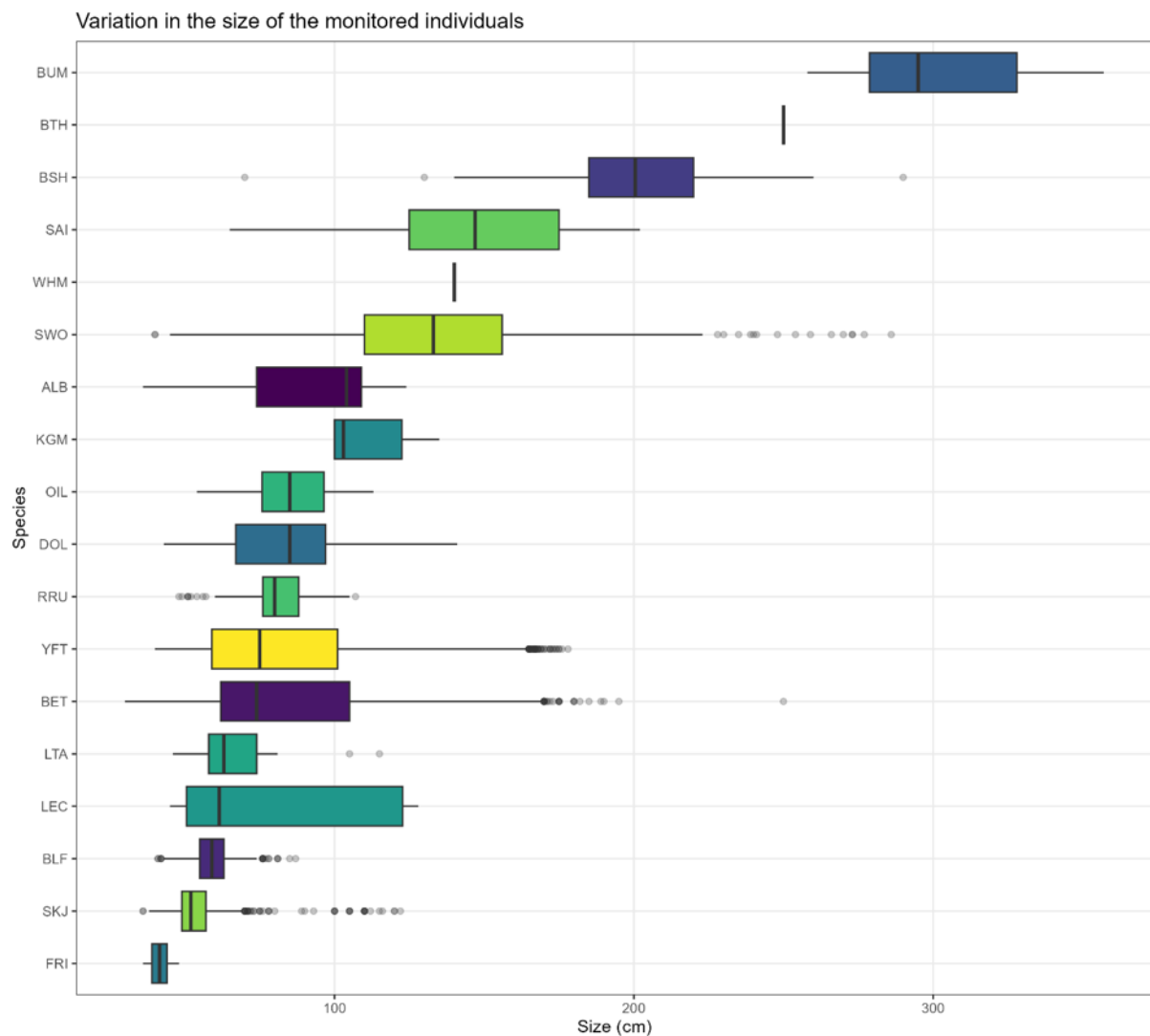


Figure 2. Length-frequency distribution (cm) by species: ALB: *Thunnus alalunga*; BET: *Thunnus obesus*; BLF: *Thunnus atlanticus*; BSH: *Prionace glauca*; DOL: *Coryphaena hippurus*; FRI: *Auxis thazard*; LTA: *Euthynnus alletteratus*; RRU: *Elagatis bipinnulata*; SAI (SFA): *Istiophorus platypterus*; SKJ: *Katsuwonus pelamis*; SWO: *Xiphias gladius*; and YFT: *Thunnus albacares*. Measurements were recorded by human observers under Brazil's Tuna and Tuna-like Species Monitoring Program (Programa de Monitoramento da Pesca de Atuns e Afins no Brasil – PMPA) in 2025. Species represented by a single observation were excluded from the figure.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CABO VERDE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CABO VERDE
INFORME ANUAL DE CABO VERDE**

SUMMARY

In 2025, Cabo Verde reported a total catch of 2,029 metric tons of tuna and tuna-like species from its artisanal/small-scale and industrial fleets, including one longline vessel. All catches were made within the Cabo Verdean EEZ. Cabo Verde continues to collect fisheries and biological data to support scientific research and ICCAT reporting, with efforts focused on improving species and length-composition data. However, data collection remains challenging, particularly within the dispersed small-scale fisheries. The absence of a scientific observer programme and an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) also limits the collection of detailed data at sea. Cabo Verde implements the relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures through its national fisheries management framework. The IGP conducts fisheries inspections, including inspections of foreign vessels carrying out landings and transshipments in Cabo Verdean ports. Despite existing technical and logistical challenges, Cabo Verde continues to strengthen its monitoring, data collection, inspection, and reporting capacities.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2025, Cabo Verde reported a total catch of 2,029 metric tons of tuna and tuna-like species from its artisanal/small-scale and industrial fleets, including one longline vessel. All catches were made within the Cabo Verdean EEZ. Cabo Verde continues to collect fisheries and biological data to support scientific research and ICCAT reporting, with efforts focused on improving species and length-composition data. However, data collection remains challenging, particularly within the dispersed small-scale fisheries. The absence of a scientific observer programme and an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) also limits the collection of detailed data at sea. Cabo Verde implements the relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures through its national fisheries management framework. The IGP conducts fisheries inspections, including inspections of foreign vessels carrying out landings and transshipments in Cabo Verdean ports. Despite existing technical and logistical challenges, Cabo Verde continues to strengthen its monitoring, data collection, inspection, and reporting capacities.

RESUMEN

In 2025, Cabo Verde reported a total catch of 2,029 metric tons of tuna and tuna-like species from its artisanal/small-scale and industrial fleets, including one longline vessel. All catches were made within the Cabo Verdean EEZ. Cabo Verde continues to collect fisheries and biological data to support scientific research and ICCAT reporting, with efforts focused on improving species and length-composition data. However, data collection remains challenging, particularly within the dispersed small-scale fisheries. The absence of a scientific observer programme and an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) also limits the collection of detailed data at sea. Cabo Verde implements the relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures through its national fisheries management framework. The IGP conducts fisheries inspections, including inspections of foreign vessels carrying out landings and transshipments in Cabo Verdean ports. Despite existing technical and logistical challenges, Cabo Verde continues to strengthen its monitoring, data collection, inspection, and reporting capacities.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2025, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species and other ICCAT species reported by Cabo Verde was 2,029 metric tons distributed as follows: frigate tuna (FRI), 1,172 metric tons; skipjack tuna (SKJ), 540 metric tons; yellowfin tuna (YFT), 205 metric tons; blue shark (BSH), 74 metric tons; wahoo (WAH), 17 metric tons; North Atlantic swordfish (SWO-N), 15 metric tons; little tunny (LTA), 2 metric tons; and bigeye tuna (BET), 4 metric tons.

There are two main fishing fleets involved in these catches: the artisanal/small-scale fisheries and the industrial fleet. The industrial fleet primarily targets frigate tuna and skipjack tuna using small purse seiners. In addition, one longline vessel operated during the reporting period and accounted for catches of blue shark, North Atlantic swordfish, and bigeye tuna. The remaining catches were mainly reported by the purse seine fleet. All catches were made within the Cabo Verde Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

1.2 Research and statistics

Cabo Verde continuously collects fisheries statistical and biological data to support scientific research and provide the information required for ICCAT statistical reporting. Efforts are being made to improve the quality and coverage of the data collected and to cover as many fisheries and ICCAT species as possible.

Attention is being given to the collection of length-composition data for different ICCAT species. Although this work can be challenging due to logistical and operational constraints, Cabo Verde is making efforts to collect as much biological information as possible from its national fisheries.

Despite these efforts, some gaps in data collection remain. This is particularly since Cabo Verde does not yet have a scientific observer programme on board its fishing vessels and has not yet implemented an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS). As a result, some information on catches, species composition, biological characteristics, and fishing operations cannot be collected consistently. Cabo Verde is working to improve its data-collection and monitoring systems to strengthen the information available for scientific research, stock assessment, and ICCAT reporting.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Cabo Verde continues to incorporate and implement the relevant ICCAT conservation and management recommendations and resolutions applicable to its fisheries. These measures are incorporated into the national fisheries management framework and, where appropriate, are also addressed through Cabo Verde's national fisheries management plans. The relevant measures are communicated to fisheries stakeholders, including fisheries managers, inspectors, fishers, and vessel owners, to support their effective implementation and compliance.

Cabo Verde also strengthens its fisheries control and monitoring framework through the Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP), which is responsible for conducting fisheries inspections and controlling fisheries activities and fishery products. In accordance with applicable ICCAT conservation and management measures, the IGP conducts inspections of foreign fishing vessels carrying out landings and transshipments in Cabo Verdean ports, as well as other relevant fisheries control activities.

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

Despite Cabo Verde's commitment to implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures, some challenges remain. Fisheries are spread across several islands and remote coastal communities, making regular monitoring and data collection difficult, particularly in the small-scale and artisanal fisheries. These fisheries may occasionally catch ICCAT species, but their dispersed nature makes it challenging to collect complete and consistent information for ICCAT Task I and Task II reporting.

Financial, technical, and logistical limitations also affect biological sampling and the collection of length-composition data for ICCAT species. In addition, Cabo Verde does not yet have a scientific observer programme or an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) for its national fleet, limiting the collection of detailed information on fishing activities at sea. Despite these constraints, Cabo Verde is making continuous efforts to improve its monitoring, scientific data collection, inspection, and reporting capacities.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req N ^o (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2026-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2026-07-19	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2026-07-19	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2026-07-19	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2026-07-19	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2026-07-19	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have any scientific tagging programme.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have any scientific tagging programme.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have any scientific tagging programme.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not currently have a domestic observer programme and has not yet implemented EMS.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Cabo Verde has not yet implemented a national observer programme. However, measures have been taken to support its future establishment. To this end, training activities have been conducted for potential observers, and national legislation is currently being developed to implement an observer programme in accordance with ICCAT requirements and recommendations.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Cabo Verde did not report any information or data on pelagic Sargassum.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable to Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Not applicable to Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable to Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Not applicable to Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable to Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable to Cabo Verde.	
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	Yes		Not applicable to Cabo Verde.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable. The Cabo Verde fleet does not use Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Not applicable. The Cabo Verde fleet does not use Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not have any support vessels for tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not yet implemented a domestic observer program.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable, since Cabo Verde has not yet implemented an EMS program.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Not applicable. The Cabo Verde fleet does not use Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs).	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Not applicable	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Not applicable	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde did not collect any biological data on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-21	Statistical data submitted.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not collect any biological data on shortfin mako.	
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		Not applicable	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Not applicable	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Not applicable	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not collect any data on whale shark interactions during purse seine operations.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde utilises international and regional identification guides provided by the FAO and other relevant international organisations.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Not applicable	
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		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have a scientific observer program.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not collect any data on bycatch in artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not collect any data on bycatch.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Cabo Verde has not used any statistical methodology for SWO-N.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	

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	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-15	Not applicable at this stage. Cabo Verde is currently working towards the implementation of this requirement.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Cabo Verde has no vessel chartering arrangements with any other CPC during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Cabo Verde did not charter any vessels, and no chartering arrangements were made.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. No at sea transshipment activities have been recorded, as Cabo Verde prohibits transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Transshipments in port are subject to inspection by fisheries inspectors, who verify compliance with certification and health control requirements, as well as the validity of all necessary documentation (licence, fishing gear, and authorised species).	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable. No transshipment activity at sea has been recorded, as Cabo Verde prohibits transshipment at sea.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have any carrier vessels under its flag.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		ENAPOR -Administração do Porto Grande Av. Marginal C.P. 82, Mindelo - S. Vicente - República de Cabo Verde Tel. +238 230 75 00 Fax: +238 232 43 37 Email: info@enapor.cv	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP) Avenida Marginal, Mindelo, Cabo Verde. Tel.: +238 230 00 85. Aracy.Rodrigues@madrp.gov.cv; Helder.Pires@madrp.gov.cv	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Porto do Mindelo; São Vicente; CVMDL.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		72 hours before entrance.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		There were no refusals of entry or use of ports in Cabo Verde. Fisheries inspectors monitored all port operations.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not report any cases of potential non-compliance or alleged infringements.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		When a violation occurs, the inspection authority notifies the offender and initiates the relevant administrative proceedings.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not record any suspected infringements.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Through fisheries agreements established both within the subregion and with the European Union, Cabo Verde ensures that its fisheries inspectors have access to fishing operations conducted in ports and at sea.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Through fisheries agreements established both within the subregion and with the European Union, Cabo Verde ensures that its fisheries inspectors have access to fishing operations conducted in ports and at sea.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Under the fishing access agreements between Cape Verde and third countries, the following entities are authorised to operate in Cabo Verde's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): a) European Union – 56 fishing licences: 24 for tuna seiners, 10 for pole-and-	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					line tuna vessels, and 22 for longliners. This agreement is valid from 2024 to 2029. b) Senegal – 8 fishing licences: 1 for a pole-and-line tuna vessel and 7 for tuna seiners.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-07-21		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Cabo Verde has specific legislation that regulates all recreational fishing activities. The rules require holding a valid fishing licence, respecting catch limits, and complying with minimum size restrictions. All fish caught must be released back into the water, and their sale is strictly prohibited. To ensure compliance, inspections are carried out both at sea and in ports on sport and recreational fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Cabo Verde did not register any vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Imported tuna and tuna-like species, like other fishery products, are subject to inspection by the Competent Authority for Fishery Products in Cabo Verde.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable	
	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		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA (DNPA) Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°34 - Cabo Verde; dnpa.pescascv@gmail.com	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA (DNPA) Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°34 - Cabo Verde; dnpa.pescascv@gmail.com	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not submit any EAP observer recovery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not submit any EAP observer recovery.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not have any data on retrieved fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		COSMAR – CENTRO DE OPERAÇÕES DE SEGURANÇA MARÍTIMA cosmar.secretaria@gmail.com Telefone: +238 9851567	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not have any supplier carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not yet implemented any domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not yet implemented any domestic EMS program	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Not applicable	
	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		Not applicable	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has one fishing facility, but it does not engage in Bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has one fishing facility, but it does not engage in Bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Porto do Mindelo; São Vicente; CVMDL.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Porto do Mindelo; São Vicente; CVMDL.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-07-21		
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-07-21		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not report any IUU-related suspicious activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-07-21		
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-07-21	No changes since the last update.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Not applicable, as none of the Cabo Verde vessels listed in ICCAT use fish aggregating devices (FADs).	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Not yet sent.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not utilize its entire catch limit for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TR018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TR017	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:TR019	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:TR020	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Not applicable	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-07-21		
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No changes since the last update.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde has not yet submitted its fishing/management plan for SWO-N to ICCAT.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not implemented any tagging program for SWO.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		INSPEÇÃO GERAL DAS PESCAS Avenida Marginal – Mindelo, São Vicente, Telefone: +238 230 00 85.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. None of the Cabo Verdean vessels are authorized to fish for SWO-N.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. None of the Cabo Verdean vessels are authorized to fish for SWO-N.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		Not applicable	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Not applicable	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Cabo Verde has national legislation protecting several shark species, consistent with FAO and ICCAT guidelines. These measures are integrated into the Fisheries Resource Management Plan, which sets restrictions on capture, retention, and commercialisation to ensure sustainable management and conservation of sharks.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not collect any data on whale shark interactions during 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		Cabo Verde follows the recommendations of the FAO and ICCAT, and these are communicated to shipowners for strict application in fishing operations. Fishers are instructed on the appropriate use of hooks to reduce incidental turtle bycatch, and are required to release any turtles accidentally captured. National legislation strictly prohibits the capture, retention, or keeping of turtles on board.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Not applicable. There are currently no comprehensive data on incidental seabird catches. However, Cabo Verde is working with national and regional NGOs to collect data on interactions between seabirds and fishing vessels. Cabo Verde is also implementing mitigation devices, known as “Scarybird” devices, in the artisanal fleet to reduce these interactions and minimize the risk of seabird bycatch.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Cabo Verde has implemented legal measures prohibiting the retention of marine turtles, marine mammals, and several shark species, requires the release of incidentally caught turtles, promotes seabird mitigation devices in the artisanal fleet, and collaborates with NGOs to improve data collection on bycatch and discards.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		The national fleet of Cabo Verde is fully aware of this recommendation. Fishers are instructed that any interaction with cetaceans must result in their safe release, and fishing operations should be suspended if necessary to ensure the well-being of the animals. Additionally, Cabo Verde has national legislation prohibiting any intentional interaction between fishing activities and cetaceans.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have a pilot electronic statistical document system in place.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde has not raised any objections to the recommendations.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CANADA
RESUMEN ANUAL DE CANADÁ**

SUMMARY

Western Atlantic bluefin tuna, northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone. Canada monitors catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing and verify log record data. In 2024, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 566.1 t, 1672.6 t, and 417.1 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips, updating model indices, acoustic monitoring, tagging programs, and biological sampling. Canada's role extends to ecosystem-related projects and to assessment support within the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and shark species. In 2024, Canada's bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing and age-at-length and supports diet, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2024, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling and research program for swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

RÉSUMÉ

Western Atlantic bluefin tuna, northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone. Canada monitors catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing and verify log record data. In 2024, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 566.1 t, 1672.6 t, and 417.1 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips, updating model indices, acoustic monitoring, tagging programs, and biological sampling. Canada's role extends to ecosystem-related projects and to assessment support within the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and shark species. In 2024, Canada's bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing and age-at-length and supports diet, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2024, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling and research program for swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

RESUMEN

Western Atlantic bluefin tuna, northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone. Canada monitors catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing and verify log record data. In 2024, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 566.1 t, 1672.6 t, and 417.1 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips, updating model indices, acoustic monitoring, tagging programs, and biological sampling. Canada's role extends to ecosystem-related projects and to assessment support within the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and shark species. In 2024, Canada's bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing and age-at-length and supports diet, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2024, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling and research program for swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research, and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canadian directed bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from May through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River, and off the coasts of Newfoundland; since 2018, Canada's bluefin tuna fishing season runs annually from June 24 to June 23 of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2024 fishing year was 671.71, which included a 60 t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2024 was 566.1 t (**Table 1**), including 458.7 from the directed fishery and 107.3 t from the mixed swordfish and tunas pelagic longline fishery. There was 8.4 t of observed dead discards in 2024. All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2024 fishing year (**Table 2**). In 2024, the average round weight of bluefin tuna caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was 198 kilograms (kg), and 199.1 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery, while bluefin tuna caught off of Newfoundland had an average weight of 186.2 kg. Further catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2024, licensed fishermen participated Atlantic-wide in the directed bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps. One offshore tuna longline licence is authorized to direct for tuna species and is provide with a bluefin allocation (**Table 3**), whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain bluefin tuna bycatch during the course of its mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that bluefin tuna be retained if it would result in dead discards and a bluefin tuna quota of 10 t is provided as a means to account for these landings. In 2004, Canada implemented a management approach which provides each of the seven inshore fleet sectors with a specific share of the Canadian quota based on catch history. This has allowed fleets to operate independently of each other, adopting strategies to address when and how to harvest the resource. While there are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.

1.1.2 Swordfish

Canada harvests swordfish from April to December, primarily on the edge of the Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf, and on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In 2024, Canada's initial ICCAT allocation for swordfish was 1348 t, with Canada's adjusted quota being 2025.20 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 280 t from the European Union, and 125 t from Senegal, and a maximum carry forward of 202.2 t from 2022. Canadian nominal landings in 2024 were 1672.6 t (**Table 1**). The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1657.2 t (or 99.9% of the catch), 5.9 t were taken by harpoon (less than 1 per cent of the catch). The average round weight of swordfish landed by longline was 73.8 kg and 100.5 kg by harpoon. Forty-five of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2024 fishery (**Table 4**). This number is lower than the mid-1990s when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active annually given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1,157 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 161 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 1990s and early 2000s. The remaining licence holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2024, only 7 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species, as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, a directed bluefin tuna fleet fishing with rod and reel is authorized to catch and retain an incidental bycatch of other tunas while fishing for bluefin. Tropical tunas including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and, along with albacore tuna, are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and the Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2024, these tunas accounted for approximately 42.4 per cent of the commercial large pelagic species landed. Of other tunas, the highest amount landed by Canada was of bigeye tuna (238.5 t), followed by yellowfin tuna (159.8 t), and albacore tuna (18.8 t). The mean round weight of bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tunas was 86.7 kg, 38.9 kg, and 33.93 kg, respectively. Approximately 50 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2024.

1.1.4 Sharks

There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters, nor does Canada licence its harvesters to direct for sharks on the high seas. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks encouraged and, for certain sharks, a condition of licence. All information on shark landings is provided to the SCRS through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements or SCRS advice, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks, basking sharks (as of 2020), and shortfin mako sharks (as of 2020). Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks cannot be retained by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning, and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents. In March of 2018, the Government of Canada implemented measures that require all sharks landed in Canada to have their fins naturally attached. Incidentally caught live Porbeagle sharks were prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. As of 2023, the recreational shark fishery is exclusively catch-and-release.

1.2 Research and statistics

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, in accordance with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish and other tunas longline fleet and the majority of bluefin landings fleets. Since 1996, this system has applied to all fleets, and included monitoring of all trips even when no fish were caught. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading, and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records contain information

on catch, effort, environmental conditions (e.g., water temperature) and by-catch. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip (log records from zero catch trips can be mailed in at a later time). Ideally, this ensures 100 per cent coverage of properly completed log records and individual fish weights. The effectiveness of this system was thoroughly reviewed in 1998 and 1999, and appropriate changes implemented, as necessary. Problems are assessed through Observer Programs and at-sea surveillance on the domestic fleet. License holders who fail to comply with the domestic regulations and conditions of their license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

Since 2013, Canada's biological sampling program of bluefin tuna has collected at least one sample (otolith, dorsal fin spine or genetic) from over 400 fish per year. In 2016, the Canadian government made a financial commitment to support this work indefinitely. This allows any funding provided by collaborative agreements with the fishermen to support research initiatives. The biological sampling provides the GBYP with estimates of the occurrence of eastern bluefin tuna in the Canadian EEZ and contributes to age-length keys that improve the age characterization of the catch. The sampling also supports diet, lipid, histological and genetic analyses of the catch (detailed below). This funding also partially supports a conventional tagging program initiated in 2015 for the catch-and-release bluefin tuna fishery. The tagging research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. PSAT tagging work continued in 2018 using funds contributed from the Canadian fishing industry through a collaborative agreement connected to the quota transferred from Mexico. This collaborative agreement also funds the collection and histological analysis of gonad samples from bluefin tuna, editing of the herring Acoustic Survey data for a relative (fishery independent) index of abundance and the development of a CPUE index from the bluefin tuna catch and release fishery (detailed below).

Another long-term research commitment relates to the management of discards and by-catch. This initiative is funded through Canada's Sustainable Fisheries Framework, which is a foundation for implementing an Ecosystem Based Management approach in the management of its fisheries. Of particular note for the ICCAT managed fisheries is the advancement of ecosystem objectives and policies related to biodiversity through a By-catch Management Project, and a work plan specifically aimed at addressing by-catch and discarding in Canadian large pelagic fisheries. The work plan includes projects aimed to both manage discards as well as control incidental mortality in large pelagic fisheries.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2024. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

1.2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2024 scientific research program headed by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) – Large Pelagic group at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. In 2024, Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program for the eighth consecutive year. Tagging was conducted in the Canadian bluefin tuna catch and release fishery. The conventional tagging program continued in 2024 with the goal of continuing to improve the percentage of tag deployments.
2. Canada sampled bluefin tuna heads (N= 607) and collected dorsal spines (N=40) in 2024. Otolith pairs (N= 561) were extracted and will be aged and tested for natal origin. Tissue samples (N= 1066) to support work on the natal origin of bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from bluefin tuna heads.
3. Marginal increment analysis was carried out on bluefin tuna otoliths to determine the timing of annuli formation and derive adjustment criteria to convert band counts to age. This resulted in updated standardized ageing protocols for bluefin tuna. Canada is also testing an in-house ageing software, based on the ICES Smartdots ageing platform, for production ageing of bluefin tuna. This software would enable the measurement of annual increment of growth as part of the ageing process.

4. Canada reviewed some of its bluefin tuna indices of abundance: the Gulf of St. Lawrence Rod and Reel CPUE and the Southwest Nova Scotia Rod and Reel CPUE. Currently, a spatial-temporal modeling method is being applied to fishery dependent data.
5. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish continue to be provided to NOAA (USA) in support of their Close-Kin Analysis study. This work will inform on the absolute abundance of both the eastern and western bluefin tuna stocks. To date Canada has provided 7687 samples (2015-2024) to this study.
6. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish are undergoing isotope analysis in collaboration with the University of Western Ontario to investigate the bluefin tuna's feeding ecology. Increases in the abundance of bluefin tuna (and ultimately fecundity) are conditional on the abundance and quality of forage species.
7. Canada has developed and validated a back-calculation methodology using DFO's extensive Atlantic bluefin tuna otolith image collection and used the back-calculated data to fit growth models that test for variation in growth between sexes and stocks. We have used the back-calculated dataset to fit biphasic models that estimate age-at-maturity from breakpoints in individual growth trajectories for Atlantic bluefin tuna to provide context for maturity scenarios used in the assessment.
8. Canada conducted a stomach sampling program for Atlantic bluefin tuna in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence from 2018 – 2021, resulting in a peer-reviewed publication in 2023 (Turcotte et al. 2023). This program was expanded in 2022 and 2023 with domestic and international collaborators (University of Windsor and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences) to increase the time series and improve spatial representation by sampling from multiple ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as well as coastal Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Stomach contents are being identified using both conventional methods and DNA barcoding of unknown prey items. Atlantic bluefin tuna prey composition is being compared between years and in relation to historical data to contextualize bluefin dietary changes with shifts in prey availability. Diet is also being assessed for bluefin and other large pelagic species (albacore, bigeye and swordfish) using stable isotope analysis for nitrogen and carbon, which resulted in a peer-reviewed publication in 2025 (Stewart *et al.*, 2025). Additional analysis is ongoing to combine bluefin stomach content and stable isotope data across multiple studies conducted in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence to provide a comprehensive study of local bluefin feeding ecology.
9. Work has continued on evaluating annual, seasonal, and regional variation in the price of Atlantic bluefin tuna landed in Canada to improve our understanding of the market forces affecting the fishery.

1.2.2 Swordfish research

1. Canada contributes the longest series of catch rate information to the North Atlantic Swordfish stock assessment, commencing in 1963 (updated in 2022; SCRS/2022/048).
2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Chinese Taipei, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Chinese Taipei, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Canada) biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The goal of the program is to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) contexts. This international sampling program continued through 2024 and was once again coordinated by Canada. This effort now includes samples from 4713 swordfish, representing all three ICCAT stocks and billfish sampling areas.

3. Canada led development of assessment and MSE data inputs for important ongoing population modeling.
4. Building off the new data from the sampling program, a satellite tagging program, as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning and analysis stages of a species distribution model development began in 2019 and continued through 2024. This work is particularly relevant given changing ocean conditions. These models will support spatially and environmentally explicit CPUE index standardization which will contribute to enhanced ability to detect changes in swordfish abundance in the Northwest Atlantic. This work is being completed in collaboration with NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Science Centre.
5. Canada contributed genetic samples, to a study led by the Università Politecnica delle Marche examining Swordfish population structure in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Initial results provided evidence of the presence of three genetic clusters and a high level of admixture within the Mediterranean Sea, rejecting the hypothesis of a single Mediterranean Sea swordfish population structure. The study also identified mixing areas between North Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks and between North and South Atlantic stocks. Additional analysis in 2022 has provided new insights into Atlantic swordfish stock boundaries, including identification of stock mixing areas in the North-East Atlantic. This genetics work expanded in 2024 to include epigenetic ageing which is anticipated to contribute to improvements in growth models and stock age structure analyses.
6. Canada contributed a detailed account of the longline and harpoon swordfish fishery in Atlantic Canada, including detailed records on how the fishery has been managed, how quota is allocated among fleets and boats, the fishery's spatial footprint, and how gears have changed since the 1950s. This analysis is an important piece in catch rate standardization and understanding patterns in stock abundance and length patterns.
7. Swordfish length data are an important component of the integrated assessment model which forms the basis of management advice and the MSE. The length measurement protocol varies by CPC (curved vs. straight) and a length-length conversion was needed. Canada contributed data and collaborated with Portuguese CPC scientists to develop a lengths conversion model (SCRS/2022/061) that was applied to ICCAT T2 data for the 2022 stock assessment and MSE OM reconditioning.
8. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO is testing the use of length frequency and animal growth models. These emerging methods will be applied to swordfish data to estimate size at maturity and the spawning potential ratio of the stock for each of the three stocks.
9. Canada, which attracted international recognition when it initiated ground-breaking research conducting satellite archival tagging studies on swordfish in the past, resumed electronic tagging of Swordfish with Pop-up Satellite Archival Tags (PSATs) and Acoustic tags in 2020. The tagging program tracks habitat usage and movement patterns in Canadian/North Atlantic waters, which will be used to standardize the CPUE input in the assessment model. The tagging program continued in 2024.

1.2.3 Other tunas

Sampling of the landings has a long history at St. Andrews Biological Station that dates back to the early part of the 20th century. Continuous monitoring and sampling of the landings began in 2010 when Canada began to collect otolith, spine and tissue samples from albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tuna to help support ICCAT stock assessment of tropical and northern temperate tuna species and expand the spatial coverage of assessment data inputs.

1.2.4 Shark research

Highlights of the 2024 scientific research program lead by the Canadian Atlantic Shark Research Laboratory of DFO from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Halifax) included the following activities:

1. The conventional dart tagging program continued for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle, and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen continued in 2024. The program will continue in 2025.
2. Canada led a case study on using spatiotemporal management as a tool to reduce interaction rates with blue sharks. While the approach demonstrated potential, there were numerous inherent challenges and sequential steps that require careful consideration by RFMOs prior to implementation. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2024.106155>
3. Canada collaborated on new research with the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme to assess maturity status in shortfin mako sharks from hormones in muscle tissue. This represents a non-lethal method to assign life stage and understand productivity, which may be particularly useful for species under landing restrictions. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/CVSP/CV081_2024/colvol81.html#
4. Canada evaluated different analytical methods to assess bycatch in data-limited contexts, using blue shark bycatch from the Canadian pelagic longline fishery as a case study. This work has been extended to consider bycatch of undersized swordfish and was also presented to the Ecosystems group at ICCAT. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsae110>
5. Canada collaborated on new research on vertical habitat use of young porbeagle shark. Results indicated that young porbeagle are at risk of interaction with fisheries on the continental shelf of North America, but interactions may be reduced by setting gear deeper at night or during summer. <https://doi.org/10.1071/MF23182>
6. Canada continued a research program to address recovery goals for white shark under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Field work incorporated an acoustic monitoring component and a tagging component to evaluate habitat use and relative abundance in Canada.

1.2.5 Precautionary approach

Canada continues to strongly support the precautionary approach and assigns a high priority to its implementation in fisheries management domestically as well as in the context of ICCAT. Recognizing that ICCAT stocks are currently not information-rich, Canada fully supports all new or enhanced research aimed at improving stock assessments. Furthermore, as we work to define the precautionary approach in a fisheries context, Canada continues to promote the use of appropriate fisheries management and compliance measures to ensure the rebuilding and safeguarding of the resource.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

For bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder and partner consultation and announces a Conservation Harvesting Plan (CHP) prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. These CHPs are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under Canada's *Fisheries Act*. The necessary ICCAT regulatory recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations* (1985) (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are handled as written in fish harvesters' conditions of licence (issued pursuant to the *Fishery (General) Regulations*), both of which are legally binding on harvesters.

2.1.1 Catch limits and minimum size

2.1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery bluefin tuna Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to bluefin tuna. The adjusted 2025 quota for bluefin tuna was 668.5 t and it is prohibited for any person to have in their possession any bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements.

2.1.1.2 Swordfish

The 2013 Canadian Atlantic Swordfish and Other Tunas Integrated Fishery Management (CAIFM) plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish. The 2025 adjusted quota for swordfish was set at 2,226.23 t, with a continued prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15 per cent tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. Since implementation of the minimum size limits, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

2.1.1.3 Other tunas

From 1998-1999, Canada issued and implemented the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tuna. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect. The evergreen Integrated Fishery Management Plan for both swordfish and other tunas is available on the Department's [website](#). Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline licence and to one offshore vessel with an "other tunas" longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin tuna weighing less than 3.2 kg.

2.1.2 Closed seasons

In addition to the ICCAT regulatory recommendations, Canada has limited entry into its large pelagic fisheries, strict bycatch provisions, time-area closures to minimize bycatch, and gear restrictions. In an effort to protect large (spawning stock) swordfish, the industry initiated a closure of a substantial portion of the Scotian Shelf to harpoon gear, for the past several years from early autumn to the end of the season.

2.1.3 Observer programs

In 1977, Canada implemented an observer program where independent third-party observers collect biological data and monitor fishing regulation compliance. In 2013, as part of a bycatch management project, the observer coverage level for the pelagic longline fleet aims to maintain approximately five per cent (by sea days fished) for vessels fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Due to challenges with staffing, observer coverage averaged approximately 4.8 per cent (by sea days fished) for pelagic longline vessels fishing for swordfish and other tuna in 2025. Canada still met its coverage requirement of 5 per cent for vessels longer than 20m LOA with its two longline vessels active in 2025 each completing one trip with an observer on board. Canada also met the 10% requirement laid out in paragraph 66 of Recommendation 24-01 with these two vessels. Data from the observer program is used to estimate dead discards and document incidental catch of non-target species.

2.1.4 Vessel monitoring

The Canadian fishery is comprised mainly of vessels less than 20 meters long which operate primarily within the 200 nautical mile zone. As per Canadian pelagic longline conditions of licence, all vessels regardless of length, are required to use Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) when fishing with longline gear. This requirement is aligned with ICCAT Recommendation 18-10, that requires vessels greater than 20 meters, or 15 meters and over fishing in the high seas, to be equipped with VMS.

2.1.5 Inspection scheme and activities

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities are an integral component of Canada's management of Atlantic large pelagic fisheries. DFO Fishery Officers conduct a broad range of compliance and enforcement activities designed to ensure adherence to fisheries regulations, licence conditions, and applicable ICCAT conservation and management measures. These activities include at-sea patrols and inspections, port inspections, inspections of landed catch, audits and inspections of fish buyers and processing facilities, aerial surveillance, and targeted enforcement operations.

DFO employs multiple monitoring tools to verify fishing activity and catch reporting, including at-sea observer programs, dockside monitoring, and vessel monitoring systems (VMS). Fishery Officers use information from these monitoring programs, together with intelligence-led enforcement approaches, to support compliance verification, identify potential violations, and direct enforcement efforts.

Throughout the fishing season, Fishery Officers maintain an inspection presence both at sea, in the air, and ashore through patrols, inspections of fishing vessels, monitoring of landing activities, and inspections of processing and purchasing facilities. Aerial surveillance and vessel patrols are also utilized to monitor fishing activity in offshore waters and support compliance with fisheries management measures.

Canada maintains a comprehensive compliance and enforcement program for tuna and swordfish fisheries. Individuals found to be in contravention of fisheries legislation, licence conditions, or other applicable requirements may be subject to enforcement action, including warnings, charges, fines, licence suspensions, or other sanctions as appropriate.

2.1.6 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT CMMs and prohibit IUU fishing

Canada participates in statistical and catch document programs for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye.

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT bluefin tuna Statistical Document Programme (eBCD) in 2016, Canada had developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to track Canadian harvested bluefin tuna. Since 1995, Canada has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information in the bluefin tuna catch documents. All bluefin tuna must be entered in the system no matter whether they are sold/exported in Canada, or to international destinations.

Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced by ICCAT in 2003 for all exports. The statistical documents for swordfish and bigeye tuna are validated by government accredited organizations.

The commercial bluefin tuna fishery is subject to 100 per cent dockside monitoring for all landed fish. No tuna can be offloaded from a vessel unless a certified dockside monitor is present. The dockside monitor must verify information that includes: the weight of the fish, tag number, vessel, gear, etc.

2.1.7 Other recommendations

Since 2007, the Canadian pelagic longlines fleet requires vessel operators and licence holders to participate in training on data recording protocols and proper use of safe handling and release equipment for sea turtles. As per Section 33 of the Fishery (General) Regulations, all incidental catch must be returned to the water and, where alive, in the manner that causes the least harm. This applies to the incidental catch of all sea turtle species. As per the pelagic longline conditions of licence, each vessel must have at least one trained crew member on board with a valid certificate of a DFO approved dehooking and disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be available upon request from a fishery officer. Dehooking and disentanglement equipment must be on board the vessel and accessible at all times when fishing using longline gear. Moreover, conditions of license mandate the use corrodible circle hooks when fishing with pelagic longline gear. The Canadian fishing industry does not use hooks smaller than 16/0 in these fisheries. Canadian harvesters also implement other bycatch mitigation measures such as a continued fishing strategy of using compact soak times, a prohibition on wire leaders, and the sole use of shallow pelagic longline sets, which allow a caught turtle to come to the surface to breathe.

In 2007, Canada released a national plan of action for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries. The plan of action notes that there are no significant issues related to seabird bycatch in Canadian longline fisheries. In July of 2012, Canada provided a progress report to ICCAT on the implementation of key actions taken pursuant to this national plan of action since its inception in 2007. Canada continues to require technical and operational mitigation measures such as the use of bycatch mitigation gear (e.g., tori lines).

In 2013, Canada released a policy to improve the management of bycatch in Canada's fisheries (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/reports-rapports/regs/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm>). The bycatch policy applies to the portion of retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that they retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles that become entangled in fishing gear. This bycatch policy is consistent with the *Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards* adopted in 2011.

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

The availability of observers remains an issue in Atlantic Canada due to limited qualified workforce in the region. Canada is looking at various ways to increase the availability of observers, and to develop EMS as a way to complement the work of observers. Canada did not encounter any difficulties in the submission of the annual report for the 2025 reporting year.

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	2026-08-14		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-08-14	Submitted – all catch, discards, and observer data provided as an aggregate, consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and Task II data.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		N/A - There is no data to report.	
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		N/A - Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2026-09-15	Contribute BFT spines to direct ageing and comparative ageing study with otoliths (Spain, EU, US). Determine stock origin through genetic samples	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				and otolith microchemistry contributing to ICCAT stock assessment inputs. Comparison of ancestry determination methodology study; comparing ancestry determination techniques: mitochondrial DNA, stable isotope, and single nucleotide analysis. Contribute data to develop annual western age-length keys. Provide genetic samples of close- kin analysis (US). Assess impact of integrating climate indicators and climate adjusted catch rate indices into the stock assessment and influence of changing ocean conditions on CPUE indices of BFT in US and Canadian waters. Develop a species distribution model for Alt-BFT in US and Canadian waters in relation to ecosystem variables and hind casts of availability of BFT to US/Canada fleets. Histology of collected coned samples (US, AU). See Section 1.2.1 of the annual report	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2025-08-01	SCRS/2025/186 SCRS/2025/188	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Yes	
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	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		N/A - Canadian longline vessels over 20 metres (LOA) targeting BET, YFT, and/or SKJ have human observer coverage.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2021-09-15	Procedures were presented to WGSAM in 2021 (SCRS/2021/015); however, the incidence of marlins/spearfish in the Canadian catch was deemed to be too low to support a statistically robust estimate of discarding rates.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2026-08-14	Dockside monitors must be present for offloading of all fisheries that can retain marlins/spearfish and log record data must be submitted by each fishermen to the monitoring company that inputs the data into centralized database prior to further fishing trips. Log records trips with catch must be	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which insures 100% coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10% of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 metres. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and fishermen's logbooks) are reported in the Estimation of Nominal Catch (Task 1), Catch and Effort (Task 2), and National Observer Programme data. All data submitted: 15/07/2024.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2026-08-14	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2025 shark data submitted: 14/08/2026. Shark research highlights from 2025 in Section 1.2.4.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-08-14		
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N/A - Canada does not fish nor encounter South Atlantic blue shark.	
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	2026-08-14		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-05-13	Document SCRS/2022/094 submitted and presented at the sharks intersessional meeting (05/13/2022).	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2022-05-13	Document SCRS/2022/094 submitted and presented at the sharks intersessional meeting (05/13/2022).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		N/A - Canada does not count any purse seiners among its fleets.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		N/A - Canada is presently unable to circulate identification guides due to confidentiality restrictions.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Not submitted as the form is not yet available.	
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	2026-08-14		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have artisanal fisheries for ICCAT managed stocks.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-13	Ongoing work noted in National Report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2025-02-10	Canada presented SCRS/P/2025/006 at the working group on stock assessment methods in February 2025. Canada incorporated feedback from the working group and submitted SCRS/2025/193 for presentation to the 2025 SCRS plenary meeting.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes	2026-05-13		

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		N/A - Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		N/A - Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention Area.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention Area.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention Area.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention Area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention Area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		N/A - There has been no change in point of contact for port entry notifications.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have any vessels, under ICCAT, that enter foreign ports and may be subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		N/A - No new ports to update in 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		N/A - There has been no change in advance notification period.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		N/A - There have been no denials of access to, or use of, a port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		N/A - No foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT in Canadian ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		N/A - No such actions were needed during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		N/A - No such investigations were undertaken 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	2024-09-13	The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) was ratified by Canada in June 2019 and has mechanisms in place for information exchange on foreign vessels seeking entry into, and using ports to allow the swift detection of IUU fishing activities. The PSMA promotes cooperation, at the subregional, regional, and global levels, in the effective implementation of this Agreement via RFMOs. As part of in-port inspections, each Party through appropriate arrangements with the flag State of the vessel can invite that State to participate in the inspection of its fishing vessel. Canada intends to utilize the inspector	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					exchange measures of the Agreement to further promote cooperation among flag State members to ICCAT. No inspector exchange was undertaken during the reporting period due to lack of foreign vessel landings in Canadian ports.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		N/A - No port inspection activity to report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		N/A - There are no access agreements in place.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		N/A - There are no access agreements in place.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		N/A - No new vessels in 2025.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		N/A - No new vessels in 2025.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		N/A - There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna; however, some commercial industry inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish. Charters also participate in a camera	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					program (5 per cent for catch and release).. The catch and release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS. There are also two catch and retain tournaments, all landings are tagged and accounted for against the Canadian quota. This shark fishery has been primarily catch-and-release since 2023, with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark tournament, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a tournament must be blue shark and are reported in Canada's national report.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		N/A - No IUU fishing activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		N/A - No IUU fishing activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		N/A - There are no Canadian vessels on the IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		N/A - There are no Canadian nationals involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		N/A - Canada has effective flag State control over its vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries and employs 100% dockside	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					monitoring. Further, Canada receives few port calls by foreign-flagged vessels, all of which are inspected upon entry and whose products are held in bond and never enter the Canadian market. Based on these conditions, an internal risk analysis has determined that vessel-by-vessel reporting of import and landing data is not a substantiated need.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		N/A - No documented incidences indicating possible non-compliance with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		N/A - No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		N/A - No such sightings have indicated a vessel to have engaged in fishing or fishing related activities that are presumed to be IUU.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		N/A - There were no actions taken because there were no sightings indicating IUU.	
	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		N/A - Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		N/A - Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		N/A - Canada does not deploy from ROP.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		N/A - No reports.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No lost gear reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No lost gear reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		N/A - No change from what was previously reported.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in transshipment activities.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have a domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have a domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		N/A - Canada has not yet reported on the implementation of Res. 23-20.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		N/A - Canada has no incident to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in JIS.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Applicable - Reports submitted monthly	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		N/A - There were no landings of BFT under 30kg. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focused on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		N/A - Every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation is not required as per 13(c) of Rec. 11-20.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		N/A - Data has been submitted directly through the system, or by the Secretariat / consortium.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-09-15		
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		No vessels added in 2025.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		No vessels added in 2025.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		N/A - There were no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2025.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-03-31	Submitted 31/03/2026 and 26/09/2026.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from what was previously reported.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Reports submitted quarterly.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in FAD fishing.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		N/A - No tropical tuna fishing plans were submitted this year.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Submitted monthly.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Canada did not reach 80% of its quota.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		N/A - Canada did not exhaust its BET quota.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have any vessels 20m+ (LOA) that are permitted to bycatch tropical tunas because all vessels 20m+ LOA are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have any vessels 20m+ (LOA) that are permitted to bycatch tropical tunas because all vessels 20m+ LOA are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		All vessels 20m+ LOA are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		All vessels 20m+ LOA are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-03-31	Submitted 31/03/2026 and 26/09/2026.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from what was previously reported.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly- migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the MED- SWO fishery.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the MED- SWO fishery.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the MED- SWO fishery.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the MED- SWO fishery.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the MED- SWO fishery.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		No new vessels added for 2025.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow retention of N- SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes	2026-04-22		
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N/A - Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		No new vessels added for 2025.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		N/A - The Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S-ALB.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Canada's catches are well below the 302 tonnes limit for CPCs. All vessels that report N-ALB catches are authorized for the species.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		N/A - The Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S-ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		N/A - Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore, and there are no sport/rec. vessels.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in MED-ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in MED-ALB fishery.	
	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have artisanal/small-scale billfish fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-15	There are no commercial directed fisheries for any species of pelagic shark in Canadian waters. The recreational shark fishery is catch and release, allowing no retention of live or dead sharks. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and Task II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT-related fisheries (bigeye, thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky, basking, and shortfin mako sharks). Annex 1 Submitted.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		N/A	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		N/A - There are no purse seine vessels in the Canadian fleet.	
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	2000-09-15	Submitted on Sept 15th of 2000, 2007 and 2011. Canada's pelagic longline fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000s, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement, and release equipment, and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvest sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					probability of their survival. The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders. Licence conditions also require at least one member of the crew on board must hold a valid certification identifying that they have successfully completed a DFO-approved de-hooking / disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certification must be on board the vessel and be provided to a Fishery Officer upon request.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2007-09-14	Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Action Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2011-09-15	While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a policy on managing bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canada's fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for. This bycatch policy is consistent with the Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards adopted in early 2011.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		N/A - There are no purse seine vessels in the Canadian fleet.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		N/A - Canada has not implemented an electronic statistical document program.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		N/A - Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Recommendation.	

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species from 2015 to 2025.

Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Swordfish	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	782.0	995.1	1333.3	1377.2	1341.5	1922.5	1672.6	1909.9
Bluefin Tuna	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3	598.1	566	608.5
Albacore Tuna	32.2	19.9	17.0	26.4	31.2	12.4	40.4	27.4	24.9	18.7	46.4
Bigeye Tuna	257.3	171.1	213.9	236.7	192.6	104.1	252.9	329.9	379.1	238	293.9
Yellowfin Tuna	59.0	19.5	192.7	14.6	108.1	74.8	110.4	198.3	175.0	160	184.9
Unspec. Tuna	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Blue Shark	0.06	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shortfin Mako	84.6	82.5	109.1	52.9	62.8	0.5	0.324	0.0	0.116	0.05	0.0
Porbeagle	4.2	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.207	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unspec. Shark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.188	0.0
Blue Marlin & White Marlin	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.77	0.68	1.71	0.937	1.7

* In 2020, the Canadian fishing year for bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 11.4 t of bluefin tuna was landed between Jan. 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area from 2015 to 2025.

BFT Fishing Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Southwest Nova Scotia	158	194	181	266*	287*	277	286.7	246.9	235.8	259.7	207.4
Northeast Nova Scotia¹	44	11	18	17	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulf of St. Lawrence	278	231	223	246	291	275	304.5	220.4	332.6	230.9	295.3
Newfoundland	27	20	30	23	29	28	34.7	43.26	37.4	43.7	42.5
Offshore	24	9	19	0	5	-	-	103	32.9	31.5	36
Year-End Adj.²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LANDINGS	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3	598.1	566	608.5
Scientific Tagging / C&R Mortality³	1.654	8.7	5.4	6.6	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dead Discards⁴	2.8	7.6	1.4	4.0*	2.9*	4.5	4.7	5.7	4.2	7.4	9.957
Canadian Adjusted Quota	528.88	506.74	489.06	621.8	653.71	635.65	679.97	674.76	663.38	671.71	668.5

^[1] Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd.

^[2] For example: seized, Bermuda fishery, or tournaments.

^[3] Includes estimated mortality from catch and release (C&R) fisheries, as well as associated studies.

^[4] Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

* In 2020, the Canadian fishing year for bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 11.4 t of bluefin tuna was landed between Jan. 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licenses by region and species¹ in 2025.

Region	Number of licenses							
	Bluefin Tuna		Swordfish (LL)		Other Tuna (LL)		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf Region	584	562	-	-	-	-	0	5 (none active)
Newfoundland	54	27	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	60	45	76	47	76	60	0	333
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	47	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	778	470	78	48	77	61	0	548

^[1] Bluefin tuna, swordfish, other tunas, and sharks (exploratory longline licenses) are regulated by limited entry. Recreational shark licenses are restricted to hook and release only, and the number varies from year-to-year, depending on demand.

Note: active harvesters are those that picked up their license, license conditions and tags, and submitted log records.

Table 4. Summary of 2015-2025 swordfish data, including number of vessels landing fish, data landings (tonnes round weight), discards, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number, and percentage of catch sampled in size category.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Vessels Landing Fish											
Longline	52	45	44	44	44	54	53	47	47	56	52
Harpoon	52	50	47	45	35	21	9	11	7	9	25
Landings (t)											
Longline	1481.0	1462.6	1013.0	748.2	962.5	1283.7	1359.6	1310.1	1892.8	1657.2	1875.5
Harpoon ¹	98.2	85.3	175.2	33.7	32.7	49.8	17.66	31.1	27.1	5.9	10.1
Buoy								0.36	2.54		24.2
TOTAL	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	781.9	995.2	1333.5	1377.2	1341.5	1922.5	1672	1909.9
Discards (t)²	37.2	30.8	50.6	14.8	11.2	11.8	13.4	9.0	11.3	49.76	112.3
Average Weight (kg)											
Longline	81	90	84	70	64	111	72	61	71.9	73.8	76.3
(# Sampled)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	(10016)	(14508)	(18859)	(14511)	(12947)	(17030)	(19197)	18563
Harpoon	125	126	155	136	122	189	72	112	89.9	100.5	141.7
(# Sampled)	(563)	(361)	(703)	(233)	(273)	(203)	(274)	(103)	(42)	(368)	45
% Small Fish by Number Landed³											<25kg
<125 cm	2.7	1.8	2.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	2.9	3.5	2.3	1.6	4.38
<119 cm	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	-
% of Catch Sampled	90	91	91	94	96	96	86	94.3	96	94.5	64.4

^[1] Harpoon landings include landings by the pelagic longline license holders using harpoon gear.

^[2] Discarded dead or alive from swordfish all Canadian fishery. Estimate for entire fishery would be based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77); no extrapolation done here.

^[3] Minimum size under regulation: <25 kg round weight or <125 cm LJFL with 15% tolerance (by number).

^[4] Minimum size under regulation: <25 kg round weight is represented for 2025.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CHINE
INFORME ANUAL DE CHINA**

SUMMARY

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (bi-weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, setting catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RÉSUMÉ

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (bi-weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, setting catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RESUMEN

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS,

logbook, monthly catch report (bi-weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, setting catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna. The hooks per basket may be slightly changed during a single trip. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin and sharks as the bycatch. In 2025 there were 26 deep frozen longliners including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 8302.9 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 469.3 t lower than that in 2024. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts increased from 1.57×10^7 hooks in 2024 to 1.49×10^7 hooks in 2025 (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2015-2025 were listed in **Table 2**.

The fishing efforts of the Chinese longline fleet were shown in **Figure 1**. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna was shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. The spatial distributions of fishing effort by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ and quarter in 2024 and 2025 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ in 2024 and 2025 were shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**.

1.1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2025 was estimated to be about 368.32 t, 26.85 t lower than the catch in 2024 (395.17 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 271.48 t and 96.84 t in 2025, respectively.

1.1.3 Bluefin tuna

Chinese longline fleet only catch the eastern Atlantic stock of bluefin tuna. The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 84.99 t in the eastern Atlantic Ocean in 2025, 27.64 t lower than the catch in 2024 (112.63 t).

1.1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna was 4622.55 t in 2025, which was 282.58 t lower than that in 2024 (5132.71 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 2669.22 t in 2025, 77.56 t lower than the catch in 2024 (2746.78 t). The catch of skipjack was 29.34 t in 2025, 18.85 t higher than the catch in 2024 (10.49 t).

1.1.5 Swordfish

The catch of swordfish in 2025 was 231.87 t, 0.82 t higher than that in 2024 (231.05 t). Of the total, 90.77 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 141.10 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2025 was 31.26 t, 6.10 t lower than that in 2024 (37.36 t).

1.1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2025 was 0.12 t, 1.8 t lower than that in 2024 (1.92 t).

1.1.8 Sailfish

The total catch of sailfish in 2025 was 229.35 t, 171.30 t higher than that in 2024 (58.05 t).

1.1.9 Longbill spearfish

The total catch of longbill spearfish in 2025 was 4.97 t, 4.97 t higher than that in 2024 (0 t).

1.1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2025 was 30.89 t, 13.16 t higher than that in 2024 (17.73 t). In 2025, there was no retained catch of shortfin mako, and the discarded shortfin mako was estimated to be 55.28 t (20.93 t dead and 34.35 t live).

1.2 Research and statistics

The Tuna Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) was authorized by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in charge of the data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery statistics. The compiled data, including Task 1 and Task 2 as well as the number of fishing vessels and fishing fleet characteristics, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. Size frequency data of main tuna species were also submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat for recent years.

In 2025, six observers were dispatched on board six Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N03°44'-N28°27', W29°06'-W56°37' and one observer on board one Chinese longliner targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N49°24'-N57°40', W20°50'-W34°29'. No electronic monitoring systems (EMS) implemented in 2025. The overall observer coverage for the Chinese longliner was 10.5% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 52.6% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 11.3% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

BOF is leading and supervising the data collection of Chinese tuna fisheries. The China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China at SHOU are responsible for maintaining the fishery and observer database for tuna fishery of China. National-wide meeting on tuna data collection and reporting is organized at least once a year in recent years. Participants are managers of tuna fishing companies and tuna-related fishery enterprises. Each vessel engaged in tuna fishing is required to report monthly fishery data (catch and effort by species, month, gear, area etc.) to COFA. Data coverage of catch and effort has reached to 100%. Since 2008, each longline vessel is mandated to use uniformed logbook and return it back to SHOU before the end of March in the following year. The data contained in the logbook is evaluated to further promote the improvement in quality of data collection. Failure in data reporting will lead to sanctions by the government, as China implements performance review on each fishing companies' compliance on annual basis. New logbook format covering more shark species and bycatch information was used starting from 2015. Electronic logbooks were also being developed.

For the longline fishing by Chinese vessel, sea turtle, seabird and shark are important by-catch species that are required to be recorded in the logbook. BOF required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles, sea birds and sharks if their fishing boats happened to catch them and encouraged scientists to conduct research on the mitigation methods. Booklets or posters for species identification are printed and distributed to each longline vessel. Workshop on seabird and shark bycatch mitigation in China's tuna longline fisheries has been held every year.

The BOF was also emphasizing the improvement of the data report system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the East Atlantic bluefin tuna fishing season, each Chinese longliner directly reported its position to ICCAT secretariat via VMS. The BOF also reports fishing operating data, catch data and tag-recapture information for the East Atlantic bluefin tuna to ICCAT secretariat on weekly and monthly basis.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

In order to comply with the catch limits on BET, BFT, N-SWO, S-SWO, N-ALB, S-ALB, BUM and WHM, adopted by ICCAT, the catch limits were allocated to EACH fishing vessels by BOF at the beginning of the year. BOF required that all the Chinese fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean to report their catch data monthly to the COFA and National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China (DCFC) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU).

In 2025, China has officially required all longline fishing vessels to implement the electronic logbook reporting. According to the requirements, electronic logbooks shall be submitted after the completion of each fishing operation, and the data shall be uploaded to the database of DCFC located at SHOU. On an annual basis, the DCFC will conduct quality analysis and evaluation of the electronic logbook data.

Chinese fishing vessel must strictly comply with the catching quotas set by ICCAT various Recommendations, once the catch limit was exceeded, we will set up a payback scheme immediately. Also, the minimum size criteria especially for SWO and BFT must be strictly followed according to ICCAT Recommendation for the conservation and protection of juvenile tunas.

2.1.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

All exported BFT and BET caught by Chinese tuna fleet had been accompanied by eBCD and BET/SWO Statistical Document, respectively. Tuna Statistical/Catch Documents were issued by the responsible officer of BOF as required by the resolution and recommendation adopted by ICCAT. No eBCD and BET/SWO Statistical Document would be issued for overfished catch. Besides, when SWO/BET/BFT entered into Chinese market, we will also check the catch certificate issued by the related flag states and only if all the information is accurate and complete, we will issue the certificate for custom clearance of the importation.

2.1.3 Fishing vessel management

The BOF implements the license system for distant water fishery based on Fisheries Law of PRC. Fishing vessels intended to operate on high seas must apply for a High Seas fishing license according to regulation on distant water fisheries management which explicitly specifies the fishing area, main target species and the fishing time permitted as well as the fishing vessel characteristics. The vessels must operate according to the requirements of the fishing license.

2.1.4 VMS

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with ICCAT VMS Resolution. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner if the vessel cannot be automatically polled. The vessel captain or the owner was asked

to repair the VMS equipment as soon as possible. For those vessels whose VMS device are turned off on purpose and/or tampered, severe sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. From 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs requires all the longliners shall report one positions per hour according to the updated domestic VMS regulation.

2.1.5 Transshipment and regional observer program

In accordance with the recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment at sea, Chinese LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer transshipment program. Any transshipment must be subjected to pre-notification and BOF will issue the authorization letter for each transshipment if all the requirements are met. BOF ensured that the transshipped quantities were consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration and validated the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish. Any PNCs from the observer report will be immediately corrected and report to ICCAT ROP.

2.1.6 National observer program

In accordance with the commission's resolution on the BET national observer program adopted in 1997, China has annually carried out a national tuna observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2001 and began to implement the national tuna observer program in Pacific and Indian Oceans soon after. National observer program has been funded by the Chinese government.

DCFC in SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna scientific observer program which was authorized by BOF.

In order to better implement the observer program, the General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued the Implementation Regulations on the management of Distant Water Fishery National Observer program, making the national observer program to be more standardized.

In 2025, six observers were dispatched on board six Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N03°44'-N28°27', W29°06'-W56°37 and one observer on board one Chinese longliner targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N49°24'-N57°40', W20°50'-W34°29'. No electronic monitoring systems (EMS) implemented in 2025.

Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database, the observer will share their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

The overall observer coverage for the Chinese longliner was 10.5% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 52.6% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 11.3% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.7 Others

2.1.7.1 Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

Observers on board the vessel will monitor the whole BFT fishing operation process. All juvenile fish of BFT less than 30kg/115cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

Besides, daily catch report is required to submit which the information must include catch weight, catch number, length and so on. And, each year we hold training course for fishing vessel owners and vessel captains to comply with this measure, raising their compliance awareness and compliance capacity-building.

2.1.7.2 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO and S. SWO

China does not have vessels targeting N-SWO and S-SWO, all the SWO are caught as by-catch and every tropical long liner can by-catch SWO. In 2025, China has 121t quotas of N-SWO and 344.3t of S-SWO, we set catch limit for N-SWO and S-SWO for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-SWO and S-SWO. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

2.1.7.3 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB and S ALB

China does not have vessels targeting N-ALB and S-ALB, all the ALB are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch ALB. In 2025, China has 357.93t of N-ALB and 300t of S-ALB, we set catch limit for N-ALB and S-ALB for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-ALB and S-ALB. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

2.1.7.4 Report on implementation of Rec.18-04 Para 8 of steps taken to implement provisions of this Recommendation through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

China issued a circular named Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMO, in which China encourage fishing vessels to use circle hooks to reduce harm to sailfish and spearfish incidentally caught, encourage fishing vessel to take appropriate measures to release sailfish and spearfish in a unharmed manner and reduce mortality to the maximum practicable.

2.1.7.5 Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Each year, training sessions are conducted to give knowledge to fishing companies to mitigate the mortality of sea turtle. The government requests all fishing vessels to submit sea turtle by-catch interaction with fishing gears. We provide longline vessels with appropriate equipment, such as de-hooks, cutters and dipnet, free of charge since 2008, and reiterate the importance of prohibition of catching these species year to year. Circle hooks are required to be used in longline fishing gears. Sea turtle's identification guide and poster is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording. The incidental by-catch of sea turtle must be released alive to the maximum practicable.

2.1.7.6 Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field according to para. 1e of Rec. 11-10

Research is encouraged on mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Observers are strictly trained in order to get more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they returned on any findings regarding the record of by-catch and discards at sea.

Any by-catch and discard must be accurately and timely recorded in the logbook, including the status when released by-catch, and the release must follow scientific ways which maximize the survival of released species.

Regarding sharks, we strictly observe related Recommendation which stipulates that fins do not exceed 5% of the shark weight on board up to the first point of landing. We also observe other shark-related Recommendations, especially the four shark species which prohibit to retain onboard, transship, land, store by issuing a mandatory notification to every fishing company.

Regarding seabirds, all the LL fishing vessels, if operate in the area applicable to the seabird Recommendation, are required to meet the requirement in that Recommendation. Seabirds' identification guide is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

2.1.8 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 2010, General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued a joint declaration which stipulates that all the imported BFT, BET, and SWO must apply for the certificate for custom clearance, when importer apply for this certificate, must accompany with the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the concerned flag state.

Likewise, when Chinese exporter exported BFT, BET and

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

Currently no such case. China will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

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		2026-09-10	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2026-07-14	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2026-07-14	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2026-07-14	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2026-07-14	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2026-07-14	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No such project.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No such project.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No such project.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		2026-09-10	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Not applicable.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable.	
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	No		No fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved in BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither in farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved in BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither in farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		2026-09-10	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not involved in GBYP research activities.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		China was not involved in a scientific research program and no scientific reports available on this matter.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		2026-09-10	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		2026-09-10	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		2026-07-14	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The statistical methodology for estimating dead and live discards of swordfish was submitted on 29 June 2026. The methodology is generic	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				and uses swordfish as an example (SCRS 2026 127).	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with artisanal and small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		2026-09-10 (shark check list).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. China has not yet implemented research and biological sampling on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2026-07-14 (ST04-T2SZ-CHN-BSH.xlsx).	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2026-07-14 (ST04-T2SZ-CHN-BSH.xlsx).	
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		China submitted a description document about the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic shortfin mako to the SCRS on July 31, 2022. (SCRS/2022/142)	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		China submitted a description document about the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic shortfin mako to the SCRS on July 31, 2022. (SCRS/2022/142)	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with artisanal and small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		2026-09-10 (shark check list)	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		2026-07-14 (st09)	
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	No		In accordance with Recommendation 10-10, China does not operate in the relevant sea areas.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		2026-09-10 (shark check list).	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		The statistical methodology for estimating dead and live discards of swordfish was submitted on 29 June 2026 (SCRS 2026 127).	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		No relevant fisheries.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		Submit before 2026-9-15.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Submit before 2026-9-15.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		Submit before 2026-8-15.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		China does not chart any vessel.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Submit in January and June.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		in CP 37 submitted before 2026-9-15.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		in CP 37 submitted before 2026-9-15.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Submit in January.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No fishing vessels enter to Chinese port. No port inspection report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2026-7-15	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No report was submitted.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		With annual report before 2026-9-15.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		China has no such cases.	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable as no such pilot program.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		In February 2025.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable as China has no supply vessels.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No electronic monitoring system (EMS) was developed or implemented in 2025.	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No electronic monitoring system (EMS) was developed or implemented in 2025.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		No report received.	
	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		No report received.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		Sent before 15 February of 2025.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		No modification was made.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		Refer to Annual report submitted by China in 2026-9.	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		Refer to SCRS Annual report submitted by China in 2026-7.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		2 vessels as listed in CP01 as shown on website.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No such other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes		No joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Be sent automatically every fishing day.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		No such inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		No inspection vessel.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		No such inspectors or agencies.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No JIS plans so no JIS reports.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		No such inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		4	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		2	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		2025-11-30	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Refer to annual report. Including observer onboard to monitor, catch report check, training course.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Refer to CP30-BCD-CHN sent on 2026-9.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		No such vessel.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable as no farm fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable as no processing vessels.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable as China has no western bluefin tuna fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01. submit the renewed CP 01 when any changes occur.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Submit in SCRS forms in 2026-7.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No such vessels was reported.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Submit CP16-SDP-BIRP-SWO/BET sent on 2025-9-15 and 2026-3-31.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The same as previous years. Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018-12-20.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Four quarterly reports were sent before the last day of the next month of each quarters.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Sent before the end of January 2025.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		12 monthly reports were sent before the last day of the next month.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		5 weekly reports were sent when quota reaches to 80%.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		China did not utilize the entire quota.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Refer to this year Annual Report submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Refer to this year Annual Report submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Submit in SCRS forms in 2026-7.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Refer to this year Annual Report submitted in 2026-9.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Refer to CP16-SDP-BiRp-SWO submitted by China before 2025/9/15 and 2026/3/31.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The same as previous years. Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targeting SWO-MD	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No changes from the previous years	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No JIS so no report from JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		No traplines vessel.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		NA since China does not have sport or recreational fishery in ICCAT.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		Submit billfish check sheet with annual report of this year in 2026-9.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2026-9.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Submit shark check sheet with annual report of this year in 2026-9.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		China did not fish or land North or South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations	No		not applicable since China has no purse seine fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2026-9.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		No report since China had no purse seine net vessel.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No information or clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Table 1. Retained catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2014-2025.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
BFT	45.1	53.9	64.4	78.9	89.0	100.9	100.9	71.89	115.80	112.63	84.99
YFT	169.6	467.7	578.4	359.4	320.9	461.1	140.0	528.59	2444.35	2746.78	2669.22
BET	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4	4823.1	5718.5	3613.6	1638.5	3248.94	5415.29	5132.71	4622.55
SWO	468.5	357.3	382.9	441.3	302.5	184.7	80.6	225.3	214.44	231.05	231.87
ALB	141.4	197.6	308.2	240.2	261.2	391.6	300.9	271.05	281.94	395.17	368.32
BSH	21.7	57.8	285.1	132.5	70.3	110.3	17.8	18.08	76.09	17.73	30.89
SMA	6.1	7.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	44.4	49.7	40.3	42.2	46.4	37.2	4.0	10.41	35.36	37.36	31.26
WHM	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.13	1.50	1.92	0.12
SFA	2.6	4.3	10.0	4.5	19.8	184.8	8.5	9.71	260.58	58.05	229.35
Other	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.6	-	43.7	-	10.49	34.31
Total	5841.5	7049.1	7189.1	6125.7	6833.3	5087.7	2292.8	4452.9	8865.1	8772.2	8302.9

Table 2. The nominal (retained) CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2014-2025.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
BFT	1707.7	1271.0	537.4	537.3	657.8	643.1	1292.3	592.7	849.1	502.8	344.0
YFT	13.1	28.1	25.1	17.2	17.2	34.6	32.6	63.3	387.8	176.9	182.3
BET	382.5	352.0	239.5	231.2	309.1	271.0	381.6	388.8	859.2	330.6	341.8
SWO	36.3	21.5	16.6	21.2	16.3	13.9	18.8	26.9	34.0	14.8	20.9
ALB	10.9	11.9	13.4	11.5	14.1	29.5	70.1	32.4	44.7	25.4	28.5
BSH	1.7	3.5	12.4	6.35	3.8	9.5	4.0	2.1	11.8	1.1	7.3
SMA	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.02	2.5	2.8	0.9	1.2	5.6	2.4	5.3
WHM	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
SFA	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.21	1.0	14.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	3.7	35.6
Fishing Effort	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.44	0.85	0.64	1.57	1.49

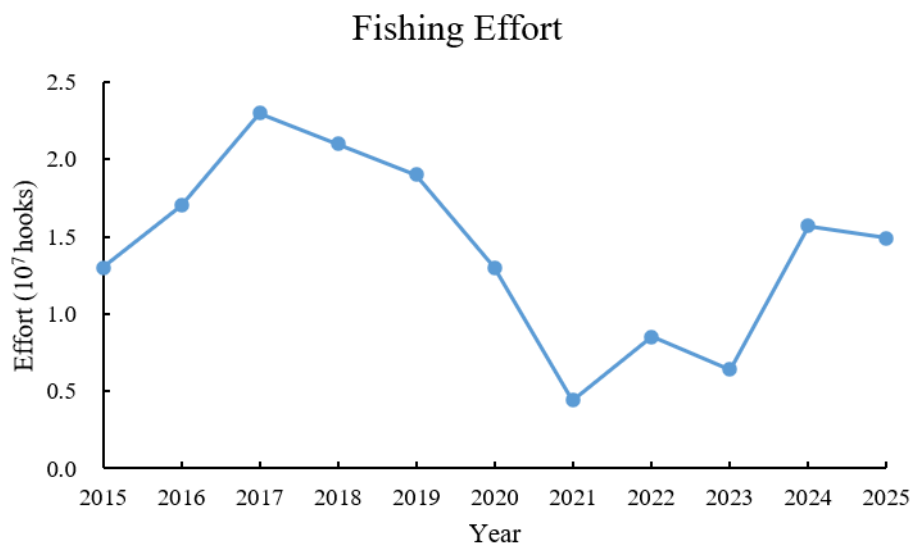


Figure 1. The fishing effort (10⁵ hooks) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

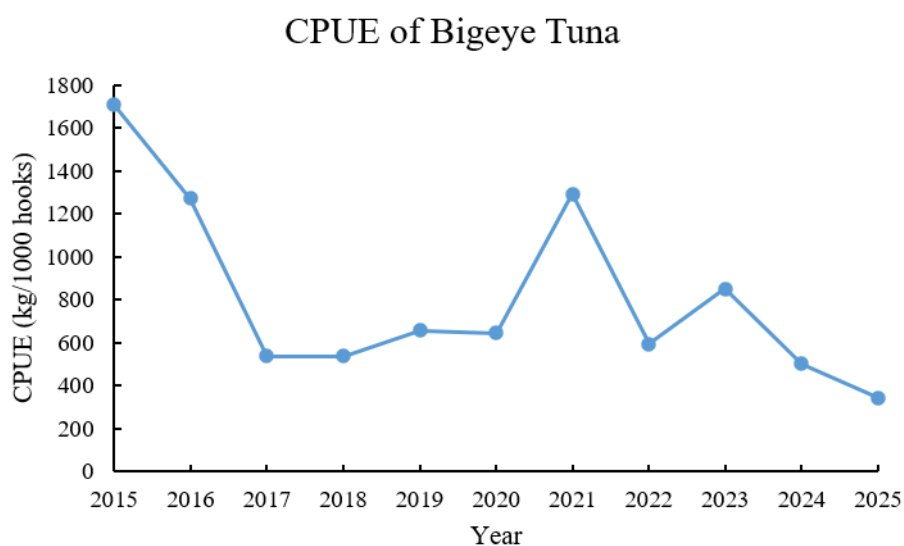


Figure 2. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

CPUE of Yellowfin Tuna

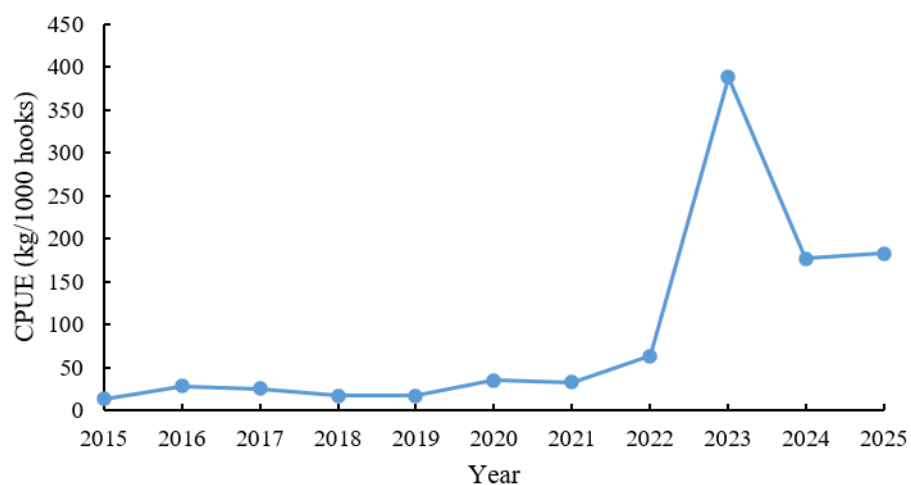


Figure 3. The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

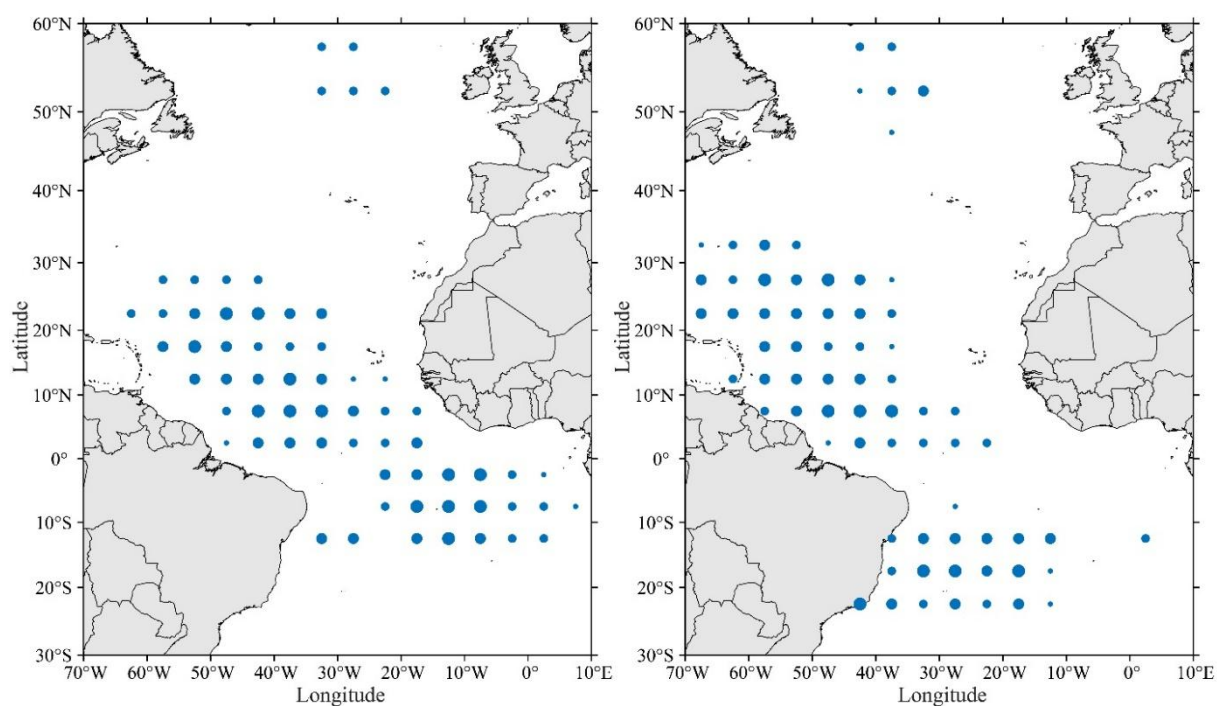


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by 5°x5° in 2023 (left) and 2025 (right).

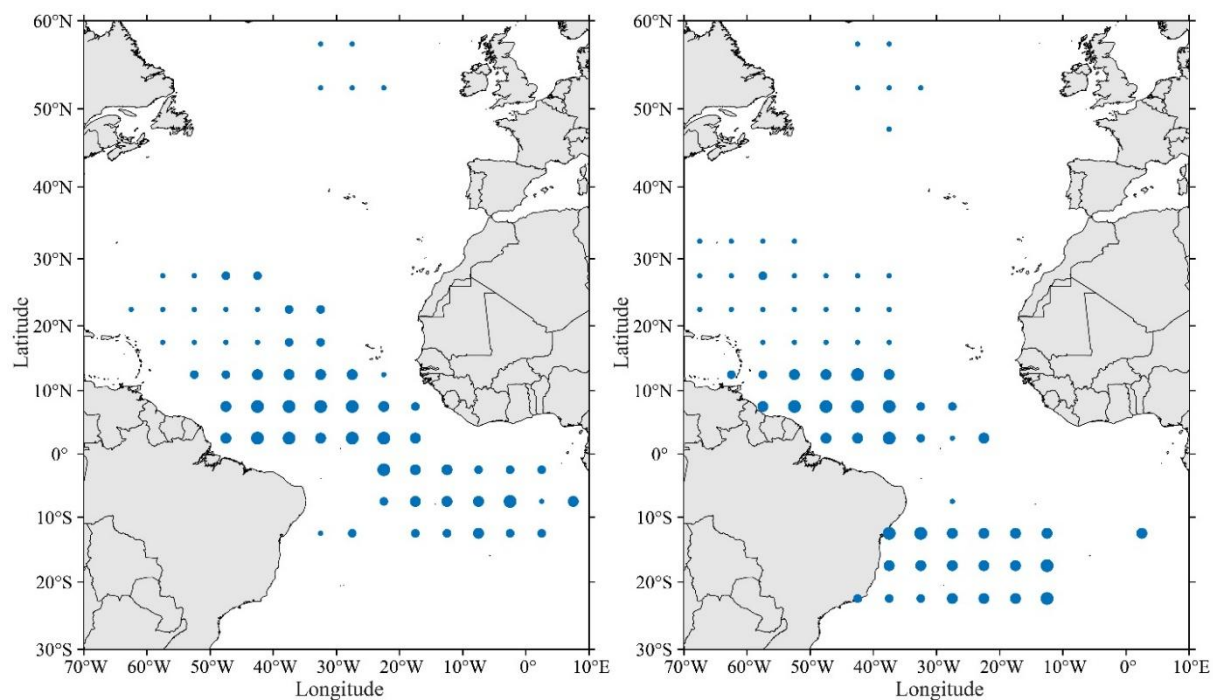


Figure 5. The spatial CPUE distribution of BET by 5°×5° in 2023 (left) and 2025 (right).

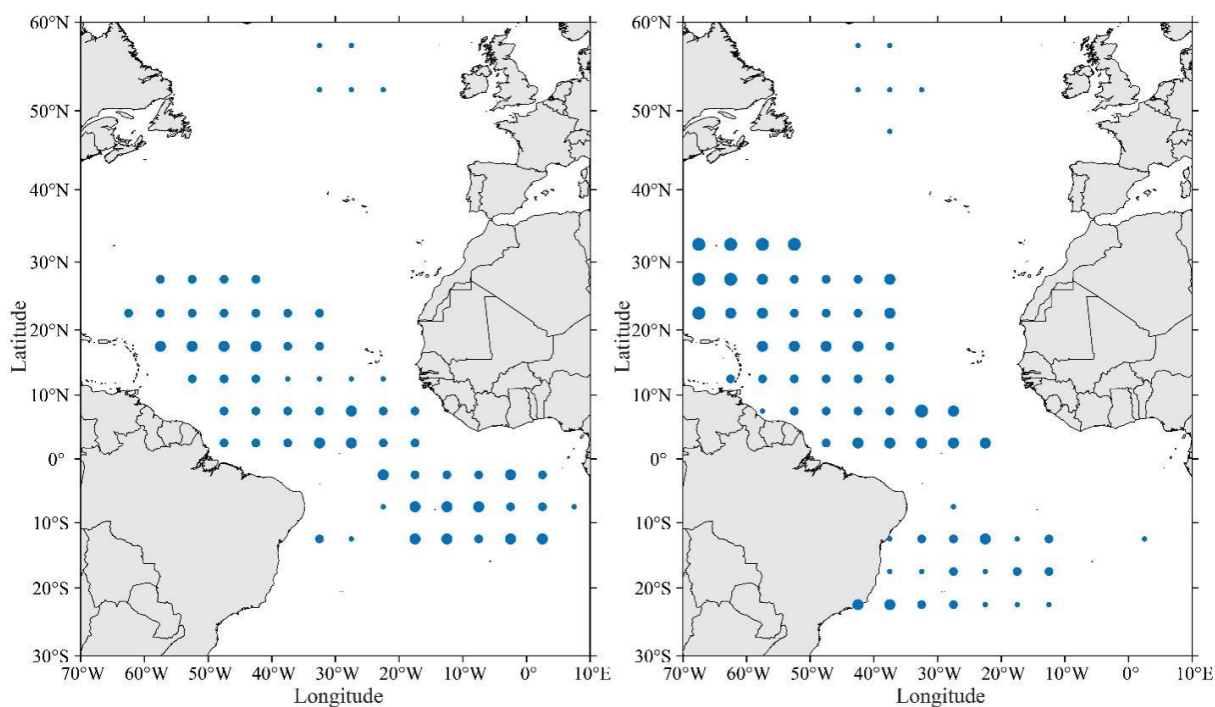


Figure 6. The spatial CPUE distribution of YFT by 5°×5° in 2023 (left) and 2025 (right)

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU COSTA RICA
INFORME ANUAL DE COSTA RICA¹**

SUMMARY

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. En 2025 se registró desembarques en la costa Atlántica de una flota artesanal de 86 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, cuatro dirigen sus capturas a especies de interés de la ICCAT con palangre de superficie, las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca de especies demersales; además, en 2025 el país realizó la devolución completa del exceso de captura de pez espada del Atlántico norte. Costa Rica inició un Plan de Enmienda en 2021-2025 con el cual se mejoró la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico. En las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada se inspecciona por medio de funcionarios del INCOPESCA el 100% de los desembarques y todas estas embarcaciones cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), que transmite señal a una plataforma del INCOPESCA. Además, se adaptó formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca para el Atlántico, con el fin de mejorar la recopilación de información biológica pesquera. A partir de 2022, se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y, en la actualidad se está implementando un Plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual es la base para el diseño del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo, que fue aprobado en 2026 y será ejecutado por el INCOPESCA con la colaboración de FAO. Se ha elaborado una App para registro de datos, la cual es utilizada durante las inspecciones de los desembarques para registrar información de manera digital.

RÉSUMÉ

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. En 2025 se registró desembarques en la costa Atlántica de una flota artesanal de 86 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, cuatro dirigen sus capturas a especies de interés de la ICCAT con palangre de superficie, las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca de especies demersales; además, en 2025 el país realizó la devolución completa del exceso de captura de pez espada del Atlántico norte. Costa Rica inició un Plan de Enmienda en 2021-2025 con el cual se mejoró la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico. En las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada se inspecciona por medio de funcionarios del INCOPESCA el 100% de los desembarques y todas estas embarcaciones cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), que transmite señal a una plataforma del INCOPESCA. Además, se adaptó formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca para el Atlántico, con el fin de mejorar la recopilación de información biológica pesquera. A partir de 2022, se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y, en la actualidad se está implementando un Plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual es la base para el diseño del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo, que fue aprobado en 2026 y será ejecutado por el INCOPESCA con la colaboración de FAO. Se ha elaborado una App para registro

¹ Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura.

de datos, la cual es utilizada durante las inspecciones de los desembarques para registrar información de manera digital.

RESUMEN

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. En 2025 se registró desembarques en la costa Atlántica de una flota artesanal de 86 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, cuatro dirigen sus capturas a especies de interés de la ICCAT con palangre de superficie, las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca de especies demersales; además, en 2025 el país realizó la devolución completa del exceso de captura de pez espada del Atlántico norte. Costa Rica inició un Plan de Enmienda en 2021-2025 con el cual se mejoró la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico. En las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada se inspecciona por medio de funcionarios del INCOPESCA el 100% de los desembarques y todas estas embarcaciones cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), que transmite señal a una plataforma del INCOPESCA. Además, se adaptó formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca para el Atlántico, con el fin de mejorar la recopilación de información biológica pesquera. A partir de 2022, se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y, en la actualidad se está implementando un Plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual es la base para el diseño del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo, que fue aprobado en 2026 y será ejecutado por el INCOPESCA con la colaboración de FAO. Se ha elaborado una App para registro de datos, la cual es utilizada durante las inspecciones de los desembarques para registrar información de manera digital.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA), en el marco de su Ley de creación y la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura y su reglamento, es la autoridad competente para la ejecución de la política de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales.

El INCOPESCA, como autoridad ejecutora de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, en conjunto con las autoridades del Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal, del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas, Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía y demás entes con competencias concurrentes, permiten que El Estado, en la ejecución de sus mandatos, posea la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en la ICCAT, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, la República de Costa Rica asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de ICCAT, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos de ICCAT.

Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados (**Figura 1**), cuya batimetría y extensión han permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación.

En cuanto a las especies de interés para ICCAT, Costa Rica mantiene un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de peces pelágicos, para lo cual el país realizó las gestiones necesarias para llegar a ser Parte Contratante, estatus que obtuvo a partir del 7 de junio

de 2024. Para el año 2025, en Costa Rica se registró en el Atlántico desembarques de una flota artesanal y comercial de 86 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, cuatro embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro ICCAT con el arte de pesca de palangre de superficie, las demás son dirigidas a especies demersales. Es importante mencionar que el país mantiene un registro cerrado de licencias de pesca para estas flotas, en el cual no se otorga nuevas licencias. El país tiene el interés futuro de ampliar su flota pesquera en el Atlántico en la Zona de la Comisión y ejercer sus derechos de pesca en las especies de interés comercial.

Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de Enmienda, 2021-2025, con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se ha mejorado la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las Recomendaciones de ICCAT.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

La información nacional anual detallada relativa a investigación y estadísticas de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT es limitada. No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de inspecciones, con el cual se inspecciona el 100% de las embarcaciones de mediana escala y avanzada, las cuales en su totalidad cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), el cual es monitoreado por parte del Centro de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Departamento de Fiscalización del INCOPESCA. Adicionalmente, a partir del 2022 se empezó a realizar muestreos biológicos pesqueros en desembarques para obtener más información; y se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), que es la base para el diseño del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo, que ha sido aprobado en 2026 y será ejecutado por el INCOPESCA con la colaboración de FAO, con el cual se podrá comunicar información detallada sobre tallas, descartes vivos o muertos, interacciones con fauna, entre otros. Además, se ha mejorado la información pesquera mediante el uso de formularios adaptados para el Atlántico para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca (registro de lances, libro de registro de operaciones de pesca, registro de transbordo). Se ha elaborado una App para registro de datos, la cual es utilizada durante las inspecciones de los desembarques para registrar información de manera digital.

Costa Rica ha presentado dos documentos científicos con registros históricos de desembarques de su flota comercial de mediana escala, en el periodo 1999-2020, la cual faena en la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional en el Atlántico. El primero fue el SCRS/2022/047 en el cual se recopiló datos de desembarques de pez espada del Atlántico norte y el segundo fue el SCRS/2022/161, el cual contiene datos de las especies que son sujeto de captura y que están amparadas bajo la Comisión.

El 15 de julio de 2026 se envió a la Comisión formularios con información de la pesquería de Costa Rica en el Atlántico durante el año 2025, entre estos: ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST06-T2FM, ST07-TropSupVes, ST08-FadsDep, ST09-DomObPrg, ST10-PortSamp, TG01-CnvEleSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc, además del documento SCRS/2024/XX, titulado: "Descripción del Programa Nacional de Recopilación de Datos Pesqueros en Costa Rica". Posteriormente, el 5 de agosto de 2026 se hizo entrega del formulario CP13-COC_Sec. Junto al presente informe se entrega también los formularios CP41-NSWOPlan, BillChSheet, ShkCkSheet, CP44-BirdMit-TRI y CP58-AnnRepPIs.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos y se prohíbe la pesca de altura con red de enmalle (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). El país no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora y se limita a faenar dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva. Es pertinente mencionar la importancia del poco tiempo del palangre en el agua y de los materiales de monofilamento de los cuales está constituido, esto disminuye la interacción con las tortugas. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación, siendo esta medida la mejor opción para disminuir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas. Es importante resaltar que en Costa Rica se prohíbe el aleteo por la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436 y se inspecciona el 100% de los desembarques de las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada.

Costa Rica ejecutó un Plan de Acción Nacional para la Conservación y Ordenación de los tiburones PANT-CR 2020-2025. Para abordar este tema se conformó una Comisión de seguimiento e implementación del PANT. Al mismo tiempo, es necesario mencionar que este PANT-CR ha sido insumo para la elaboración del Plan de Acción Regional para la conservación y ordenación de tiburones, de los países parte de la Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA). El 2 de abril de 2024 se realizó entrega a la ICCAT de nota en respuesta al requerimiento de comunicar sobre medidas técnicas y otras medidas de ordenación, aplicadas para reducir la mortalidad por pesca total del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico sur, en cumplimiento de la Recomendación 22-11, aquí es importante hacer notar que el país no realiza operaciones pesqueras en el Atlántico sur.

En vista que Costa Rica contó con los Dictámenes de Extracción No Perjudicial (DENP) de tiburones martillo negativos, no se permitió las exportaciones desde el 2015 de cuerpos, ni aletas de estos tiburones. Además, en febrero de 2023 se prohibió en Costa Rica la captura, retención a bordo, transbordo, descarga, almacenamiento, y comercialización de productos y subproductos de los tiburones martillo (Sphyrnidae), mediante Decreto Ejecutivo N° 43900-MAG-MINAE.

En relación con el exceso de captura de pez espada del Atlántico norte, producto de que Costa Rica no contaba con un límite de captura asignado, a pesar de practicar la captura de esta especie de manera histórica, con registros de desembarques desde el año 1999, en la Recomendación 24-10 se le asignó a Costa Rica un límite de captura de 75 t anuales, para el periodo 2025, 2026 y 2027. Aunado a esto, Estados Unidos transfiere en la misma Recomendación a Costa Rica 300 t, para un total disponible de límite de captura en 2025 de 375 t. Esto ha permitido a nuestro país realizar la devolución del exceso de captura acumulado y seguir capturando esta especie, como lo ha realizado de manera histórica.

En el caso del exceso de captura de aguja azul, en 2025 se registró un total de 9,35 t de desembarques y en 2026 se aprobó la norma AJDIP/036-2026, con la cual se estableció un límite de desembarque de 7,5 t para esta especie. Costa Rica mantiene un registro de licencias cerrado, donde no se otorga nuevas licencias, de manera que el esfuerzo pesquero no se incrementa. Nuestro país aspira a contar con un límite de desembarque de aguja azul que pueda satisfacer sus necesidades de captura, para así mantener la pesca que históricamente ha realizado su flota artesanal de menos de 20 m de eslora en el Atlántico. Adicionalmente, con la entrada en vigor de la Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer medidas provisionales para las CPC costeras en desarrollo de ICCAT antes circunstancias atenuantes en relación con la Recomendación 19-05 (25-06), además de la reinterpretación de la penalización por exceso de captura adoptada en la Subcomisión 4 en la reunión virtual de 7-8 de julio de 2026, el exceso de captura de aguja azul del Atlántico de Costa Rica para 2025 se registró en 185,62 t, en lugar de las alrededor de 500 t que habría alcanzado sin la aplicación de estas medidas.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Al tener Costa Rica embarcaciones de menos de 20 m de eslora, se le ha dificultado llegar a implementar un programa nacional de observadores a bordo, mismo que podría brindar información más detallada de las faenas de pesca. El tamaño de las embarcaciones presenta limitado espacio para albergar más personas a bordo aparte de la tripulación, además de las condiciones de seguridad y salubridad que representan una limitación importante para su implementación. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual es la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo. Este Programa fue aprobado en 2026 y será ejecutado por el INCOPESCA con la colaboración de FAO. La falta de personal por parte del INCOPESCA para atender la pesquería del Atlántico de Costa Rica, ha sido también una limitación importante, donde en algunos casos este factor afecta para el registro de más datos de estadísticas pesqueras.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2026-09-15	2026-09-15	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. En 2026 se adoptó el desarrollo e implementación de un Programa de Observadores a Bordo (humano y electrónico) del Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura con la colaboración de FAO. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No se cuenta con esta información.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Costa Rica no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Costa Rica no realiza pesca de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí	2026-01-30	2026-01-30	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. En 2026 se adoptó el desarrollo e implementación de un Programa de Observadores a Bordo (humano y electrónico) del Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura con la	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				colaboración de FAO. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí	2026-07-15	Se entregó documento denominado "Descripción del programa nacional de recopilación de datos pesqueros en Costa Rica". Toda la flota de Costa Rica que opera en el Atlántico es menor a 20 m de eslora.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		Costa Rica no lleva a cabo investigaciones sobre marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	Sí		Costa Rica no emprende trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		Costa Rica no captura tiburón azul del Atlántico sur.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		Costa Rica no captura tiburón azul del Atlántico sur.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	Sí		La flota de Costa Rica no captura marrajo dientuso (SMA) del stock del Atlántico sur.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí	2026-07-15	Se entregó documento denominado "Descripción del programa nacional de recopilación de datos pesqueros en Costa Rica". Toda la flota de Costa Rica que opera en el Atlántico es menor a 20 m de eslora.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Costa Rica no ha desarrollado guías de identificación para las especies de ICCAT. Aún así, desarrolló una guía para especies del Pacífico, de las cuales muchas son compartidas con el Atlántico. Esta guía puede ser descargada en el siguiente enlace: https://www.incopesca.go.cr/investigacion/documentos_tecnicos/23-catalogo_de_especies_pelagicas.pdf	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. En 2026 se adoptó el desarrollo e implementación de un Programa de Observadores a Bordo (humano y electrónico) del Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura con la colaboración de FAO. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	No		Costa Rica no realiza el uso experimental de trampillas.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2026-09-15	2026-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2026-09-15	2026-09-15	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2026-08-05	2026-08-05	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se ha ejecutado transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se ha ejecutado transbordos.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto. Anterior a esta fecha no se ha recibido ninguna solicitud de notificación.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT que Puerto Moin administrado por APM Terminal es el puerto autorizado para que buques pesqueros extranjeros soliciten entrada.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Costa Rica no ha recibido ningún requerimiento de entrada a Puerto.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Costa Rica no ha emitido ninguna denegación de uso de Puerto.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No se ha establecido un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación en este ámbito.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		En Costa Rica no desembarcan buques de pesca extranjeros del Atlántico.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior en el Atlántico.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Costa Rica no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		No hay registros de interacción con especies ICCAT. En caso de haber alguna captura y eventual retención, las capturas obtenidas de la pesca deportiva, según la cantidad autorizada de ejemplares, se destinarán a la taxidermia o al consumo de quienes las realicen, bajo los términos y las	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					condiciones que determine el INCOPESCA (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura) (Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436, capítulo VII, artículo 74).	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna supuesta actividad IUU de sus buques pesqueros ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí	2024-10-09	2024-10-09	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	Sí		En esta CPC no ha habido acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		Como resultado de las investigaciones Costa Rica ha realizado mejoras en el manejo de sus datos estadísticos y otras acciones que fueron consideradas en un Plan de Enmienda.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido ningún informe de que sus buques hayan sido avistados participando en actividades que contravienen las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no está actualmente interesada en participar en el programa piloto para el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección para realizar actividades de visita e inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No hay registros de artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No hay registros de artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Departamento de Registro del INCOPECA, Sally Rojas Vásquez (srojas@incopesca.go.cr) y Departamento de Fiscalización, Edwin Salazar Serrano (ESalazar@incopesca.go.cr).	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico. Se está implementando en el Pacífico un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo. En 2026 se adoptó el desarrollo e implementación de un Programa de Observadores a Bordo (humano y electrónico) del Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura con la colaboración de FAO.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico. Se está implementando en el Pacífico un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo. En 2026 se adoptó el desarrollo e	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					implementación de un Programa de Observadores a Bordo (humano y electrónico) del Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura con la colaboración de FAO.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí		Costa Rica es miembro de la OMI y la OIT. El trabajo en el Mar está regulado por el Código de Trabajo (Ley Nº 2). Los tripulantes requieren de un Certificado de Zafarrancho, el cual es emitido por la Capitanía de Puerto. Como requisito para obtener este Certificado se debe aprobar el curso Básico de Embarco, impartido por el Núcleo Náutico Pesquero del Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje, el cual incluye los siguientes módulos, que corresponden a cursos modelo de la OMI: "Técnicas de Supervivencia Personal", "Seguridad Personal y Responsabilidad Social", "Prevención y Lucha Contra Incendios", y "Primeros Auxilios y Básicos". Este Certificado debe ser renovado cada cinco años, con un refrescamiento del curso Básico de Embarco. Costa Rica cuenta con un robusto sistema de salud pública, el cual es administrado por la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social; también existe un Seguro de riesgos del trabajo que es administrado por el Instituto Nacional de Seguros. En la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Atlántico no opera flota extranjera y todas las embarcaciones	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					nacionales comerciales son menores a 20 m de eslora.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	Sí		No existen en esta CPC informes de este tipo.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a otros buques pesqueros a dirigirse al atún rojo en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen transbordos de atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre dichos buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrada en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2026-07-15	2026-07-15	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No existen reportes de pesca IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de importaciones de patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de importaciones de patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2026-07-28	2026-07-28	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí		Esta CPC no planta DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2026-01-30	2026-01-30	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Costa Rica no realiza importación de pez espada del Atlántico norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de exportaciones de pez espada del Atlántico norte o patudo del Atlántico.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2026-09-15	2026-09-15	
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	Sí		Esta CPC no ha autorizado buques a utilizar trampillas.	
	M:SW022	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar redes de arrastre	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a utilizar redes de arrastre.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí	2026-09-15	2026-09-15	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Costa Rica requiere a los palangreros pelágicos y cerqueros que enarbolan su pabellón que liberen sin demora los ejemplares de aguja azul y aguja blanca/marlín peto que estén vivos en la virada.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2026-09-15	2026-09-15	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur que comunicar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	Sí		Esta CPC no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No existe en las actividades de pesca de la flota artesanal interacción con aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

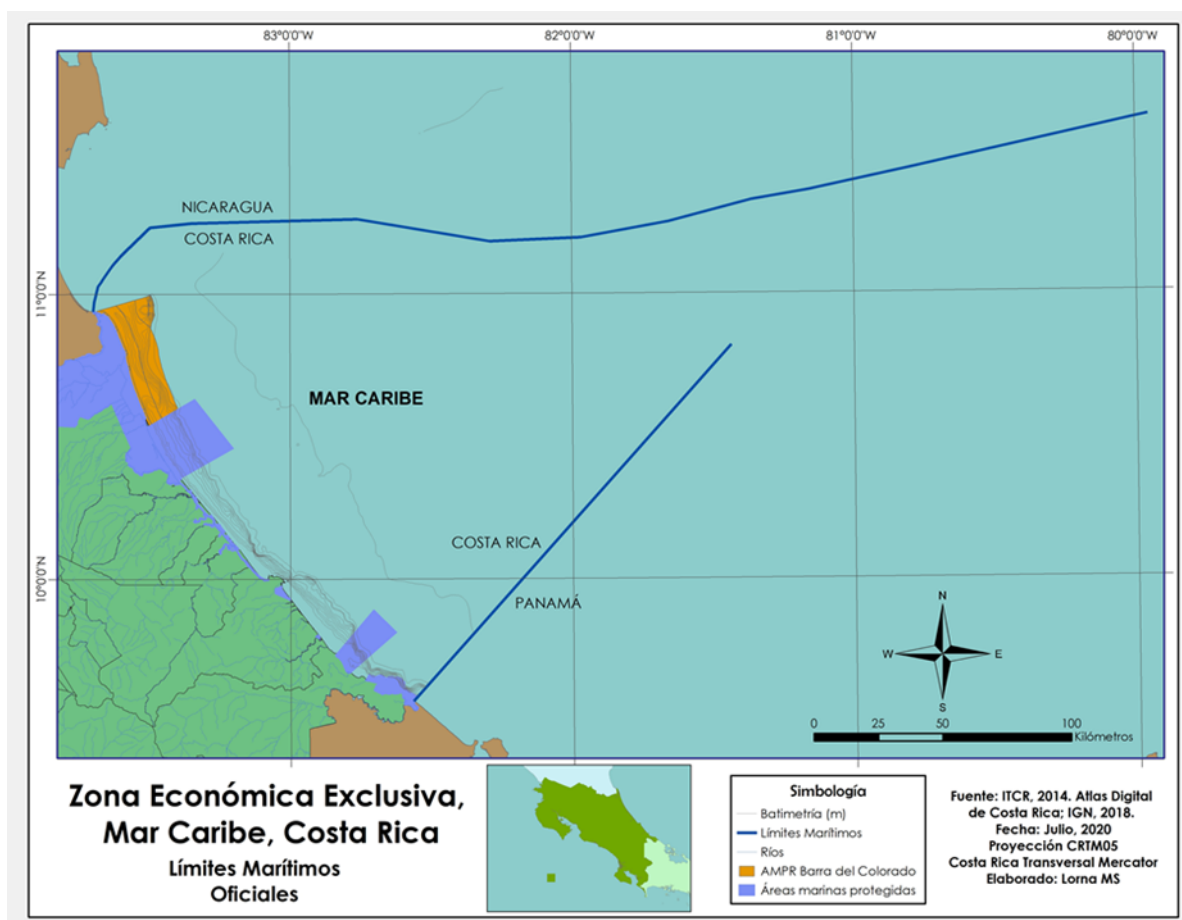


Figura 1. Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Mar Caribe.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

SUMMARY

En Côte d'Ivoire, la pêche maritime est assurée par trois principales unités qui mènent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit de la pêche industrielle, de la pêche semi-industrielle et de la pêche artisanale. En 2025, une production totale de 12 331 500 kg de ressources halieutiques gérées par la Commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et les pirogues en activité dans l'océan Atlantique. Concernant la composition des captures, les espèces SKJ, BON, SMA et SFA ont prédominé respectivement au sein des groupes des grands thonidés, des petits thonidés, des requins et des istiophoridés. Enfin, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été enregistré pour les espèces soumises à des limites de capture.

RÉSUMÉ

En Côte d'Ivoire, la pêche maritime est assurée par trois principales unités qui mènent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit de la pêche industrielle, de la pêche semi-industrielle et de la pêche artisanale. En 2025, une production totale de 12 331 500 kg de ressources halieutiques gérées par la Commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et les pirogues en activité dans l'océan Atlantique. Concernant la composition des captures, les espèces SKJ, BON, SMA et SFA ont prédominé respectivement au sein des groupes des grands thonidés, des petits thonidés, des requins et des istiophoridés. Enfin, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été enregistré pour les espèces soumises à des limites de capture.

RESUMEN

En Côte d'Ivoire, la pêche maritime est assurée par trois principales unités qui mènent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit de la pêche industrielle, de la pêche semi-industrielle et de la pêche artisanale. En 2025, une production totale de 12 331 500 kg de ressources halieutiques gérées par la Commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et les pirogues en activité dans l'océan Atlantique. Concernant la composition des captures, les espèces SKJ, BON, SMA et SFA ont prédominé respectivement au sein des groupes des grands thonidés, des petits thonidés, des requins et des istiophoridés. Enfin, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été enregistré pour les espèces soumises à des limites de capture.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

La pêche constitue un secteur clé de l'économie pour la plupart des pays côtiers. En Côte d'Ivoire, elle revêt une importance particulière : le poisson représente la principale source de protéines animales, couvrant une part essentielle des besoins nutritionnels d'une population en croissance constante. Cette demande nationale soutenue en produits halieutiques conduit régulièrement les autorités à mettre en place des mesures d'accompagnement, qu'il s'agisse de soutien aux acteurs locaux ou d'affrètement de navires pour garantir l'approvisionnement.

Grâce à ses 550 km de côtes et à une politique volontariste de développement halieutique, la Côte d'Ivoire a fait de la pêche thonière un axe prioritaire. La présence d'industries thonières dans la zone portuaire d'Abidjan renforce cette dynamique. Pour optimiser ce potentiel, le pays a conclu des partenariats avec d'autres États et organisations spécialisées, tout en se dotant de deux structures étatiques dédiées au suivi quotidien des débarquements.

Pleinement engagée dans une gestion durable des ressources, la Côte d'Ivoire est membre active de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés (ICCAT). Elle applique rigoureusement ses recommandations, notamment en matière de lutte contre la pêche illicite et de préservation des écosystèmes marins.

Conformément aux exigences de l'ICCAT, chaque partie contractante (CPC) doit produire un rapport annuel détaillant les actions menées. Ce document permet d'évaluer les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des résolutions adoptées. Le présent rapport synthétise ainsi les activités ivoiriennes de 2025, couvrant trois volets essentiels :

- Les pêcheries : état des flottes, techniques utilisées et contrôle des captures ;
- La recherche : études scientifiques sur les stocks et impacts environnementaux ;
- Les statistiques : données quantitatives et qualitative pour une analyse fine de la filière.

Ce bilan témoigne de l'engagement de la Côte d'Ivoire en faveur d'une pêche thonière à la fois compétitive et responsable, équilibre indispensable pour préserver cette ressource vitale.

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit de la pêche industrielle, pêche semi industrielle et la pêche artisanale.

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce sont en générale, de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Les engins utilisés sont principalement constitués de filets maillants, de palangres et de lignes à la main. La zone de pêche est située entre 2 nautiques et 4 nautiques au maximum du rivage. L'activité de pêche se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. La posée des filets se fait le soir à la tombée de la nuit. Ces filets sont ensuite relevés à l'aube un à deux jours après la posée. Les débarquements sont concentrés dans la partie ouest du littoral (Sassandra, San-Pedro, Grand Béréby et Tabou) et dans la région d'Abidjan (Abidjan, Grand-Bassam et Jacqueville).

La pêche qualifiée de semi industrielle est pratiquée à la fois par les chalutiers et les vedettes. La différence entre les deux réside dans le mode de pêche et le type d'embarcation. Les vedettes sont très rapides dans le système de pêche. Elles font généralement quelques heures de pratique de la pêche et les activités se font sous les DCP traditionnels. Les débarquements peuvent se faire une à deux fois par jour en fonction de la disponibilité du poisson sous les DCP. La pêche se fait à la ligne et les thons sont particulièrement visés. Les chalutiers par contre font plusieurs jours de marrées, pêchent au chalut et débarquent plusieurs espèces.

La pêche industrielle, quant à elle, est exercées par les thoniers affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis quelques années. Les thoniers ivoiriens exerçant dans le milieu sont des navires affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2016. Ces navires essentiellement des palangriers battant désormais pavillon ivoirien travaillent sous la direction des autorités compétentes.

1.1.1 Prises totales

Les prises totales de thonidés et d'espèces associées s'élèvent à 12 331 500 kg (**figure 1**). Cette quantité est supérieure à celle obtenue en 2024 qui était de 2 238 350,79 kg. Cette production est élevée dans l'ensemble, à l'exception de juillet, qui a enregistré une petite quantité. En effet, le gouvernement a pris un décret interdisant la pêche durant ce mois.

1.1.2 Thonidés

Les unités de pêche ont enregistré un débarquement total de 12099063,8 kg de thonidés au cours de l'année 2025. Ces captures se répartissent en deux catégories principales : les thonidés majeurs, représentant 5 802 910,4 kg et les thonidés mineurs avec 6 296 153,4 kg, comme le montrent les **figures 2 et 3** respectivement.

Parmi les thonidés majeurs, listao (de *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ) dominait les captures avec 2 654 399 kg, suivi de l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*, YFT) avec 2 637 260,465 kg.

Concernant les thonidés mineurs, la bonite (*Sarda sarda*, BON) constituait l'espèce principale avec 2 844 636 kg, devant la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*, LTA) à 2 036 804kg et le Thazard blanc (*Scomberomorus tritor*, MAW) avec 1 388 683kg.

1.1.3 Requins

Les débarquements comprenaient exclusivement deux espèces : *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA) dominant largement avec 101898,21 kg, et *Prionace glauca* (BSH), quantité négligeable. Aucune capture de *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) n'a été enregistrée (**figure 4**), confirmant son absence totale durant la période observée.

1.1.4 Istiophoridés

Les différents sites de débarquement ont enregistré trois espèces de la famille des Istiophoridés, dont la répartition est illustrée par la **figure 5**. Contrairement à 2024 où c'était le makaire noir (BUM) qui dominait, en 2025, c'est la SFA qui a été largement capturée avec un volume de 129744,4 kg, suivie du BUM avec 18555 kg et de SWO avec 16889,8 kg.

Le marlin se fait de plus en plus rare. Elle a été absente ces trois dernières années.

Concernant les espèces soumises à quota, le marlin bleu, le marlin blanc et l'espadon, les données montrent un strict respect des limites autorisées, sans aucun cas de dépassement observé durant la période considérée.

1.1.5 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche global calculé s'élève à 4709286,812 jours en mer pour 2025. Cette valeur est nettement supérieure à celle obtenue en 2024 qui s'élevait à 413022,912 jours en mer. L'effort de pêche a été uniformisé ; il est désormais considéré comme le nombre de jours en mer, quelles que soient les embarcations (**figure 6**).

1.1.6 Capture par unité d'effort

La capture par unité d'effort (CPUE) calculée montre un rendement faible en juillet (**figure 7**), en raison de la fermeture de la pêche instaurée par le gouvernement ivoirien.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Système de collecte des données

Le système de collecte des données est organisé par zones de débarquement, aussi bien pour la pêche artisanale que pour les flottilles industrielles. Si les thonidés sont débarqués sur l'ensemble du littoral, le suivi des captures, lui, ne couvre que cinq sites : Abidjan, Gbokle, Grands Ponts, San Pedro et Sud Comoé.

Les données sont relevées directement lors des débarquements. On y note la date, la durée de la marée (heures de départ et de retour), le type d'engin utilisé, la capture totale, les espèces présentes et, quand c'est possible, les coordonnées géographiques. Un échantillon est également prélevé pour mesurer les tailles.

Dans le cas des thonidés, l'échantillon est souvent volumineux, ce qui rend difficile l'obtention du poids et de la fréquence de taille par espèce avant la fin des débarquements et des ventes. À l'exception des très gros spécimens, qui nécessitent une balance adaptée, tous les poissons sont mesurés au centimètre inférieur et pesés. Seules trois mesures sont retenues pour ces espèces : la longueur à la fourche, la longueur totale et la longueur standard. Pour cela, un ruban rétractable est appliqué le long du flanc du poisson, depuis l'extrémité de la mâchoire supérieure jusqu'à la base de la nageoire caudale (longueur standard), jusqu'au creux de cette nageoire (longueur à la fourche), ou jusqu'à son extrémité (longueur totale).

1.2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans le système de collecte des données

Le système de collecte des données actuellement appliqué ne permet pas d'aborder le volet biologique avec la rigueur nécessaire au remplissage des fiches de différentes taches utilisées pour l'évaluation des thonidés. L'on envisage améliorer cette collecte dans un futur proche par la mise en œuvre effective des actions suivantes :

- Localisation de la zone de pêche par le biais des GPS.
- Inscription sur les calées de la zone de pêche de sorte à pouvoir échantillonner aisément avec les différentes informations.
- Prélever les échantillons biologiques et participer aux analyses faites au sein des groupes de travail du SCRS pour actualiser les méthodologies de travail.

1.2.3 Résumés des activités de recherches

La recherche ivoirienne sur les thonidés et les espèces apparentées est assurée par le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques (CRO). Basé à Abidjan, ce centre assure néanmoins le suivi halieutique des pêcheries de thonidés dans plusieurs zones du littoral ivoirien.

Autrefois menés séparément, les programmes de recherche portant sur les thonidés et les espèces accessoires sont désormais regroupés en consortium. Plusieurs d'entre eux ont ainsi été réalisés ou sont actuellement en cours :

- La collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude sur la croissance des istiophoridés de l'Atlantique Est ;
- La collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude de la biologie de la croissance et de la structure des stocks des thonidés mineurs ;
- les activités de routines dans le cadre de la récupération des marques du projet AOTTP (Atlantic Ocean Tuna Tagging Programme) ;
- des travaux visant à déterminer les paramètres de croissance des thonidés tropicaux.

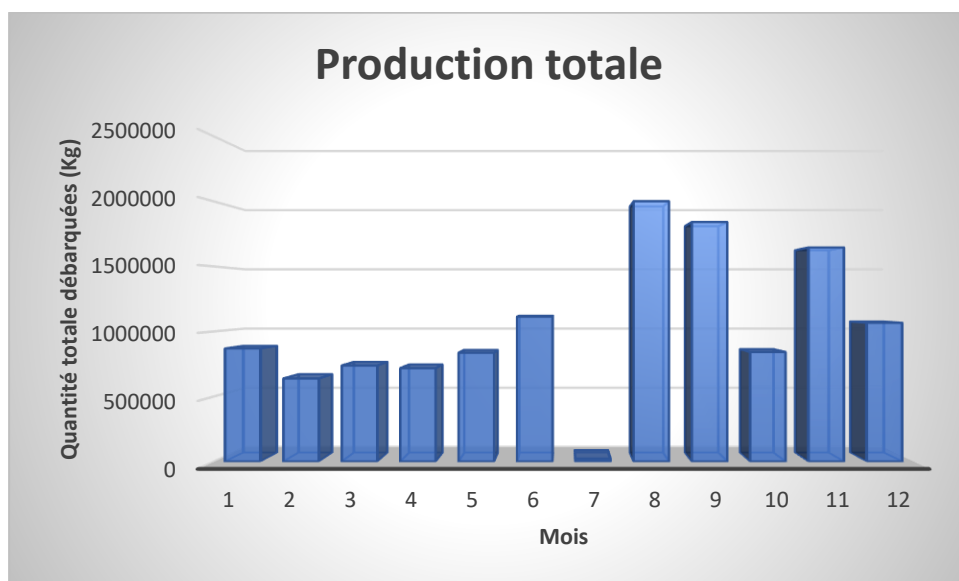


Figure 1. Production totale de poissons gérés par la Commission et débarqués aux différents quais de Côte d'Ivoire en 2025.

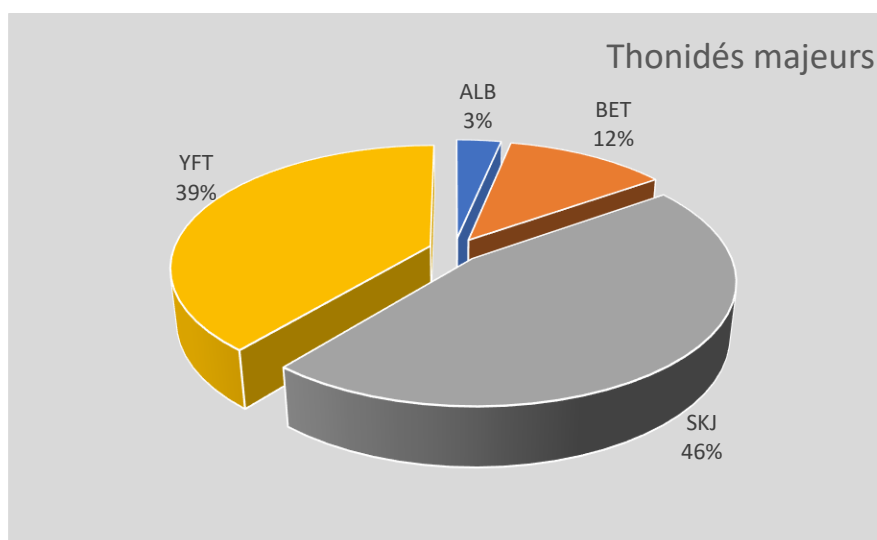


Figure 2. Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne en 2025. BET : *Thunnus obesus* ; YFT : *Thunnus albacares* ; SKJ : *Katsuwonus pelamis*; ALB : *Thunnus alalunga*.

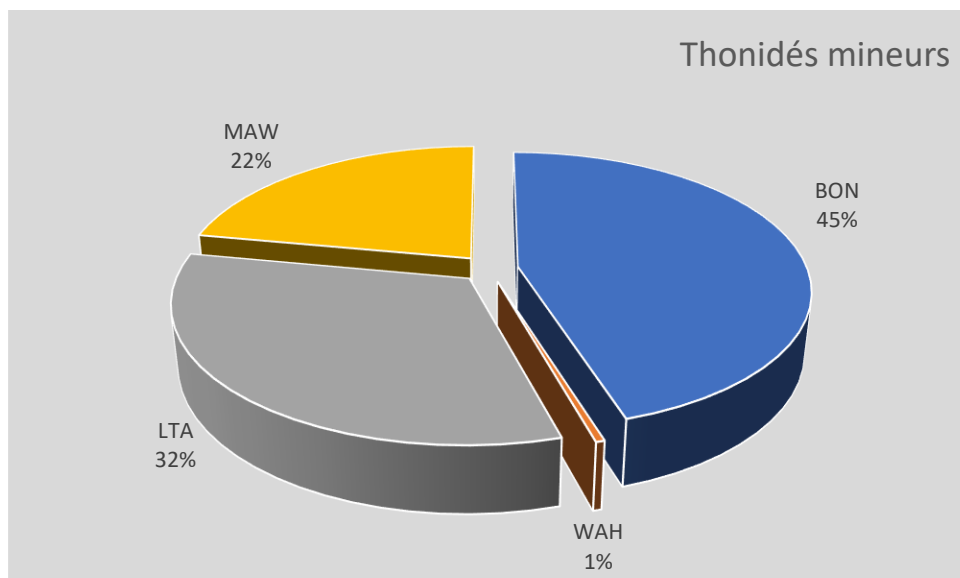


Figure 3. Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs débarqués en Côte d'Ivoire en 2025 : LTA : Thonine ; BON : *Sarda sarda* ; MAW: *Scomberomorus tritor* ; FRI: *Auxis thazard*; BLT: *Auxis rochei* et WAH: *Acanthocybium solandri*.

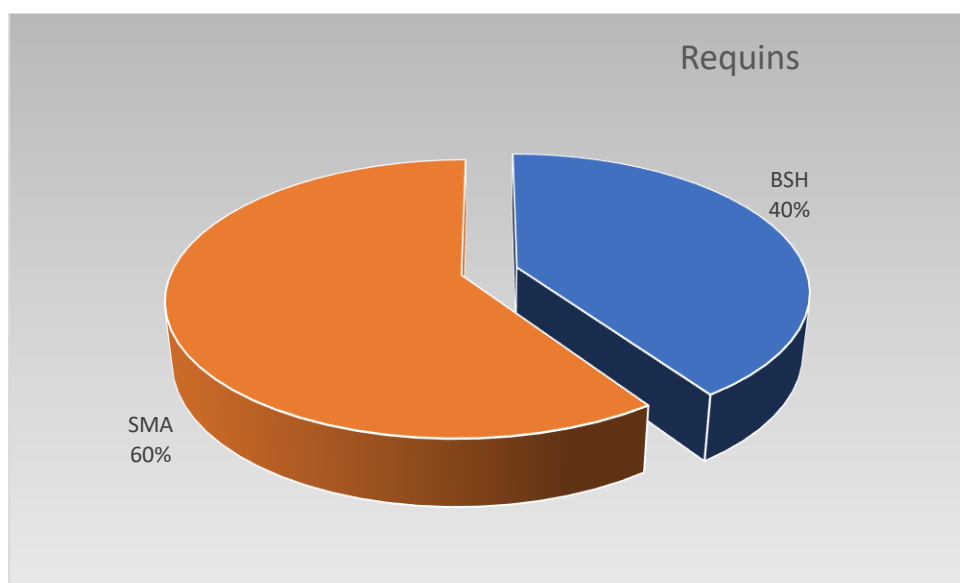


Figure 4. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2025. *Isurus oxyrinus* (SMA); *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH).

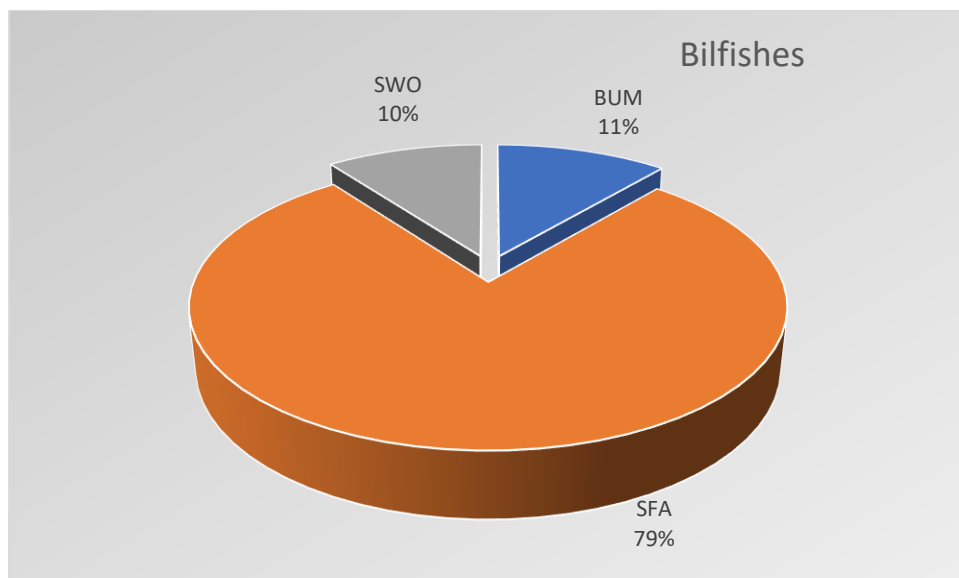


Figure 5. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

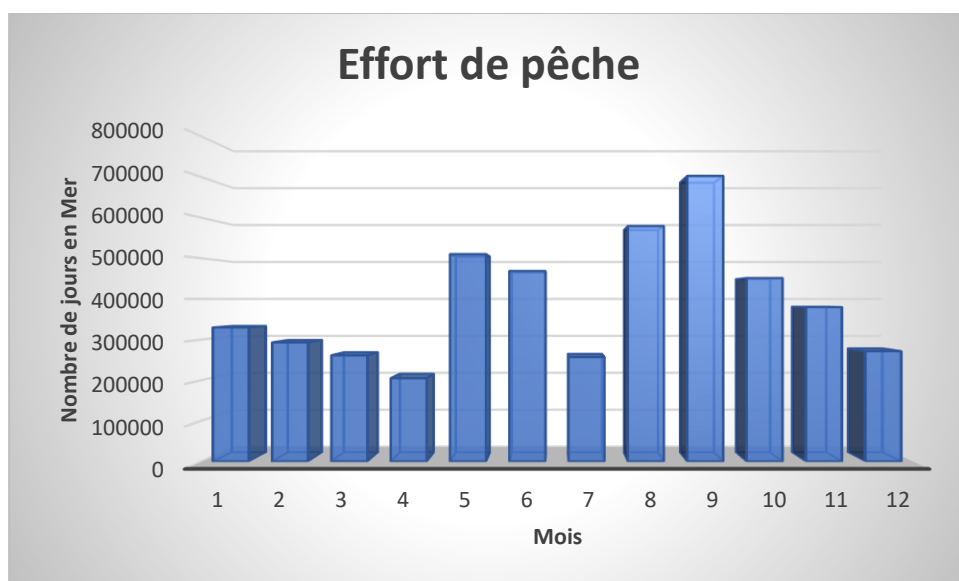


Figure 6. Évolution de l'effort de pêche associé à la capture des thonidés en 2025.

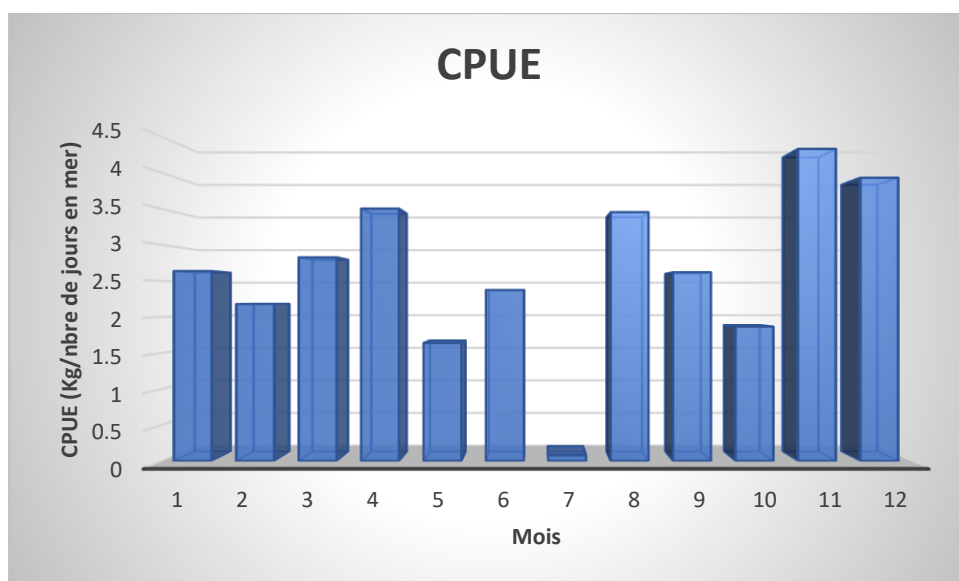


Figure 7. Évolution de la Capture par Unité d'Effort (CPUE) des unités de pêche exerçant dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales en 2025.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CURAÇAO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CURAÇAO
INFORME ANUAL DE CURAZAO**

SUMMARY

At the beginning of 2025 Curaçao begun the year with no purse seine vessels. The last fishing vessel was deregistered from the Curaçao registry in April 2023. Furthermore, the Curaçao register does not contain any longliners or bait boats. In the EEZ of Curaçao, no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. It is obvious that the deregistration's of fishing vessels contributed to no catches in 2024 and 2025. On research and statistics, only the information of Atlantic tunas between the years 2021 and 2023 can be shared.

RÉSUMÉ

At the beginning of 2025 Curaçao begun the year with no purse seine vessels. The last fishing vessel was deregistered from the Curaçao registry in April 2023. Furthermore, the Curaçao register does not contain any longliners or bait boats. In the EEZ of Curaçao, no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. It is obvious that the deregistration's of fishing vessels contributed to no catches in 2024 and 2025. On research and statistics, only the information of Atlantic tunas between the years 2021 and 2023 can be shared.

RESUMEN

At the beginning of 2025 Curaçao begun the year with no purse seine vessels. The last fishing vessel was deregistered from the Curaçao registry in April 2023. Furthermore, the Curaçao register does not contain any longliners or bait boats. In the EEZ of Curaçao, no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. It is obvious that the deregistration's of fishing vessels contributed to no catches in 2024 and 2025. On research and statistics, only the information of Atlantic tunas between the years 2021 and 2023 can be shared.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2023 for purse seines are shown in **Table 1**.

1.2 Research and statistics

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations. The total of Bigeye catches during 2023 was 9% of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 2.558 tons. During the year 2023, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 78 % and 11 % of the total catches, respectively. The big eye tuna quota remains intact for the year 2025.

Comparing nominal catches from the years 2021 to 2023

With 7% of bigeye catches of the total catch in 2021, we compare the 2021 catches with 9% of Bigeye catches from total catches in 2023. On this comparison, there was an increase of 2% in catches between the years 2021 and 2023.

Considering 32% of Yellowfin catches of the total catch in 2021, we compare the 2021 catches with 78% Yellowfin catches from total catches in 2023. We notice there was an increase of 46% in catches between the years 2021 and 2023.

For Skipjack the total catches from 2021 was 53% from the total catch caught in 2021 and if we compare it with the 11% Skipjack total catches from 2023. We notice there was a decline of 41% in catches between 2021 and 2023.

Comparing the nominal catches from the years 2022 and 2023

With 10% of Bigeye catches of the total catch in 2022, if we compare the 2022 catches with 9% of the Bigeye catches from total catches in 2023. On this comparison, there was a decline of 1% in catches between years 2022 and 2023.

Considering 37% of Yellowfin catches of the total catch in 2022, comparing 2022 catches with 78% Yellowfin catches from total catches in 2023. There was an increase of 41% in catches between years 2022 and 2023.

The Skipjack total catches from 2022 was 49% from the total catch caught in 2022 and if we compare it with the 11% Skipjack total catches from 2023. There was a decline of 38% in catches between 2022 and 2023.

Sampling in port was carried out by a Service Provider, being the sampling design in line with that applicable to other purse seine fleets. SGS and CEMI did the inspection in the ports of Abidjan and Dakar.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking through a VMS, called Web Themis which is in operation 365 24/7. The FMC also manage the catches through a program called Halios Catch Management System through a satellite system. This system provides detailed information on the different species, with specifics on size and weight. In addition, it supplies on a daily basis information on the by-catches with respect to type, size, quantity and it's condition (alive or dead). Curaçao is still in the process to further improve this system to provide management and reporting information details.

Curaçao is furthermore in the process to improve its current 100 % observer program, according to recommendation 23-18. Emphasis is being put on the daily online reporting system.

FAD management is compulsory on Curaçao vessels. There is a compulsory FAD logbook on all the vessels where all the activities with FADs are registered. The vessels comply with the FAD Management Plan of Curaçao. Number of FADS per vessel are monitored by AZTI, who receives all information from the buoy service providers. Curaçao has also facilitated provision of all of its FAD buoy echosounder data to AZTI, for the estimation of indices of abundance for tropical tuna stocks.

Purse seiners catch marlins as bycatch, with most specimens caught dead and retained to be unloaded in port for consumption by the local population to use it (faux poisson). Fish is not commercialized but kept on board to avoid food waste as these catches contribute to food security in the region.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementing and enforcing ICCAT conservation and management measures

Curacao only had 1 carrier vessel in 2025, there were no difficulties implementing and enforcing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2026-09-17	Annual Report sent on 2026-09-17.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-13	ST01 was sent on 2026-07-13.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-13	No fishing activities.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-13	No, no fishing activities, was sent on 2026-07-13.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-13	N/A, there was no size samples was taken.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2026-09-17	N/A, there was no catch and size estimations.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no tagging.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No	2026-09-17	No, there was no Fishing activities.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-17	Yes. In case of fishery activities normally Curaçao has observers that operate on the Curaçao vessels that are trained by AZTI.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no Sargassum reported.	
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	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels are not authorized to fish in the Mediterranean. Curaçao only had Purse Seiners that fished in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
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	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2026-03-04	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent 2026-3-4.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2026-07-13	ST08 was sent on 2026-07-13.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2026-07-16	ST07 was sent on 2026-07-16.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2026-07-16	No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		In case of fisheries activities, Curacao has 100% observer coverage and in case there is no physical observer on board, the Digital observer will be applied.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2026-07-16	Not applicable. There was no port sampling in 2025.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2026-07-13	No, only ST03 data from 2023 was sent on 2026-07-13.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No	2026-09-17	Human observer coverage has been used, using total production as raising factor. Not applicable to Curaçao artisanal fisheries has no to a very small amount of discards of marlins and spearfish.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a very small artisanal and very small scale fisheries approximately around 50m distance from the coast of Curaçao. It is only for local consumption and food supply for the fishermen's household and not commercialized. The catches are negligible.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2026-09-17	No, there was no fishing activities. In order to ensure compliance with the 100% observer coverage adopted by the ICCAT, all vessels are equipped with an Electronic Monitoring System, which is used for trips not covered by human observers. Curaçao Purse Seiner fleet does not target sharks. Sharks that are caught as by-catch must be released dead or a alive. And must be reported by the observer on board. Observer must use best practices when releasing the sharks.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks, No sampling or research was conducted on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. No research was conducted on South Atlantic blue shark.	
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	No	2026-09-17	No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No	2026-09-17	No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2026-09-17	Yes, Curaçao has a National Plan of Action for sharks.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2026-09-17	In case of fisheries activities, all observers on Curaçao flagged purse seiners use the same protocols for the identification of species in the catch and the way in which each Form should be completed, with one form fully devoted to the recording of incidental catches and recommended handling and release practices (Code of Good Practice).	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2026-09-17	No, there was no fisheries activities.	
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	No	2026-09-17	No, there was no fisheries activities.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries have a small group of local fisherman. The catches are negligible.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2026-09-17	No, in case of fisheries activities, Curaçao has implemented a Code of Good Practices and a process for observers to record bycatch handling and release practices by the fleet. Conformity with provisions in the Code of Good Practice is evaluated at the end of each fishing trip, and training of the crew is conducted regularly.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the mediterranean.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao did not have fishing activities in 2025.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-18	Annual Report was sent on 2026-9-17.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-18	Yes, Curaçao has a National Plan of Action for sharks.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-10	CP13 sent 2026-09-10.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, no ICCAT transshipment reports was reported in port for Curacao carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2026-02-14	CP01 sent on 2026-02-14.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No	2026-02-14	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any large scale pelagic long line vessels authorized to fish or tranship.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2026-02-14	Not applicable, for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels in any port of Curaçao landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain. Point of contact for Curaçao is the. Port of Willemstad, Havenmeester mr Laroche ,phone number: +59996903346.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2026-02-14	Not applicable, for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels in any port of Curaçao landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable for Curacao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curacao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish. Port of Willemstad is the main harbour of Curacao, Havenmeester mr Laroche ,phone number: +59996903346.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species reported in the port of Willemstad.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species. No findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish, no findings of non-compliant or infringements was reported.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2026-09-17	Curaçao has two companies inspecting fisheries operation in case of the landings of ICCAT species in the ports of Dakar (CEMI) and Abidjan (SGS).	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no port inspection activity.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, no foreign vessels requested permission to fish our waters for species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any access agreements regarding foreign-flagged vessels to fish ICCAT species in Curaçao waters.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-02-14	2026-02-31 CP01 sent on 2026-02-14.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No fishing vessels was registered for operating in ICCAT area in 2025. In case of newly registered LSFVs or “large scale fishing vessels” prior to receive an International fishing license by Curacao has to fill a application form informing previous flags and acknowledging that there was no IUU with the vessel. Curacao will verify the information referencing paragraph 5 from ICCAT regulation 21-14 and National Decree PB 109.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2026-09-17	The decree hereto is currently being formulated. According to the Marlin tournament rules, tag and release is mandatory except for species larger than 227 kilos. Reference is made to www.Curaçaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao had no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao had no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no request for removal.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao has no import data to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any non-compliance incidents.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao has not encounter any vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no vessel sightings situations.	
	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	2026-09-17	At Sea inspection in the high seas could take place according to the recommendations of ICCAT. The national Coast Guard is responsible for inspection at sea in the EEZ and territorial waters of Curaçao. In the harbor, the harbor inspection authority is in charge for several types of inspections. Besides the Coast Guard, Customs and the Fishery Monitoring Centre of Curaçao (FMC) is responsible for all landings of fish.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2024-09-21	Curacao has an Action Plan for observer, no changes have been made since it was sent on 2024-09-21.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable Curaçao did not have any incidents involving observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, no lost fishing gear was reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No	2026-09-17	Where required, purse seine fishing nets are unloaded in port for repairs or disposal. There have not been reports of fishing gear lost at sea in 2021 and up to 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2026-09-17	Point of contacts in Curaçao are the operators of the Fishery Monitoring Centre Mr. Suarez, Mr. Frans, Mr. Ramos together with the Chairman of Fisheries Commission Mr Luelo Girigorie and the Secretary of Fisheries Mr. Mambi.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, there was no supply activities by Curacao vessels.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has CLS Electronic Reporting System.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No	2026-09-17	Not applicable, Curacao has CLS Electronic Reporting System.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2024-09-21	Emergency Plan of Action sent on 2024-09-21.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen	Yes	2024-09-21	Emergency Plan of Action sent on 2024-09-21.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC				
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TR001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-02-14	CP01 sent on 2026-02-14.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-06-13	ST01 was sent on 2026-06-13.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No	2026-06-13	Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any IUU investigation concerning BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	No	2026-06-13	Not applicable, Curaçao has no record of imported BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2026-06-13	Not applicable, no change occurred for SDP's.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2026-09-18	No Fisheries activities.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No	2026-03-04	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent 2026-03-4.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No	2026-03-04	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent 2026-03-4.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2026-09-18	No fishing activities.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable Curaçao 80% of big eye tuna quota was not reached to fill this form.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No	2026-09-18	No fishing activities.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No	2026-09-18	No fishing activities.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No	2026-09-18	There was no fishing vessel operating in the ICCAT area. In case of fishing activities, Curaçao performs 100 % monitoring and control. There are observers onboard and Digital Observers when there is no observers on board, Curaçao receives electronic Logbooks	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					samplings through the Halios Catch Management System, real time online, inspection is taken place into port by two inspection companies. Curaçao is working on a plan for to fortify the MCS measures with regard to minimize by-catch.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No	2026-09-18	No fishing activities.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No	2026-09-18	No fishing activities.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable because Curaçao does not import swordfish.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable because Curaçao does not import or export swordfish.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No	2026-09-18	Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curaçao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No	2026-09-18	Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curaçao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No	2026-09-18	In case of fisheries activities Curaçao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by catch. In this case there was no Fishing activities during 2025.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No	2026-09-18	In case of fisheries activities Curaçao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by catch. In this case there was no Fishing activities during 2025.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No	2026-09-18	There was no fishing activities.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No	2026-09-18	There was no fishing vessel authorized for fishing activities. CP01 sent on 2026-02-14.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No	2026-09-18	There was no fishing vessel authorized for fishing activities. In case of fishing activities, Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on N-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 200 ton limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No	2026-09-18	There was no fishing vessel authorized for fishing activities. In case of fishing activities, Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on S-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 ton limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-18	Bill fish checksheet sent on 2026-09-18.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2026-09-18	There is no exemption in place. All live billfish is released from deck while only dead billfish is retained.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-18	Shark Check Sheet was sent on 2026-09-18.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2026-09-18	Curacao vessels are not allowed to target sharks.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No	2026-09-18	Curacao vessels are not allowed to target sharks.	
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	2026-09-18	There was no fishing activities during 2025. Only in case of fishing activities, our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable Curaçao does not have fisheries that report incidental catches of seabirds nor a NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No	2026-09-18	There was no fishing activities during 2025. Only in case of fishing activities, our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No	2026-09-18	There was no fishing activities during 2025. Only in case of fishing activities, our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao has no objections regarding ICCAT Recs.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No	2026-09-18	Not applicable, Curaçao has an Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system.	

Table 1. Total catches of tuna (in MT) for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

<i>Years</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
2021	7,729	12,844	1,758	2,120	24,451
2022	3.122	4.103	0.824	0.287	8.318
2023	1.250	0.181	0.143	0.022	1.596

**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 AT000EGY00020 and national registration number 5365 in the port of Alexandria and “SAFINAT NOOH” under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00010 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 below. 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. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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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 till 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 & 2 after review and publish.

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

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 FAO- East-Med 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

Concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance With Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT, LFRPDA issued a new Decree number 424/2024 that prohibits catch all kind of sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea and to sell or trade them either as a whole or in parts in the market.

The handling of sharks depends on their condition, If the shark is alive, it must be released back into the water while If the shark is dead, the fisher may utilize it. In cases where vessels exceed the permissible limit of shark bycatch, the observers at the ports report official violations. Sanctions are then imposed by the Coastal Guard and the Environmental Affairs Agency including the disposal of dead sharks, in line with Environment Law No. 4 of 1994 (amended by Law No. 9 of 2009) and Executive Regulations No. 1095 of 2011, Article 28, Annex 4, Item 4, which stipulates a ban on fishing predatory fish, including sharks. The same Executive Regulations prohibit any fishing of cetaceans.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12 and 23-13 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so LFRPDA is working with provision of the executive regulation for the law No. 146/2021 issued by the prime ministerial decree No. 706/2023 which stated in article 30 “it's prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles”, article 31 that states “fishing vessels should follow the measures set by

LFRPDA for the conservation of sea turtles and marine mammals and to mitigate the effect of by catch” and article 32 which stated that “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”.

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. Decree no.291/2023 on Multiannual Recovery Plan for Mediterranean Swordfish, Decree no. 285/2023 on a Multiannual Conservation and Management Plan for BFT in the Mediterranean and Decree no. 284/2023 for Albacore fishing in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, the executive regulations of LFRPDA stipulate the formation of a committee to follow up and change the specifications of the gears. Where a new vision has been developed to amend the specifications of the gears and set minimum limits for landings. The first proposal for the gears has been made and is currently being discussed with the fishermen to have a consensus before official issuance of the executive decree.

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

Thank you for your kind cooperation and support

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	2026-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		Egypt does not have the funds to conduct such an activity.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		LFRPDA conducted a national training programme for local fisheries observers of Egypt on ICCAT data collection and reporting, in collaboration with the NIOF in the 2025 fishing season funded by ICCAT/Japan Capacity-building Assistance Project (Phase 3).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Egypt does not conduct any activity in pelagic Sargassum.	
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	No		There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species; the specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landing is included in the annual report.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscal cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Egypt has not involved in W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		LFRPDA conducted a national training programme for local fisheries observers of Egypt on ICCAT data collection and reporting, in collaboration with the NIOF in the 2025 fishing season funded by ICCAT/Japan Capacity-building Assistance Project (Phase 3) to enhance data collection.	
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		Egypt doesn't conduct a sport catch-and-release fishery in the North East Atlantic.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Egypt doesn't allow any use of fish aggregation device.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		It will be sent at the required time.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		It will be sent at the required time.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		It will be sent at the required time.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		It will be sent at the required time.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		It will be sent at the required time.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No record for this species.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Egypt isn't carrying out research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Egypt isn't undertaking scientific research on blue sharks.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Egypt isn't undertaking scientific research on blue sharks.	
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	No		Egypt doesn't authorize its vessels to catch or retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Egypt isn't catching southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Egypt has no artisanal/small-scale fisheries catching southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako (SMA).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No record for purse seiner fleet interaction with whale sharks.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Limited capacity to identify different species at landing sites.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There are no observations of interaction of our fleets with sea turtles.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	No		No incidental catch of sea birds has been observed to be reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Artisanal fisheries aren't authorized in Egypt.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Many Executive Decrees were issued in align with recommendations adopted by ICCAT to monitor, control and mitigate bycatch of ICCAT species. Also, the executive regulations of LFRPDA stipulate the formation of a committee to follow up and change the specifications of the gears. Where a new vision has been developed to amend the specifications of the gears and set minimum limits for landings. The first proposal for the gears has been made and is currently being discussed with the fishermen to have a consensus before official issuance of the executive decree	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Egypt has no allocation for SWO-N.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		Egypt does not use traplines.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Egypt is committed to report for targeted species and comply with all relevant ICCAT recommendations. Egypt prohibits any catch or trade of all kind of sharks and in case of any accidental by-catch, Egypt shall report and comply with the ICCAT relevant recommendations.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-12		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Egypt has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipment of ICCAT species in the convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No infringement is found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No infringement is found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for port inspection with any CPCs.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-05-15		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2026-09-15	The annual report demonstrates that the country has effective internal systems in place to ensure that all its large-scale fishing vessels are fully compliant. This includes verifying that each vessel is only authorized to fish if it meets all ICCAT obligations, has valid documentation on board, maintains a clean record of IUU fishing, and undergoes a thorough review of changes of ownership. Furthermore, the report demonstrates that the country ensures that all vessels have an IMO number and that its legal frameworks prevent vessel owners from engaging in unauthorized fishing activities, demonstrating comprehensive and effective flag State oversight.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Sport and recreational fisheries using boats not authorized.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		There were not comments.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		In accordance with article 44 of the Executive Regulations of Law No. 146 of 2021, if the presence of a vessel in the territorial waters is confirmed without a valid reason, and it is proven to have engaged in any activity—including illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing—the competent authorities shall take the following actions: The vessel shall be seized, and a fine shall be imposed. The calculation of the fine shall consider the value of the catch and the damages incurred. Furthermore, the vessel may be confiscated, and the license for the vessel or the company owning it may be suspended or revoked. The country is also entitled to claim compensation for the damages to the marine environment and natural resources resulting from the illegal activity.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		So far there are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2025.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2025.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		There are no non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		There are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		There are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies	No		Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities				
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No update.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No such report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No such report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		There are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		There is no such activity.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		There is limited Governmental finance to apply EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		There is limited Governmental finance to apply EMS.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		There is limited Governmental finance to apply EMS.	
	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	No		There were no reported incidents involving serious injury, death, or missing observers from its flagged vessels. Consequently, no corrective actions were required.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-02-17		2026-06-16
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		Decree number 285/2023 was issued to apply Rec. 22-08.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-07-15		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2026-05-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		There is no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes	2026-11-05		
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		They were submitted every one hrs. In accordance with the endorsed fishing plan 2026.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-03-12		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		The bi-weekly catch reports have been sent on time during the fishing season.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2026-01-06		
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-07-07		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Egypt is not involved in Western BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		There are not importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities during the period 1 January to 31 December of the previous year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		There are not importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		There are not importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		There are not importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		There is no such case.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Egypt has no farm facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Egypt no participating in the REM Pilot Project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Egypt has no quota in W-BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		There are no vessels authorized to fish bigeye and /or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2025.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Egypt does not conducting FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		There is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		There are no importing activities recorded.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No validation of any trading operation for SWO has been recorded.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targeting SWO-MD	Yes	2026-01-15		2026-05-15
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		There were no permits for fishing vessels harpoons or longline for migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as by-catch by the same scale fisheries longliners.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO for 2024. The closure for 2025 SWO fishing season is 31 December 2026.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of N. SWO.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes	2026-12-03		
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		The quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches will be sent in the due time.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Egypt does not conduct tagging program.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		Egypt not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Egypt not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		Egypt has no quota in North SWO.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		Egypt has no quota for S-SWO	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2026-03-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		Egypt has no such activity.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-01-15		2026-05-15
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		It will be send at the required time	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		It will be send at the required time	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		2026-09-15	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Egyptian vessels are not targeting BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		No retaining or landing for shortfin mako.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		No record for interactions with whale sharks during 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		LFRPDA is working with provision of the executive regulation for the law No. 146/2021 issued by the prime ministerial decree No. 706/2023 which stated in article 30 "it's prohibiting that any fishing for sea turtles". Article 31 stated "fishing vessels should follow the measures set by LFRPDA for the conservation of sea turtles and marine mammals and to mitigate the effect of by catch" and in article 32 which stated that "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".	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Egypt does not use gears that seabirds may be taken incidentally with it.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		The executive regulations of LFRPDA stipulates the formation of a committee to follow up and change the specifications of the gears. Where a new vision has been developed to amend the specifications of the gears and set minimum limits for landings. The first proposal for the gears has been made and is currently being discussed with the fishermen to have a consensus before official issuance of the executive decree.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Referring to Environment Law 9/2009 and its executive regulation which prohibits fishing of Cetaceans stated in Article 28.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		None.	

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
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp	595	999	833	634	840
Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	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.

<i>Com. Name / Year</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2016</i>
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 Mullet	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 lizardfish	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.

<i>Year / metric tons (t)</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2026</i>
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

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EL SALVADOR
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SALVADOR
INFORME ANUAL DE EL SALVADOR**

SUMMARY

La República de El Salvador es un país en desarrollo ubicado en América Central, con más de 7 millones de habitantes que, por sus retos sociales y económicos, depende de la producción agrícola generada en su pequeño territorio de 21.041 Km², y de la actividad pesquera desarrollada en su mar territorial y en el Alta Mar, procesada en tierra, particularmente la industria de conservas de atún. Esta actividad de pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) la realiza desde el año 2015 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. La entidad competente en el ordenamiento y gestión de las actividades de pesca y la acuicultura es la Autoridad Salvadoreña de Economía Azul, institución autónoma que responde directamente a la Presidencia de la República. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la “Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura”. Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco y están dirigidas a los atunes tropicales principalmente Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares y Katsuwonus pelamis. Durante el año 2025, El Salvador ha cumplido con todas las medidas de ordenación de la ICCAT aplicables a sus pesquerías, en particular, atendiendo las posibilidades de pesca autorizadas de conformidad con la Recomendación 24-01 para los atunes tropicales.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de El Salvador es un país en desarrollo ubicado en América Central, con más de 7 millones de habitantes que, por sus retos sociales y económicos, depende de la producción agrícola generada en su pequeño territorio de 21.041 Km², y de la actividad pesquera desarrollada en su mar territorial y en el Alta Mar, procesada en tierra, particularmente la industria de conservas de atún. Esta actividad de pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) la realiza desde el año 2015 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. La entidad competente en el ordenamiento y gestión de las actividades de pesca y la acuicultura es la Autoridad Salvadoreña de Economía Azul, institución autónoma que responde directamente a la Presidencia de la República. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la “Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura”. Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco y están dirigidas a los atunes tropicales principalmente Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares y Katsuwonus pelamis. Durante el año 2025, El Salvador ha cumplido con todas las medidas de ordenación de la ICCAT aplicables a sus pesquerías, en particular, atendiendo las posibilidades de pesca autorizadas de conformidad con la Recomendación 24-01 para los atunes tropicales.

RESUMEN

La República de El Salvador es un país en desarrollo ubicado en América Central, con más de 7 millones de habitantes que, por sus retos sociales y económicos, depende de la producción agrícola generada en su pequeño territorio de 21.041 Km², y de la actividad pesquera desarrollada en su mar territorial y en el Alta Mar, procesada en tierra, particularmente la industria de conservas de atún. Esta actividad de pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) la realiza desde el año 2015 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. La entidad competente en el ordenamiento y gestión de las actividades de pesca y la acuicultura es la Autoridad Salvadoreña de Economía Azul, institución autónoma que responde directamente a la Presidencia de la República. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la “Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura”. Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco y están dirigidas a los atunes tropicales principalmente Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares y Katsuwonus pelamis. Durante el año 2025, El Salvador ha cumplido con todas las medidas de ordenación de la ICCAT aplicables a sus pesquerías, en particular, atendiendo las posibilidades de pesca autorizadas de conformidad con la Recomendación 24-01 para los atunes tropicales.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Salvador realiza actividades de pesca en el Océano Atlántico con embarcaciones de cerco y las especies objetivos son los atunes tropicales, principalmente *Thunnus obesus*, *Thunnus albacares* y *Katsuwonus pelamis*.

La Autoridad Salvadoreña de Economía Azul (ASEA) es la autoridad competente de velar por el cumplimiento de la normativa pesquera nacional e internacional, a través de la Dirección de Ordenación Pesquera y Acuícola que tiene a cargo el seguimiento y monitoreo de las actividades de pesca y de la compilación de los datos resultantes de los viajes de pesca.

La verificación de la información colectada se realiza en el Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) de ASEA, así como la colecta de las actas de descarga auditadas por aduanas, y las facturas de venta del atún que facilitan los armadores. Los datos de la pesquería que se ofrecen cubren el 100% de las actividades de pesca en la zona de la Comisión.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

En relación al seguimiento y cumplimiento de investigación y estadísticas, ASEA cuenta dentro de la Gerencia de Ordenación y Administración Pesquera y Acuícola, con unidad encargada de revisar y sistematizar las capturas y los muestreos de talla por especie en puerto, alcanzando una cobertura de monitoreo del 100% de nuestras embarcaciones con el apoyo de la industria, superando la cobertura de muestreo exigida por ICCAT.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La verificación del cumplimiento y la aplicación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la ICCAT la realiza la Unidad de Pesca Internacional de la Gerencia de Ordenación y Administración Pesquera y Acuícola de ASEA, que da un seguimiento a las actividades de la flota nacional fuera del mar territorial salvadoreño y en especial al cumplimiento de las obligaciones pertinentes ante las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera como la ICCAT, con el apoyo del Área de Monitoreo Control y vigilancia. En particular, se fortaleció el proceso de cumplimiento tanto estadístico como de control y vigilancia; se cuenta con un “Reglamento del Sistema de seguimiento y control satelital de embarcaciones”, instrumento legal para combatir contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada, lo cual permite contar con un sistema de seguimiento electrónico que permite un control de las embarcaciones de pesca industrial de El Salvador.

Asimismo, la Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca Acuicultura y su reglamento, poseen disposiciones de obligatorio cumplimiento y dispone de sanciones para evitar los incumplimientos.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No se encontró dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT y se han cumplido con los tiempos estipulados para el envío de los requisitos a la Secretaría de ICCAT.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		Archivo remitido el 2026-09-14.	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		Remisión al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-06-23.	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		Remisión al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-06-23.	
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		Remisión al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-06-23.	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		Primera Remisión al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-06-23; remisión complementaria y validada en fecha de 2026-07-09.	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		Remisión al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-06-23.	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2025.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2025.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2025.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí		Remisión al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-07-09.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		Remisión al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-07-09.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplica para El Salvador por no tener interacciones con Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplica para El Salvador, en razón que no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		Remisión de documentación al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-07-09.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		Remisión de documentación al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-07-09.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		Remisión de documentación al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-07-01.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		Remisión de documentación al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-07-09.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Se cuenta con un programa de observadores científicos, con 100% de cobertura de la actividad de la pesca con observadores humanos quienes revisan del uso de VMS en las embarcaciones y cruzan	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				información con lo reportado directamente al Centro de Monitoreo Satelital en El Salvador.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		Remisión de documentación al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-06-23.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí		Remisión de documentación al ICCAT en fecha de 2026-06-23.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos. Las capturas de agujas y otras especies son registradas por los observadores cuando se producen, así como su estado y posible devenir. La estimación de descartes y de su devenir se hace utilizando estos datos, sustentados en las tasas de capturas observada y captura total en las zonas estadísticas de ICCAT.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales o de pequeña escala en la zona del Convenio.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni pesquerías costeras en esa zona.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	Sí		NO APLICA. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni hubo interacción con marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	Sí		No aplica ya que no se realizan actividades de pesca al tiburón Mako del Atlántico Sur (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí		No aplica ya que no se realizan actividades de pesca al tiburón Mako del Atlántico Sur (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí		No se reportó interacción con tiburón ballena, 100% de cobertura de observadores.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio. Se utilizan las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda sus buques.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		Durante 2025, no se reportaron interacciones de la flota con tortugas marinas.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene embarcaciones palangreras.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		Se ejecutan acciones de mitigación en el manejo de la captura fortuita de tiburones y mantas, conocido como velcro de eslinga y parrilla para la liberación de mantas, desarrollado por AZTI.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí		El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos. Las capturas de agujas y otras especies son registradas por los observadores cuando se producen, así como su estado y posible devenir. La estimación de descartes y de su devenir se hace utilizando estos datos, sustentado en las tasas de capturas observada y captura total en las zonas estadísticas de ICCAT.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador al no tener esta pesca como objeto, no ha participado en el uso experimental de trampillas.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		Informe remitido el 2026-09-14.	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		Informe remitido el 2026-09-14.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		La tabla fue remitida a ICCAT el día 2026-07-10 y consignada con la identificación E26-07887.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		Primera Notificación realizada 2026-05-11 y consignada bajo registro ICCAT: E26-04983. Segunda Documentación realizada y recibida 2026-08-16, actualizando registro anterior.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos. Sin embargo, cuando un buque pesquero salvadoreño va a transbordar, se asegura que el barco receptor esté inscrito en ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		Se ha realizado cambios en los puntos de contacto. Las personas son juan.dominguez@asea.gob.sv y raul.cortez@asea.gob.sv .	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		Se ha realizado cambios en los puntos de contacto. Las personas son juan.dominguez@asea.gob.sv y raul.cortez@asea.gob.sv .	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		No han habido cambios en los puertos designados.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		No han habido cambios en el periodo de notificación.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		NO APLICA. El Salvador no ha emitido resolución denegatoria de entrada o uso de puerto a buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT ni para sus embarcaciones.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		NO APLICA. El Salvador no ha efectuado hallazgos por incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones por buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		NO APLICA. No se han descubierto potenciales o presuntas infracciones.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No aplica. no ha habido investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		No aplica. No ha habido acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realizó inspecciones en puerto en la zona del ICCAT.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		El Salvador no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		Remitido el 2026-02-20 y consignado con registro I26-000160-F001.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		No ha habido cambios desde la última presentación por parte de esta CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	Sí		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no ha tenido ningún caso de embarcación enlistada en pesca INDNR.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	Sí		No hubo informe requerido sobre acciones emprendidas dado que no se presentó casos de actividades IUU que involucrara nacionales de esta CPC.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Remitido el 2026-02-23 y consignado con registro E26-01654.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		Esta CPC no ha presentado información sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no tuvo avistamientos que reportar.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no recibió informes de avistamientos.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza inspecciones en el mar a buques pesqueros en área del Convenio. La única institución que realiza inspecciones a embarcaciones es la Fuerza Naval, dependencia del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		No Aplica, La flota de El Salvador no dispone de los equipos requeridos para formar parte del Plan EAP.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		No Aplica, La flota de El Salvador no dispone de los equipos requeridos para formar parte del Plan EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		No aplica. Los nuevos puntos de contacto son juan.dominguez@asea.gov.bv y raul.cortez@asea.gob.sv	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Remitido el 2026-07-17 al ICCAT y consignado con registro E26-08168.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Existe un programa de seguimiento electrónico para embarcaciones del Atlántico los 365 días del año; los buques cuentan con un VMS a bordo que trámite 7/24 de forma automática al centro de seguimiento y control satelital de ASEA en El Salvador.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Existe un programa de seguimiento electrónico para embarcaciones del Atlántico los 365 días del año; los buques cuentan con un VMS a bordo que trámite 7/24 de forma automática al centro de seguimiento y control satelital de ASEA en El Salvador.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí		El Salvador es miembro de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), desde 1948 y ha ratificado 35 convenios, incluyendo todos los convenios fundamentales y de gobernanza. Y ha demostrando su compromiso con la promoción de los derechos laborales y el trabajo decente. Los convenios buscan proteger los derechos laborales, mejorar las condiciones de trabajo, fomentar la seguridad social, combatir la violencia y el acoso laboral, y promover el diálogo entre los actores del mercado de trabajo.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la	Sí		No aplica. No se han presentado incidentes con observadores	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
		borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón				
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	Sí		No aplica para la CPC El Salvador al no cultivar ni pescar atún rojo, por lo que no ejecuta estas inspecciones.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	Sí		No aplica para la CPC El Salvador al no cultivar ni pescar atún rojo, por lo que no requiere elaborar planes de pesca para esta especie.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		Se hizo la última actualización el 2026-03-13. Siendo la primera remisión el 2026-02-20.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		Información remitida el 2026-02-23.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No Aplica. No hubo informes que motivaran investigaciones de actividades IUU	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Información remitida el 2026-02-24 y consignada con registro E26-01654.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Documentación fue remitida y validada por ICCAT el día 2026-07-29 con Registro E26-08605.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Datos más recientes remitidos y validados por ICCAT con el registro E26-08492 con fecha de 2026-07-27.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí		Primera remisión efectuada y recibida por ICCAT el 2026-02-03 y se actualizó una segunda entrega el 2026-04-07.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Primera remisión efectuada y recibida por ICCAT el 2026-02-03 y se actualizó una segunda entrega el 2026-04-07.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		Último informe mensual correspondiente a 2025 fue remitido 2026-01-29 y consignado con registro E26-00858.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		No aplica. No es necesario realizar reporte semanal, ya que los reportes son mensuales y trimestrales y salvo que se alcance el 80% de la cuota, estaremos en la obligación de hacerlo.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no utilizó la totalidad del límite de captura	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT y no tiene actividad con arpón ni palangre.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni pretende desarrollar captura de SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene puertos autorizados para SWO MED.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no captura SWO MED.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO21	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza actividades de pesca en el Mediterráneo ni dispone esta pesca objetivo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza actividades de pesca en el Mediterráneo ni dispone esta pesca objetivo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí		Formulario fue remitido el 2026 -07-13 bajo consigna E 26-07364.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no es CPC costera.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		Formulario fue remitido el 2026 -07-13 bajo consigna E 26-07364.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dentado del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí		No aplica. El Salvador no dirige pesca hacia el marrajo dentado Atlántico norte.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	Sí		No se reportaron interacciones con tiburones ballena. 100% de cobertura de observadores.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		El Salvador posee cobertura de observadores a bordo del 100% de sus viajes, habilitados para recopilar la información de interacciones. A pesar de que no existen interacciones con tortugas marinas relevantes, se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales. Adicionalmente, existe convenio con la organización AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas y no se han recibido hallazgos de incumplimiento u observaciones negativas.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2025.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		La flota de El Salvador posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales, cuya ejecución es monitoreada por AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	Sí		Se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas y se cuenta con un 100% de programa de observadores.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		No aplica, El Salvador no ha comunicado sobre objeciones a alguna Recomendación de la Comisión.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA**

SUMMARY

*The EU fleet is composed of around 5,647 commercial fishing vessels. In 2025, the total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 165,629 tonnes, which represent an increase of 6.9 % compared to 2024 (164,488 tonnes). The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species. The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. SKJ (19%), BSH (18%), ALB (16%), YFT (13%), BFT (12%), SWO (9%) and BET (5%), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.*

RÉSUMÉ

*The EU fleet is composed of around 5,647 commercial fishing vessels. In 2025, the total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 165,629 tonnes, which represent an increase of 6.9 % compared to 2024 (164,488 tonnes). The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species. The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. SKJ (19%), BSH (18%), ALB (16%), YFT (13%), BFT (12%), SWO (9%) and BET (5%), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.*

RESUMEN

*The EU fleet is composed of around 5,647 commercial fishing vessels. In 2025, the total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 165,629 tonnes, which represent an increase of 6.9 % compared to 2024 (164,488 tonnes). The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin*

(*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species. The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. SKJ (19%), BSH (18%), ALB (16%), YFT (13%), BFT (12%), SWO (9%) and BET (5%), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities¹

In 2025, the EU fleet is composed of around 5.647 commercial fishing vessels. The total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 165.629 tonnes, which represent an increase of 6.9 % compared to 2024 (164,488 tonnes).

The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species.

The EU fishing patterns in terms of main harvested species remained relatively consistent compared to previous years, although variations were noted in terms of respective shares of each of these species. SKJ (19%), BSH (18%), ALB (16%), YFT (13%), BFT (12%), SWO (9%) and BET (5%) continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume.

The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.

More information about EU fleets is extensively detailed in the respective EU Member States' reports (Annexes).

1.2 Research and statistics

In 2025, two scientific programmes co-funded by the European Union took place under the ICCAT framework and are detailed below.

EMFAF-2023-VC-ICCAT2-IBA-01 - Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for the Bluefin Tuna Phase 14

Continuing in 2025, the Atlantic-wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT-GBYP) provided support to the work of the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics SCRS (SCRS), strengthening the scientific basis on bluefin tuna for decision-making in ICCAT. This action contributed to the enhancement and supported the work of the SCRS, in accordance with the 2025 bluefin tuna workplan, as well as relevant ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions. The specific objectives were to:

- Continue basic data collection,
- Improve understanding of key biological and ecological processes,
- Continue improving assessment models and provision of scientific advice on stock status,

¹ The data used for the elaboration of this report are provisional and might be subject to revisions.

- Maintain coordination between GBYP activities and the monitoring of research activities on BFT carried out by other institutions, both at national and international level,
- Continue to implement within the ICCAT Secretariat information systems on biological and electronic tagging data.

The work performed included:

- Further development of tagging and biological data databases,
- Development of aerial survey in Western Mediterranean for SSB abundance index estimation,
- Development of electronic tagging campaigns in Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean,
- Maintenance of the GBYP Tissue Bank and development of further biological sampling and genetic analyses,
- Support to the implementation of the bluefin tuna MSE process.

EMFAF-2023-VC-ICCAT2-IBA-02 - Strengthening the scientific basis for decision-making in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT2)

The EU also contributed with a second grant to support the SCRS to develop its 2025 annual workplan, aiming at strengthening the scientific basis on tuna and tuna-like species for decision-making in ICCAT. The objectives included:

- Fulfill geographical gaps related to biological sample collection required for the ongoing biological studies for selected species,
- Further improve understanding of key biological and ecological processes,
- Provision of scientific advice on stock status and management recommendations,
- Develop MSE processes for several stocks.

The activities co-funded by the European Union included: i) technical workshops (which in some cases were restricted to selected experts); ii) a wide range of studies, including different aspects of the tuna and tuna-like species biology, ecology, genetics, movement and habitat use, population dynamics and fisheries; iii) further development of the ICCAT MSE processes; and, iv) participation of experts and/or independent external reviewers on the stock assessment processes.

The project was developed for a 12-month period (from January to December 2025) and included the following specific species related works:

- Albacore tuna: electronic tagging, tagging awareness campaigns, further development of Northern albacore MSE.
- Pelagic Sharks: vessel-based electronic tagging (8 species), genetic studies (porbeagle) and expert support for shortfin mako stock assessment,
- Small tunas: workshop on ageing calibration,
- Swordfish: development of the Exceptional Circumstances protocol for the North Atlantic swordfish MSE, satellite tagging in NW/NE/SW Atlantic, and further development of the swordfish biological studies on reproduction, age and growth and genetics,
- Tropical tunas: further development of tropical tuna multi-stock MSE.

Individual EU Member State studies are also relevant for this part and further detail on those has been included in the Member States' reports. This includes research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations, participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups in 2025 and scientific observer programmes. The EU sampling effort is summarized in **Table 3**.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are nine EU Member states holding fishing opportunities of ICCAT managed stocks. These member States are individually listed in each reporting obligation and information detailed accordingly. In addition to those Member States, four others are providing scientific information to ICCAT under Task 1 and Task 2 reporting, which are derived from fishing logbooks and pertain to by-catching of ICCAT species in any one of non-ICCAT pelagic fisheries these MS operate in the Atlantic.

M:GEN 002: Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species

In 2025 the EU has complied with all ICCAT reporting obligations.

M:GEN17 Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection

The EU had no bilateral arrangements for Port Inspection in 2025.

M:GEN19 Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches

The EU has submitted for 2025 the activity form CP39- Form B for eight access agreements², these are: Cape-ver; Cote d'Ivoire, EU-UK; Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and S Tome e Principe. The forms have been filled adhering to the same criteria as in previous years, which has been discussed and agreed upon too at the IMM meeting held in Portugal in 2024. (IMM_03A/i2024).

Over the year of 2025 the EU has not engaged in any new access agreement.

CP 39 Forms A and B have been submitted alongside with the report.

M:GEN 23: Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Croatia	<p>In 2026 Croatia allocated a total of 6.25t for big game recreational fishing and 5 t for sport fishing.</p> <p>In sport fishery, quota is utilised within the authorised competitions organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the event, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries).</p> <p>Public tender for allocation of individual recreational quota was published on 22 May 2026 and issuing authorisation of vessels for this fishing season is almost complete. It is expected that 24 vessels meet the condition for the authorisation. Each authorised vessel is allocated 250 kg quota and allowed to land one single specimen per day, not smaller than 30 kg or 115cm until the full utilisation of allocated quantity. All vessels are obliged to be equipped with VMS, pre-notify landing and electronically report their catches.</p>
Cyprus	<p>Sport and Recreational fisheries for BFT and Med_SWO are prohibited in Cyprus. Recreational fishing for Med_ABL is allowed. Following the implementation of Recommendation 2022-05 a specific quota of 10 tonnes was dedicated to recreational fisheries for Med_ALB. Furthermore, a licencing system has been put in place and special authorizations are issued for vessels engaged in recreational fisheries for this species. All relevant vessel information is collected through an online platform created for the licencing of these vessels. Additionally, a catch documentation scheme has been put in place for recreational fisheries (both electronic and paper) to report and monitor catches. Lastly all obligations (i.e the daily catch limit) are clearly indicated in the terms accompanying the recreational licences.</p>
France	Information transmitted in the context of BFT and SWO fishing, capacity and management plan.
Greece	No quota allocated to sport & recreational fisheries.

² Sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) - European Commission

Ireland	<p>Ireland's Tuna CHART 2025 report, outlines the methods and protocols used in the bluefin tuna tagging program. The report highlights the importance of tuna welfare, detailing strict guidelines for capturing, tagging, and releasing fish. A technical group manages skipper authorizations, data collection, and observer programs. In 2025, 22 skippers were authorized, Skippers undergo mandatory training, which includes guidelines on gear specifications, bluefin welfare, and angling techniques. Online and live training sessions, emphasizing fish recovery and handling, were conducted to ensure best practices.</p> <p>The program, operational from the 1 July to 12 November, enforces regulations such as prohibiting surface trolling and mandates equipment standards. Monitoring and enforcement are handled jointly by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) and the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA), including RIB patrols and port inspections. Data is collected via vessel monitoring systems and reported digitally, with the final data submitted to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for integration into global tagging databases.</p>
Italy	<p>Implementing bluefin tuna sport fishing in Italy involves adhering to specific regulations and seasonal guidelines. Every year with MASAF ministerial decree assigns a fishing quota (22,665 Kg in 2025).</p> <p>The sport fishing season for bluefin tuna in Italy opens on 16 June and usually ends on 14 October, but if the quota ends early the sport⁴² fishing is possible do it only practices of catch and release. Sport fishing for bluefin tuna requires a specific license. These permits are issued by the relevant authority.</p>
Malta	<p>In 2025, 3.5T of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to catch one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal Bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the European Commission through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.</p> <p>BFT recreational data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p> <p>No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2025.</p>
Portugal	<p>Recreational fishing is a leisure activity whose practice motivates the taste for contact with nature, and can contribute to the promotion of ecological awareness of citizens, raising their awareness of the need for the conservation, management and sustainable use of natural marine resources.</p> <p>In Portugal, managing sport and recreational fisheries involves a multi-pronged approach including licensing, fishing restrictions, and monitoring. These measures ensure the sustainability of fish populations while allowing recreational fishing.</p> <p>In Portugal, this fishery is managed by Decree-Law n.º 101/2013 of 23 January, which amends and republishes Decree-Law n.º 246/2000, outlining the legal framework for recreational fishing, and Ordinance n.º 14/2014 of 23 January, which establishes the regime for the exercise of recreational fishing and the amount of license fees. The Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services (DGRM) is responsible for enforcing these regulations and managing dematerialized licenses.</p> <p>In Madeira, fishing tournaments must adhere to strict regulations, including catch-and-release practices for migratory species, to minimize environmental impact. Licenses are required, and non-compliance can result in penalties. Bluefin tuna and blue marlin fishing have specific rules, including size limits and mandatory reporting. Since 2016, Madeira has been part of a pilot project under Portugal's Data Collection Program to enhance data gathering on sport fishing activities.</p>

Spain	<p>España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes, tal y como se detalla en el anexo II (<i>"Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo"</i>):</p> <p>Código FAO Atún rojo (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) (1) BFT Atún blanco (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) ALB Patudo (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) BET Pez espada (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>) SWO Marlines (<i>Makaira spp.</i>) BUM Agujas (<i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>) Marlín del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico Aguja Picuda-Marlín peto MSP – WHM SPF – RSP, Pez vela (<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>) SAI HKE Merluza (<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>). SBR Besugo (<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>). BSS Lubina (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>). COD Bacalao (<i>Gadus morhua</i>). POL Abadejo (<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>). SOL Lenguado (<i>Solea solea</i>). DOL Lampuga (<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>).</p> <p>Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, el Real Decreto 46/2019, de 8 de febrero, por el que se regula la pesquería de atún rojo en el Atlántico Oriental y Mediterráneo, reserva un 0,5577 % de la cuota asignada al Reino de España para la retención de eventuales de eventuales ejemplares muertos de atún rojo en la actividad recreativa.</p> <p>Resolución de 22 de abril de 2025, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de ordenación plurianual del atún rojo en el océano Atlántico oriental y el mar Mediterráneo para 2025, prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la liberación de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización.</p>
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M: GEN42 Annual reporting on Port inspection activity

CP58-AnnRepPIs for the EU Member States were submitted alongside with the report.

M: GEN44 Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) domestic programmes implementation report

The EU has not implemented any ICCAT-recognised EMS domestic programme in 2025.

M: BFT 25 Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	<p>Transmission in the Annual Report transmitted on 31th of July 2026.</p> <p>France precisely defines, allocates and accounts for the dedicated quota on all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm arising from paragraph 27 of Rec. 17-07.</p> <p>This distribution is included in the National order of 13 February 2024 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2024.</p>
Greece	Circular 202/23318/2013, informal communication with fishermen.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.

Portugal	<p>Portugal does not have tag and release fishing for BFT. Our sports vessels that catch BFT deduct what they catch from a quota of 0.5 tonnes, as identified in our Fishing Plan.</p> <p>Portugal complemented the minimum sizes established in European legislation with national legislation, through Ordinance n.º 255/2022, of 26 October, because minimum sizes to be biologically meaningful must allow individuals to reach the size at which they reproduce, but they must also consider the selectivity of the gear. The DGRM also publishes on its website (https://www.dgrm.pt/en/peixes) the Minimum conservation reference size (30 kg or 115 cm, except for specimens caught by artisanal vessels (baitboats), in this case 8 kg or 75 cm).</p>
Spain	El porcentaje de captura de juveniles respecto al total de capturas de atún rojo es muy reducido, dado que el actual patrón de explotación de la flota y almadras españolas se dirige a ejemplares adultos.

M: TRO 17 Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	D'après l'arrêté du 25 février 2013, les navires non titulaires de l'AEP " thons tropicaux en zone ICCAT " et d'une longueur hors tout supérieure ou égale à 20 mètres, la prise accessoire de thon obèse est autorisée à hauteur de 5 % en nombre total d'individus à bord du navire ou en poids total à bord du navire par sortie.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020 of 10 November, which establishes the quota distribution key for the Atlantic bigeye tuna stock (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>). 15% of the national quota is allocated to longliners registered on the mainland to safeguard against possible accidental catches of these tunas, which happen rarely, during swordfish fishery.
Spain	Durante 2025 no se estableció límite de captura para buques no autorizados a la pesca de túnidos tropicales. Todos los buques de 20m de eslora o mayores que pesquen túnidos tropicales deben estar autorizados.

M:TRO 18 measures taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO 3017

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	L'application du règlement (UE) 2023/2842, ainsi que le Code Rural et de la Pêche Maritime , sur lequel l'arrêté du 25 février 2013 mentionné ci-dessus s'appuie également et qui prévoit les sanctions idoines, prévoient les mécanismes d'application des réglementations ciblées ici.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	<p>Portugal ensures compliance with paragraphs 43 and 55 of Recommendations 22-01 and 24-01, respectively, by Order of the Director General of the DGRM, which limits by-catches of tropical tuna by fishing vessels with a length overall (LOA) equal or greater than 20 metres, to a maximum of 5% per fishing trip. These measures apply to mainland longliners when targeting swordfish.</p> <p>Additionally, as soon as the national quota reaches the 80% uptake, we inform all relevant services and stakeholders, by email, including fishing associations and organisations. Moreover, this information, of all relevant stocks, is updated and available on the DGRM website, for consultation.</p>
Spain	Los buques de apoyo a los atuneros cerqueros deben llevar una autorización emitida por la Autoridad Nacional (Autorizaciones expedidas para la Flota Pesquera Exterior (AFPE)) y comunicar a qué atunero cerquero facilitan apoyo.

M:SWO 17. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	<p>In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, France has adopted a maximum by-catch limit for vessels not authorized to fish for North Atlantic swordfish.</p> <p>The catching and landing of North Atlantic swordfish with a live weight of less than 25 kg or a lower jaw length of less than 125 cm is prohibited, except for by-catches, which must not exceed 15% of the number of swordfish landed daily and by vessels.</p>
Greece	Not relevant.
Ireland	<p>Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N.</p> <p>All vessels authorised to fish for Albacore have an onboard bycatch limit of 5% for SWO-N.</p>
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	<p>Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 237/2022 of 14 September, which defines the management model for surface longline swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>) fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, establishing the criteria and conditions for licensing fishing vessels and the way in which the swordfish quota is distributed in relation to the North and South Atlantic stocks, and Ordinance n.º 898/2004 of 22 July, which establishes the distribution of the quota among the vessels that land this species, registered in the Ports of the Mainland, the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Madeira) and the Autonomous Region of the Azores (Azores).</p> <p>Accordingly with Ordinance 898/2004, all the swordfish quota allocated annually to Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean, north of 5°N, is distributed among all national vessels, depending on the port of registration, with the following distribution key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vessels registered in mainland ports: 66.1%; - Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of the Azores: 31%; - Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of Madeira: 2.9%. <p>The quota allocated to the Azores and Madeira is not allocated by vessel.</p> <p>The swordfish quota to the mainland longliners is allocated by vessel, in accordance with the allocation key set out in Annex of the Ordinance 237/2022.</p> <p>Vessels registered in mainland ports that are not listed in the annex to the aforementioned Ordinance, but have a licence to operate with a surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N, may only catch swordfish as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity of this species allowed on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch kept on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.</p>
Spain	España permite hasta un 4% de la cuota asignada para capturas accesorias de pez espada del norte a su flota.

M:SWO 18. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	Not applicable: France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. SWO.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.

Portugal	<p>Accordingly with Ordinance 237/2022, the Portuguese swordfish quota for the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N shall be allocated, 81.2 % to vessels licensed to fish for swordfish, distributed in accordance with the distribution key set out in Annex of the Ordinance and 18.8% for use in by-catches.</p> <p>Longliners who may catch swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean, as a by-catch, and as established in national legislation (Ordinance 237/2022) must have a surface longline licence in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N and be registered in continental ports. Once these conditions have been met, they can catch swordfish in the South Atlantic as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity authorised on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.</p>
Spain	España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

M:ALB 06. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of Northern Albacore

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	According to Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013, by-catches of bigeye tuna are allowed within the limit of 3 tonnes per vessel and trip, only for vessels holding the Northern albacore tuna RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT area with pelagic trawl gear in the Atlantic Ocean, North of 5 ° N.
Greece	Not relevant.
Ireland	<p>Maximum onboard by-catch limit of Northern Albacore</p> <p>Bycatch of Albacore tuna is rare in Irish Fisheries. An onboard bycatch limit of 10% is in place to cover any such instances. Any Albacore caught are deducted from Ireland's Albacore Quota for the year.</p>
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	<p>Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020 of 10 November, which establishes the quota distribution key for the Northern albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>). 15% of the national quota is allocated to longliners registered on the mainland to safeguard against possible accidental catches of these tunas, which happen rarely, during swordfish fishery. 85% of its N-ALB quota is allocated to artisanal vessels of Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira.</p> <p>Additionally, Ordinance n.º 108/2021 of 30 September, of the Regional Government of the Azores, regulates catch and landing limits of Albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) in the Autonomous Region of the Azores.</p> <p>The important part of the Ordinance reads as follows:</p> <p>1 - The catching, keeping on board, transshipment and landing of specimens of albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) is limited in the warehouses of the islands of Pico, Terceira, São Miguel and Santa Maria to compliance with the following limits, per day:</p> <p>a) For vessels with a length overall (LOA) of 20 metres or more, up to 10 (ten) tonnes; b) For vessels with a LOA of 14 metres or more but less than 20 metres, up to 8 (eight) tonnes; c) For vessels with a LOA of 9 metres or more but less than 14 metres, up to 4 (four) tonnes; d) For vessels with a LOA of less than 9 metres, up to 1 (one) tonne.</p> <p>2 - A tolerance of 5 per cent by weight shall apply to the limits on quantities landed as set out in the preceding paragraphs.</p>
Spain	España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

M:ALB 07. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	Not applicable: France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S-ALB.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	The Portuguese utilisation rate of the Southern albacore quota is very low (<1%) so to date the management of this quota does not require the establishment of by-catch provisions.
Spain	España permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a la flota de palangre de superficie que captura al sur del paralelo 5ºN. El límite máximo de captura es de un 5% del total de las capturas. En la práctica las capturas accesorias de esta flota son muy reducidas, menores del 1% de la captura total.

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

Croatia	<p>HL/LL ICCAT fleet operate exclusively in the Adriatic Sea. PS fleet in 2025 operated in Adriatic Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, paragraph 6b applies to HR for 2025.</p> <p>A comprehensive study focused on incidental catches of sensitive species (including turtles) has been conducted over the period 2022-2024. The report has been published in 2026 and is available upon request. According to the report, impact of commercial fishing on the loggerhead turtle (<i>C. caretta</i>) population in the Croatian part of the Adriatic is assessed as low, but not negligible. Interactions and mortality were recorded primarily in fishing gears not managed in the framework of ICCAT.</p> <p>Data for the ICCAT fisheries fleets for 2025, show the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PS targeting BFT: observer coverage 100%; interactions during fishing operations have been recorded but no contact with fishing gear occurred; no risk of fisheries related mortality - LLD targeting MED SWO: observer coverage 9% and over 20% combining alternative bycatch monitoring approaches for vessels below 15 m (pursuant to Para 4b Rec 16-14); incidental catches of marine turtles occasionally occur, but all animals were recorded to be released alive; risk of fisheries related mortality is low - LH targeting BF: observer coverage 9% and over 20% combining alternative bycatch monitoring approaches for vessels below 15 m (pursuant to Para 4b Rec. 16-14); incidental catches of marine turtles rarely occur, but all animals are released promptly and alive; risk of fisheries related mortality is low <p>As for management measures, the situation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PS targeting BFT: a provision for obligatory release in case of accidental encircling of any marine mammal, marine turtle, marine bird or elasmobranch sensitive species is in place in national legal framework - LLD targeting MED SWO: provisions limiting number of hooks per vessels to 600; provisions forbidding fishing outside of waters under national jurisdiction as well as provisions forbidding fishing in north Adriatic (important wintering area and feeding ground for sea turtles during summer period) are in place in national legal framework. <p>No targeted research trials aimed at mitigating bycatch and reducing bycatch mortality and increasing post release survival of sea turtles took place in 2025.</p>
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Cyprus	With regard to ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, Cyprus is already implementing several provisions (see below), through the terms that accompany the fishing licenses, which according to the Fisheries Legislation constitute a legal document. Time and area fishing restrictions are included in the National Fisheries Law and Regulations for Turtle Protected Areas. There are area/time closures in place that help reduce the bycatch of sea turtles. The area of "Lara – Toxeftra" includes the most important nesting beaches for <i>Chelonia mydas</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i> in Cyprus. The management regulations for this area that are spelled out in the Consolidated Fisheries Regulations (273/90), prohibit during the nesting season which is from the 1st of June up to the 30th of September, any forms of fishing (except fishing with a rod and line from the shore). Paragraphs 2. (b), (c), (d) and (e) are also already implemented and relevant wording is included in the terms of licenses for commercial fisheries. With regards to scientific observer coverage (paragraph 3), the Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with the EU Data Collection Framework (Regulation (EU) 2017/1004), includes a scientific observer programme covering the Cypriot fleet engaged in fishing for large pelagic (ICCAT fisheries species) using surface longlines. The programme includes sampling both at landing sites and on-board fishing vessels. During the last years, more emphasis is given on the collection of data on PETS incidental catches, while increasing sampling effort and coverage.
France	<p>The vessels fishing in water likely to encounter sea turtles or fishing with drifting FADs are putting live entangled turtles at sea.</p> <p>Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports.</p> <p>These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task 1/2.</p>
Greece	It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS.
Ireland	Ireland does not operate any longlining vessels, only pair trawlers targeting Northern Albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) in the Bay of Biscay. Additionally, there was no reports of interactions with sea turtles during the 2025 seasons. Therefore, this does not apply to the Irish Northern Albacore fishing fleet.
Italy	Italy has made progress in implementing ICCAT Recommendation 22-12 concerning sea turtles, focusing on bycatch reduction, monitoring and observer programs. Additionally, Italy has taken relevant actions to align with FAO guidelines by adopting an ecosystem-based management approach, employing precautionary measures and involving stakeholders. All sea turtles were release alive.
Malta	<p>Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on By-catches of sea turtles are reported in ST09 annually, "Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type"</p> <p>Furthermore, Malta has notified the Commission that it qualifies for an exemption as set out in paragraph 6 b) of ICCAT Rec 22-12.</p> <p>Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species:</p> <p><i>Caretta caretta</i>, <i>Chelonia mydas</i></p> <p>The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.</p>
Portugal	<p>Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, Portuguese industry received and receives guidance provided by IPMA, including the dissemination of manuals specifically elaborated by IPMA for this purpose. Some of the elements that are considered by the industry consist in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles; - use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks; - have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles.
Spain	<p>En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 22-12, durante el año 2025, tal como obliga la Rec. 22-12, los buques palangreros de superficie en el Atlántico deben utilizar al menos un método de entre los siguientes dos para reducir la captura fortuita y aumentar la supervivencia posterior a la liberación de tortugas marinas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Uso de anzuelos circulares grandes Uso de peces de aleta como cebo <p>Esta información deben indicarla de forma obligatoria anualmente en una ficha cumplimentada y firmada.</p> <p>Por su parte, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha continuado observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas.</p> <p>Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).</p> <p>Además, se ha producido la modificación de esta orden ministerial (Orden APA/1136/2024), que busca garantizar, en aguas internacionales del Mediterráneo, la aplicación de medidas equivalentes a las aplicadas en el Atlántico para mitigar la captura de tortugas.</p> <p>La actual Recomendación 22-12 de CICA, sobre tortugas marinas capturadas de forma fortuita en asociación con las pesquerías de CICA, dispone, para el Atlántico, la obligación de que los palangreros de superficie que operan en aguas poco profundas apliquen una de las medidas de mitigación de capturas de tortugas. Estas medidas son el uso de pez de aleta como cebo o el empleo de anzuelos circulares o una medida que haya sido aprobada por el Comité Científico de la CICA. Esta medida se define como voluntaria en el Mediterráneo en el contexto de la CICA.</p> <p>Mediante la presente orden, se recoge la obligatoriedad del uso de una de las dos primeras medidas mencionadas en el Atlántico y en aguas internacionales del Mediterráneo, en ambos casos, para los calados poco profundos (menos de 100 metros).</p> <p>Asimismo, previamente a la emisión la Autorización para la Flota Pesquera Exterior, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo de dicha autorización contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.</p>

BYC 02. Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	<p>Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries and reported as part of the observer reports.</p> <p>These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task 1/2.</p>
Greece	Not relevant.
Ireland	No update.

Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Report is being submitted with this communication (CP44).
Portugal	No update.
Spain	No update.

BYC 03. Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

Croatia	<p>Croatia continued putting efforts towards understanding the level of incidental catches of sensitive species and the effect of fisheries on their populations.</p> <p>A comprehensive study focused on incidental catches of sensitive species (including marine mammals, sea birds, sea turtles and elasmobranchs) has been conducted over the period 2022-2024 and published in 2026.</p> <p>Over this period Croatia has put additional efforts towards increasing observer coverage for all fleets, including the ICCAT fisheries fleets. To this end, in 2025 the monitoring coverage of ICCAT fisheries fleets was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PS fleet targeting BFT - 100% (regional observers on 100% of catching vessels + national observers on 100% of towing vessels) - LLD targeting MED SWO – over 20% - LH targeting BFT – over 20% <p>The results of monitoring in 2025 indicate low rates of incidental catches (for turtles and elasmobranchs; while sea birds and marine mammals were not recorded in 2025) with no or extremely low records of mortality for any group of sensitive species. Data on incidental catches as per observer reports have been reported under Task 3 (ST09).</p> <p>Further strengthening of the national management framework has been addressed during 2025 and measures in place include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PS targeting BFT: a provision for obligatory release in case of accidental encircling of any marine mammal, marine turtles, marine birds or elasmobranch sensitive species is in place in national legal framework - LLD targeting MED SWO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provisions limiting number of hooks per vessels to 600; • spatial restrictions including provisions forbidding fishing outside of waters under national jurisdiction as well as provisions forbidding fishing in north Adriatic (important wintering area and feeding ground for sea turtles during summer period); • provisions forbidding discharge of offal during setting and lifting of the fishing gear. <p>In 2024 HR, Croatia has developed a bilingual national guide for the identification and safe handling of sensitive species, covering marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles, sharks and rays. The guide supports the training of scientific observers and fishers and provides practical identification, handling and release instructions aimed at reducing bycatch mortality and improving post-release survival. The guide is publicly available in Croatian and English:</p> <p>Croatian version: https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/VODIC-OSJETLJIVE-VRSTE_hr.pdf</p> <p>English version: https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/VODIC-OSJETLJIVE-VRSTE_en.pdf</p> <p>Training programme on recognition and safe handling is included within the formal training course for fishers.</p>
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Cyprus	Cyprus National Legislation has protected sea turtles by banning the capture of and the harm to sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by establishing closed fishing areas, especially in sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition, the National Legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitats Directive under which sea turtles are designated as priority species, as well as with the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. Recognizing the importance of correct handling by vessel crews in increasing the chances of sea turtles post-release survival, the Department of Fisheries includes in the terms of fishing licences a section regarding the safe handling of vulnerable species and provides information regarding the FAO Good Practice Guides on reducing the incidental catch of vulnerable species. Moreover, the fleet information campaign on safe handling practises of PET species conducted by scientific personnel of the DFMR is a priority.
France	Report included in Section I of the present report (ICCAT Annual report 2026)
Greece	No interactions.
Ireland	<p>Ireland collects and reports data on by-catch and discards through the existing observer programs (joint venture between Marine Institute and Fisheries Improvement Programme) as well as logbook programs. Ireland's bycatch from the albacore pair trawling fishery; <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> (Bluefin tuna) and <i>Xiphias gladius</i> (Swordfish) was reported in this year's annual data reports (ST02 and ST03) to ICCAT. No other species have been reported as bycatch in this fishery in 2025.</p> <p>Mitigation measures for the Irish pair trawling fleet targeting albacore include exclusively fishing at night, a practice shown to significantly reduce interactions with cetaceans, marine mammals, and seabirds. Since this fishery does not target bait balls, which only form during daylight hours, the bycatch of cetaceans, sea turtles, and seabirds was reported as zero for both 2023, 2024 and 2025. The fleet has unanimously adopted night fishing as their primary bycatch avoidance measure since 2012, demonstrating a long-standing commitment to minimizing bycatch.</p>
Italy	Italy has taken significant steps to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards in line with ICCAT Recommendation 11-10, with European and GFCM regulation. Additionally with ministerial decree on 21 May 1980 n. 156 is regulated the capture of cetaceans.
Malta	The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 17-07, 18-02, 19-04, 22-08 and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.
Portugal	<p>The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different gangion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.</p> <p>As for sharks the PRT fleet is encouraged to use best-handling practices to release sharks unharmed. When scientific IPMA observers are onboard, general handling practices are transmitted to the skipper and crew, focusing on the importance to use such practices to promote the survivorship of those vulnerable species. This is also done for the marine turtles and cetaceans.</p>
Spain	<p>Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en Recomendación ICCAT 16-14 y la Recomendación ICCAT 22-12 (enmendada a su vez por la Recomendación 23-13), la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica (Orden AAA/658/2014) donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.</p> <p>Además, previo a la emisión de la Autorización para la Flota Pesquera Exterior, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones ICCAT 07-07 y 11-09 sobre aves y la Recomendación 22-12 sobre tortugas.</p> <p>Del mismo modo, el anexo de la Autorización para la Flota Pesquera Exterior contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.</p>

	<p>Por otro lado, transcurridos diez años desde la publicación de la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, se puede analizar la situación respecto a la interacción con las especies que sufren pesca incidental, como las aves marinas y las tortugas.</p> <p>Desde la implantación de estas medidas, y a la luz de los resultados científicos, se ha analizado la idoneidad del artículo 19 (Medidas para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas) de la orden que obliga al calado nocturno en todos los océanos e incluye al Mediterráneo.</p> <p>La actual Recomendación 11-09 de CICAA, para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en las pesquerías de palangre de CICAA, establece en su párrafo 4 lo siguiente: «En el Mediterráneo, las medidas de mitigación de la Tabla 1 se implementarán de forma voluntaria. Se insta al SCRS a que trabaje en coordinación con la CGPM, tal y como se prevé en la Recomendación CGPM35/2011/13». Por lo cual, la actual medida de la CICAA no obliga al calado nocturno en el Mediterráneo.</p> <p>Además, el sector de palangre de superficie que faena en el Mediterráneo ha expresado en repetidas ocasiones a la Secretaría General de Pesca la necesidad de recuperar la voluntariedad de la medida por motivos de operatividad de la pesquería.</p> <p>Ante esta petición, y teniendo cuenta que la actual medida de CICAA no obliga al calado nocturno en el Mediterráneo, se consultó al Centro Nacional Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO), del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, para que valorara la eliminación de la obligación del calado nocturno en el Mediterráneo y sus efectos en las especies relacionadas.</p> <p>El IEO concluyó, tras el estudio de la pesquería, que se puede disponer que el calado nocturno sea voluntario, siguiendo lo establecido en CICAA, y, por tanto, se permita el calado diurno, a excepción de la actividad del palangre de superficie en fines de semana (sábados y domingos) y festivos nacionales, en aguas circundantes al litoral de Islas Baleares hasta un máximo de 12 millas náuticas y dentro de las aguas delimitadas por la IBA Marina-ES00000512 Espacio Marino del Delta del Ebro-Islas Columbretes.</p> <p>El motivo de estas exclusiones es que la interacción de las aves marinas con estos artes de pesca se incrementa en días no laborables en los que no hay descartes de otro arte, como el arrastre, que atraen a las aves.</p>
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M:BYC04 Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15

Croatia	No data to report. All cetaceans are strictly protected species. There has been no interaction of cetaceans with PS nets during BFT fishing recorded in 2025. Safe handling practices in case of unintentional interaction with fishing gears are defined, and fishers are continuously trained. In case of interaction of cetaceans with purse seine nets, specimens are to be immediately released unharmed.
Cyprus	Cyprus-flagged vessels are advised to refrain from using purse seine nets on tuna schools within the ICCAT Convention area if cetaceans are observed in or near the school. Furthermore, under the conditions of their Cypriot fishing licenses, vessels must not intentionally pursue or catch cetaceans, and all necessary steps must be taken to ensure their safe release with minimal stress in the event of accidental capture. In 2025, all Cypriot purse seine operations were conducted exclusively under Joint Fishing Operations.
France	
Greece	Although not described in the Greek 2024 Annual Report, Greece already implements mitigation measures for further protecting the cetaceans, similar to the ones of Res. 23-15, such as the issuance of specific guidelines to fishermen for the safe handling and safe release techniques of cetaceans possibly caught or encircled, and also the recent ratification of the ACCOBAMS agreement for the protection of cetaceans (Law 5011/2023), as well as the establishment, monitoring and management of a stranding response network for cetaceans (M.D.55417/1958/2023 – G.G. B/3376).

Ireland	Irish albacore fleets are exclusively pair trawling for Northern Albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>). The Irish fleet does not purse seine for Northern Albacore. This does not apply to the Irish Northern Albacore pair trawling fleet. There has been no report of cetacean encirclement by the fleet in 2025.
Italy	Italy has made progress in implementing Resolution 23-15, focusing on bycatch reduction, improved fishing practices. Anyway in 2025 Italy has not had any such events.
Malta	<p>Malta supports the objectives of ICCAT Resolution 23-15 concerning the protection of cetaceans in ICCAT fisheries. Measures aimed at reducing and preventing interactions with protected marine species, including cetaceans, are also implemented through the applicable European Union fisheries legislation, notably Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures.</p> <p>Maltese fishing vessels are informed of their obligations to avoid unnecessary interactions with protected species and, where such interactions occur, to take all reasonable measures to ensure their safe release while safeguarding crew safety.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture did not receive any reports of cetacean encirclement by Maltese-flagged vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries. Consequently, no incidents requiring reporting under paragraph 2 of Resolution 23-15 were recorded.</p> <p>Malta will continue to promote awareness among fishermen regarding the identification, handling and safe release of cetaceans and will implement any additional guidance adopted by ICCAT in this regard.</p>
Portugal	Recognising the risks of interactions between cetaceans and ICCAT fisheries, Portugal has strengthened dialogue between the sector, the scientific community and the fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation authorities, and a Working Group is being set up to ensure that there is a greater technical and scientific presence on the ground to characterise cetacean populations. Nonetheless, we note that while interactions between the Portuguese longline and cetaceans do occur, those are mainly in the form of depredation events by cetaceans on the fish captures. It is relatively rare for cetaceans to become entangled and captured in the pelagic longline gear, as used by the Portuguese fleet. Finally, we note that all interactions that do occur while scientific observers are onboard, are recorded and transmitted to ICCAT using the observer detailed data, with the ST-09 forms.
Spain	<p>De conformidad con la Res. 23-15 sobre cercamiento de cetáceos se ha procedido a dar instrucciones concretas tanto a la flota española como a los servicios de inspección de la necesidad de prohibir el lance intencionado de redes de cerco en un banco de túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT si se avista un cetáceo dentro o por encima del banco, así como las actuaciones a llevar a cabo conforme a la Resolución anteriormente citada cuando se rodee involuntariamente en la red de cerco a un cetáceo.</p> <p>Cabe destacar además que en las autorizaciones para la flota pesquera exterior expedidas a los cerqueros españoles que faenan en el Atlántico se les indica específicamente que deberán anotar en el diario de pesca mediante la realización de una declaración de “Incidencia” eligiendo el motivo de “interacción con cetáceos” a través de la cual proporcionarán con información detallada a las autoridades españolas de este suceso y las actuaciones llevadas a cabo.</p>

M:SDP01 Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems

EU MS comply with the Statistical catch documentation and electronic BCD for bluefin tuna. No other pilot has been in place in the course of 2025.

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

No difficulties were encountered in the implementation of the ICCAT conservation and management measures. All reporting obligations were met on time.

Table 1. EU catches of main species by fleet segment in metric tons in 2024.

<i>Fleet</i>		<i>Catches in tons</i>													
<i>Nb of vessels</i>		<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>Small tunas</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>POR</i>	<i>Total</i>
Purse seine	203	12956,22	1,17	26,19	19702,09	4442,30	24861,74	0,94	13,10	0,00	5745,24	0,89	0,11	0,00	67750,01
Long line*	1436	2291,69	14554,94	2074,12	161,78	310,49	12,83	88,53	50,90	12,90	280,69	31093,98	668,15	3,53	51604,52
Mid water trawl	125	427,92	169,51	7105,31	0,00	99,06	0,41	0,00	0,00	0,14	31,63	3,35	0,16	2,79	7840,28
Traps	12	3483,17	168,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	59,97	0,00	0,00	0,00	324,62	0,30	0,00	0,00	4036,11
Hand line	1032	1186,78	6,26	79,91	453,50	2652,65	3618,23	0,75	22,13	0,00	22,25	0,56	0,00	0,10	8043,12
Trolling	586	15,76	0,17	6337,00	2,48	0,14	10,21	0,41	4,73	0,00	41,83	0,27	0,00	0,00	6412,99
Bait boat	119	272,53	0,00	11597,69	434,79	1262,42	1103,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,94	0,00	0,00	0,00	14672,41
Harpoons	18	2,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	57,13	0,00	0,00	0,00	59,24
Sport Fishing	662	81,24	0,00	0,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	81,90
Other	1454	76,08	36,56	5,47	716,09	632,54	2674,76	6,35	271,18	0,00	680,64	28,01	0,13	1,07	5128,87
Total	5647	20793,51	14936,64	27226,36	21470,74	9399,60	32341,19	96,98	362,03	13,04	7185,97	31127,36	668,54	7,48	165629,45

Table 2. The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by EU Member States in 2025.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SMALL</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>POR</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cyprus	195,98	55,61	302,32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553,91
Spain	6671,25	10357,19	18058,01	11604,84	4624,55	16742,23	78,01	15,00	12,19	3181,91	22757,74	668,12	3,38	94774,41
France	7028,87	171,20	2991,78	9213,46	1734,35	8762,04	6,67	314,71	0,14	1088,84	27,46	0,33	4,10	31343,95
Greece	358,49	198,73	282,11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1209,90	0	0	0	2049,21
Croatia	202,18	36,23	0,08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238,49
Ireland	25,83	61,00	4356,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4442,83
Italy	5302,66	2046,71	1198,26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1485,75	0	0	0	10033,37
Malta	444,04	325,34	7,59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	776,97
Portugal	564,22	1684,64	30,22	652,43	3040,71	6836,92	12,30	32,32	0,71	219,59	8342,16	0,09	0,00	21416,30
Total	20793,51	14936,64	27226,36	21470,74	9399,60	32341,19	96,98	362,03	13,04	7185,97	31127,36	668,54	7,48	165629,45

Table 3. Number of trips, samples and trips with observers and details on samples per species in 2025.

Gear Type	Nb of trips in 2025	Nb of trips sampled	Nb of trips with observers	Number of Length Samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)												
					BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SAI	BUM	WHM	BSH	SMA	Others*
Purse seine	3322	99	11	No individuals	181	1	5	393	260	222	39	137	0	2	5	2535
				No samples	26088	26089	41	55227	7006	27569	72	253	0	2	5	31481
Long line	22474	1787	1275	No individuals	1405	3017	137	4	23	15	17	10	1	560	109	327
				No samples	3550	45764	2576	20	80	98	71	14	1	17483	332	2546
Mid water trawl	1390	83	65	No individuals	12	97	2783	0	23	2	0	0	3	5	0	80
				No samples	54	154	4922	0	109	32	0	0	6	6	0	729
Traps	537	149	45	No individuals	2087	2092	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	76
				No samples	7962	7970	0	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	3434
Hand line	24450	1229	55	No individuals	305	309	10	4	62	1	0	0	0	11	0	15
				No samples	551	555	15	15	159	1	0	0	0	14	0	93
Trolling	5340	319	2	No individuals	0	0	320	0	99	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
				No samples	0	0	35697	0	369	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bait boat	8162	2054	123	No individuals	1178	1178	227	246	363	201	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No samples	19514	19514	22183	5248	23300	6651	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harpoons	290	0	0	No individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No samples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport Fishing	1576	0	0	No individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No samples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gillnets	557	17	17	No individuals	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No samples	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	27852	869	296	No individuals	0	1	4	65	0	13	0	3	0	18	0	681
				No samples	0	1	4	230	0	34	0	3	0	24	0	7614
Total	95950	6606	1889	No individuals	5168	6695	3486	712	830	463	56	151	4	596	114	3714
				No samples	57719	100047	65438	60740	31023	34742	143	271	7	17529	337	45897

*Mainly FRI, LTA, ALV, BLF, BON, GAR, HMM, MOX, NAU, POA, POR, YTL, PLS, ALM, CFW, CNT, DKK, DOL, FAL, GBA, LGH, LKV, MRW, OCS, OIL, RMM, RMO, RMT, RRU, RUB, SPL, SPN, SPZ, TAL, TRG, TTH, TTL, TUG, USE, WAH, BLT, KGM, BOP, BSF, LEC, SAU, TRI and others.

EU-CROATIA**SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information****A. Description of the EU-Croatia fleet and fishing activities***Fishing fleet and targeted species*

Croatian fleet mainly targets Bluefin tuna (hereinafter: BFT) and swordfish (hereinafter: MED SWO). Other ICCAT species such as Mediterranean albacore (hereinafter: MED ALB) are taken as bycatch. Croatian fishing pattern in what concerns ICCAT fisheries continues to demonstrate the dominant importance of BFT over the remaining stocks, where share of BFT amounted to 84,75% of the total catch of ICCAT species in 2025 (BFT, MED SWO and MED ALB) while MED SWO participated with 15,22% and MED ALB with only 0,03%, consistently proving its by-catch nature. As a result of changes of patterns of PS BFT fishery, only 7,3% of Croatian quota allocated for PS fishery was caught by Croatian fishing fleet in the Adriatic Sea while remaining quota was caught under the Joint fishing operation (hereinafter: JFO) in Tyrrhenian Sea.

Authorisation process applies to the entire fleet actively fishing in all ICCAT fisheries. In addition to the license, commercial vessels targeting ICCAT species are authorised prior to beginning of the respective fishing season and duly reported to EC/ICCAT register.

In 2025, the Croatian commercial fleet targeting BFT was composed of a total of 15 authorised vessels for targeted BFT fishery, 3 of which were purse seiners while 12 were hand line vessels, using also LLD in some cases. At the same time, fleet targeting MED SWO was comprised of 20 authorised vessels using pelagic longlines (hereinafter: LLD) and 9 authorised vessels using hand lines while 5 of these were authorised for both gear groups.

Commercial fleet targeting ICCAT species in 2025 operated in the Adriatic Sea, with the exception of part of BFT PS fleet where one vessel operated in Adriatic Sea while two vessels operated in the Mediterranean Sea, under the JFO 2025-021. Additional restriction was set for LLD MED SWO fleet which was characterized as small scale coastal fleet and which was not allowed to operate outside waters under Croatian jurisdiction.

Total quota allocated in 2025 to Croatia for BFT was 1.127,25 t, 13,74 t for MED SWO (after adjustment: 48,74 t) and 6,98 t for MED ALB.

National quota for BFT in 2025 in amount of 1.057,97 tons was allocated to active fisheries as follows:

- PS gear group: 880 t
- HL gear group: 120 t
- By-catch: 45,72 tons (28 t for LLD targeting MED SWO and 17,72 t for PS targeting small pelagics)
- Sport fishery: 5 t
- Recreational fishery: 6,25 t
- Scientific fishery: 1 t

Additional quota resulting from unused quota in previous year was not allocated among fishing categories.

National quota for MED SWO in 2025 was allocated as follows:

- commercial LL fleet (46t)
- commercial HL fleet (1,5t)
- by-catch (1,24t)

Catches

Bluefin tuna

Commercial fleet targeting BFT

Open season for PS fleet in 2025 was from 26 May to 1 July for the fleet operating in the Mediterranean Sea while for BFT caught in Adriatic intended for farming the fishing season was extended until 15 July. Open season for HL fleet was from 15 February to 31 December.

Total catch of BFT in 2025 in commercial fisheries caught by Croatian vessels was 196,88 t (including by-catch). Out of this amount, 32,92% (64,814 t) was caught in Adriatic using purse seine for BFT and intended for further farming. In addition, Croatia participated in JFO 2025-021 with two vessels contributing to the JFO quota with total of 815 tons of Croatian allocation which was completely utilized (and transferred to Croatian farms). Total of 106,61 t was caught in targeted BFT fishery by coastal LL/HL fleet.

By-catch

Quota allocated for by-catch in 2025 was 45,72t, out of which 28 t was directed for LLD targeting MED SWO and 17,72 t for PS targeting small pelagics. By-catch was permitted to be landed in fishing with purse seine net "srdelara" (purse seine for small pelagics) up to 10% of total catch weight at landing. By-catch of 20% of total number of specimens on landing calculated on an annual basis was permitted for LLD fleet authorized for targeting MED SWO since this fleet meets the conditions to be characterized as small-scale coastal vessel fleet. A total of 13,79 t was caught as by-catch in fishery targeting Med SWO by authorised LLD fleet, while in small pelagics fishery (PSFS) quantity caught amounted to 11,61t. The entire fleet allowed to land BFT as by-catch is covered by VMS.

Non-commercial fleet targeting BFT

Open season for sport fishery in 2025 was from 1 May to 1 November and for recreational fishery from 1 July to 1 November. In 2025 Croatia allocated 5 tons to sports fishery and 6,25 tons was allocated to recreational fishery. Additional quantity of 1 ton was allocated for scientific purposes. All by catches of dead BFT, retained on board or discarded are deducted from the quota.

A vessel can participate in recreational BFT fishing only if it is authorised and allocated an individual quota, following a public tender procedure. Vessels authorised to participate in recreational BFT fishery are tracked by VMS and are obliged to record and report their catch in real time. Ministry keeps registry of recreational BFT fishing vessels for each fishing season. BFT sport competitions organised by the national Sport Association for Sport Fishing at Sea must be authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture (issues a Resolution per competition) and each must be allocated a quota. The Resolution also contains the list of participating vessels. The sampling of tuna at competitions (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries. Fishery inspection directly supervises competitions. There is a limit of landing set to a single fish per vessel per day in sport and recreational fisheries.

Total catch of BFT in 2025 in non-commercial fisheries was 5,098 tons. Out of this amount, 2,247 t was caught in sports and 2,740 t in recreational fishery, while for scientific research was caught 110,9 kilos.

Mediterranean swordfish

Croatia was allocated an amount of 13,74 t of MED SWO and additional quantity of 35 t was transferred from Greece. The total quota of MED SWO on disposal to Croatia for 2025 was 48,74 t whereof 74,42% was exhausted. Closed season for MED SWO in 2025 was from 1 January to 31 March. It is forbidden to catch, retain on board, tranship or land MED SWO in sport and recreational fishery.

Commercial fleet targeting MED SWO

The entire quota was internally allocated to commercial fishery. While 46 tons was allocated to LLD segment, 1.5 t was allocated to HL segment and 1.24 t to by-catch. Total catch of MED SWO by LLD segment in 2025 was 34.43 t (74.85% of the total quantity caught), while 0.664 t was caught by HL segment (1.3% of the total quantity caught). Quota allocated to by-catch of MED SWO in 2025 was 1.24 t, out of which 94.3% was utilized.

By-catch

By-catch was permitted to be landed in fishing with purse seine net “srdelara” (purse seine for small pelagics) and bottom set longlines, up to 20% of total catch weight at landing and max 1 specimen. For fishing trips with duration of more than 24 hours in continuation using bottom set longlines, it was permitted to catch max 2 specimen as by-catch, provided that the total catch of MED SWO does not exceed 20% of total catch weight at landing. All by catches of dead MED SWO, retained on board or discarded are deducted from the quota.

Mediterranean albacore

Croatia was allocated an amount of 6.98 t. Total quantity caught in 2025 was 83kg. Closed season for MED ALB in 2024 was from 1 to 31 March and from 1 October to 30 November. Croatia does not operate MED ALB fishery as a targeted fishery. This species only appears sporadically in by-catches. It is forbidden to catch, retain on board, tranship or land MED ALB in sport and recreational fishery and if caught, specimens must be released.

B. Fishing Effort

Bluefin tuna

PS BFT fleet

In 2025, a shift in fishing practice by Croatian PS fleet happened. In order to decrease production costs by shortening the farming cycle, the number of Croatian PS vessels engaged in BFT fishery was drastically decreased. In 2025, Croatia participated in BFT PS fishery with 3 vessels, out of which one vessel utilized its individual quota in Adriatic while two vessels operated under the JFO 2025-021, together with Italian vessels. Croatian PS vessels operated in JFO 2025-021 had 17 days with fishing effort recorded, with no registered catch. Total possible number of days of fishing season in Adriatic for farming purposes, according to legal framework was 51. Single vessel which operated in Adriatic had 14 days with fishing effort and out of that, 5 days with registered catch (35.71% of “successful days”). The last day with registered catch in Adriatic PS fishery was 12 June.

HL BFT fleet

A total of 12 vessels were authorised for BFT targeted fishing with HL/LL in 2025. As the fishing season was opened from 15 February until the end of the calendar year, the total number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 320. The last catch within the season was made on 30 December 2025. The entire HL fleet accomplished total of 1223 fishing days with HL, while 622 fishing days were with registered BFT catch. Additionally, MED SWO LLD fleet authorised for targeting swordfish, reported by-catches of BFT in total of 235 fishing days.

Recreational BFT fishing

In 2025 there were 9 authorised competitions with allocated BFT quota. Total of 6 competitions were 3 days in duration each, while 2 were of 2 days duration and 1 was of 1 day duration. Total number of vessels authorised to participate in these competitions was 206. Some vessels participated in more than one competition.

In 2025, 25 vessels were authorized for recreational BFT fishery out of which 23 vessels recorded fishing effort and 18 vessels recorded a catch. The entire recreational fleet accomplished total of 79 fishing days, while 42 days were with registered catch.

Mediterranean swordfish

LLD/HL MES SWO fleet

Total of 20 vessels were authorised for MED SWO targeted fishing with LLD, but only 17 vessels were actively fishing during the fishing season. As the fishing season was opened from 1 April until the end of the calendar year, the total number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 275. The last catch within the season was made on 20 December 2024. The entire HL fleet accomplished total of 1149 fishing days with LLD.

MED SWO HL fleet numbered 9 authorised vessels whose total number of fishing days with registered MED SWO catch was 33. Total of 5 vessels were authorised for using LLD and HL which means that the total number of commercial vessels targeting MED SWO was 24.

It is forbidden to catch, retain on board, tranship or land MED SWO in sport and recreational fishery and if caught, specimens must be released

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Table 1. EU-Croatia ICCAT fleet by segment.

<i>Nb of Vessels</i>	
Purse seine	3
Long line*	20
Mid water trawl	-
Traps	-
Hand line	12 BFT + 9 MED SWO = 16 individual vessels
Trolling	-
Bait boat	-
Harpoons	-
Sport Fishing	206 sport + 25 recreational = 231
Other	-
Unclassified	-
Total	39 (commercial) 231 (non-commercial)

Table 2. EU-Croatia catches (in metric tons) for main ICCAT species in 2024.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SMALL</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>POR</i>	<i>Total</i>
Croatia	202 t caught in the Adriatic Sea and 815 t of Croatian quota caught in JFO in Tyrrhenian Sea)	36	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238,08 t in Adriatic (+815 BFT in Tyrrhenian Sea) =1.053 t

As for the data collection, Croatia fully applies the EU *acquis* regulating this issue. Entire fleet targeting ICCAT species as well as fleet allowed to land ICCAT species caught as by-catch are covered by obligatory electronic reporting.

Apart from obligatory electronic reporting of catch and landing, all fleet segments targeting ICCAT species are equipped also with VMS system.

B. Research activities

National data collection programme

Croatia implements a domestic control observer programme in the purse-seine fishery targeting bluefin tuna, as well as a scientific monitoring programme under the national Data Collection Framework (DCF) for the drifting-longline fishery targeting swordfish and the handline/rod-and-reel fishery targeting bluefin tuna. Scientific monitoring includes at-sea and landing sampling, supplemented by questionnaire-based collection of catch and bycatch information.

Scientific observers and national ICCAT observers are authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and are required to act in accordance with the Ordinance on the conditions and method of work of authorised observers in fisheries (OG 52/23, 35/25). Scientific observers carrying out ICCAT-related monitoring are employed and trained by the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (IOF) in accordance with the Marine Fisheries Act. Observer authorisation includes relevant expertise, absence of conflict of interest, training in the identification and handling of vulnerable species, safety-at-sea training, fishery-specific training and a valid medical examination.

No changes were made in 2025 to the structure, design, observer selection procedures or data-collection protocols of the national scientific observer programme.

The following fisheries were covered in 2025:

Purse seine targeting bluefin tuna

The single Croatian purse-seine vessel active in 2025 was covered by the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme, as required for authorised bluefin tuna purse seiners. National control observers covered the relevant towing and transfer operations in accordance with the applicable national and ICCAT requirements. In 2025, fishing activity took place in GSA 10, outside the area planned for DCF scientific sampling. Scientific at-sea sampling under the DCF was therefore not implemented for this metier because of logistical and spatial constraints. Relevant information was obtained from electronic logbooks, the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme and the national observer programme.

Drifting longline targeting swordfish (LLD)¹

The fishery targets swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) using drifting longlines. Scientific observer monitoring covered 42 days out of 459 fishing days, corresponding to an observer coverage rate of 9.2% (as reported in ST09). Questionnaire-based monitoring covered an additional 61 fishing days (13.3%). The overall monitoring coverage, including questionnaire-based monitoring, was therefore 103/459 fishing days, (>20%). Most authorised vessels are under 15 m and commonly conduct multi-day fishing trips, which limits the possibility of accommodating observers on board. At-sea sampling was therefore supplemented by alternative methods (observer sampling at landing complemented by questionnaires).

Handline/rod-and-reel targeting bluefin tuna (HL/RR)¹

The handline/rod-and-reel fishery targets bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*). A total of 34 sampled field trips, with an average duration of 1.5 days, represented 51 monitored fishing days in 2025. Scientific observer coverage was therefore 51/571 fishing days, or 8.9% (as reported in ST09). Questionnaire-based monitoring covered an additional 116 fishing days (20.3%). The overall monitoring coverage, including questionnaire-based monitoring, was 167/571 fishing days, (>20%). As in the swordfish longline fishery, the small size of vessels and multi-day trips restrict on-board observer deployment, and most direct scientific sampling is carried out at landing.

Recreational bluefin tuna fishery

In 2025, all bluefin tuna big-game fishing (BGF) competitions were monitored under the national DCF programme. Scientific observers carried out landing sampling of declared *Thunnus thynnus* catches, collecting biometric data and biological samples and recording catch, release and incidental-catch information. This monitoring is reported separately in the annual report for recreational fishery and the catch data is included in Task 2 Size Sampling and Catch at Size Estimations under Fleet Suffix Recreational (or Sport).

¹ Observer sampling at landing and questionnaire-based monitoring is used as an additional means of collecting bycatch and discard information from the small-vessel LL and HAND/RR fleets, where onboard deployment is operationally constrained. These data are reported separately and are not included in the scientific observer coverage rates reported under Recommendation 16-14 and in form ST09.

Reporting of recreational trophy tuna fishery was complemented by the mandatory mTunaREK application.

Bycatch and discard data collection and mitigation

Scientific observers record target catch, retained catch, discards and bycatch, including sharks, sea turtles, marine mammals and seabirds, together with species identification, number and/or weight where possible, and disposition status, including whether individuals were retained, discarded dead or released alive. Bycatch and discard information is complemented by logbook data, questionnaire-based monitoring and, where relevant, ICCAT regional and national observer reports.

In 2025, measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards included the release of non-target and sensitive species alive whenever practicable; the release by divers of sensitive bycatch from bluefin tuna purse-seine nets prior to the transfer of the catch to towing cages; recording of the condition and fate of released animals; and the application of national identification, handling and release protocols by trained observers. Bycatch-related monitoring and research continued through the national PETS BYC framework.

Species recorded

In 2025, species recorded through scientific observer monitoring and reported in ST09 included Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*). Sensitive-species interactions recorded by observers therefore concerned loggerhead sea turtles, blue sharks and shortfin mako sharks.

Questionnaire-based monitoring additionally recorded common thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*) and giant devil ray (*Mobula mobular*). The giant devil ray reported through questionnaire-based monitoring was released alive. Croatia applies the prohibition on retention and safe-release requirements for mobulid rays under Recommendation 24-12.

Information on interactions with loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in Croatian ICCAT fisheries was collected in 2025 and is available for submission once the dedicated ICCAT reporting format is approved and made available.

No incidental catch of non-target species was recorded in the ICCAT ROP reports reviewed for the single Croatian purse-seine vessel active in 2025. No incidental catches or interactions involving seabirds or marine mammals were recorded through the scientific observer programme or questionnaire-based monitoring.

Questionnaire-based information is treated as complementary monitoring and is reported separately from the scientific observer data submitted through ST09.

Identification guides

In accordance with Recommendation 11-10, paragraph 3, Croatia has developed a bilingual national guide for the identification and safe handling of sensitive species, covering marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles, sharks and rays. The guide supports the training of scientific observers and fishers and provides practical identification, handling and release instructions aimed at reducing bycatch mortality and improving post-release survival. The guide is publicly available in Croatian and English:

Croatian	version: https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/VODIC-OSJETLJIVE-VRSTE_hr.pdf
English	version: https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/VODIC-OSJETLJIVE-VRSTE_en.pdf

Information on research activities

In 2025, the METAGENOM study on the feeding ecology of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) was successfully completed. A total of 40 individuals, 20 per species and including both juveniles and adults, were sampled through commercial fisheries. For each specimen, biometric data, including length, weight, sex and age, were recorded, and stomach contents were collected and analysed. A combined methodological approach was applied, integrating morphological identification of prey with DNA metabarcoding using the COI and 18S gene regions. The DNA-based analysis complemented morphological identification by improving taxonomic resolution and the detection of highly digested prey, thereby enabling a more comprehensive characterisation of prey diversity and relative diet composition. All planned objectives were achieved and a standardised protocol for stomach sampling and metabarcoding analysis was developed and validated. The results provide new information on trophic relationships of large pelagic predators in the Adriatic and support future ecosystem-based assessments. Although the main methodological study was completed in 2025, stomach sampling and analysis for both species will continue under the DCF 2026-2027 Work Plan.

The planned CKMR-BFT test study and systematic sampling of bluefin tuna during harvesting at farms were not implemented in 2025. The sampling requirement originally provided under ICCAT Recommendation 06-07 was not retained in Recommendation 21-08 and the corresponding provision was subsequently removed from EU legislation. The activities were therefore discontinued before implementation and removed from the amended national DCF Work Plan for 2026-2027.

Participation in SCRS Working Groups and contribution to those Working Groups

Croatian experts participated in the following ICCAT/SCRS meetings and coordination activities in 2025:

1. Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin Tuna Species Group, 8-11 April 2025, hybrid (Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
2. Intersessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch, 12-16 May 2025, hybrid (Josip Maleš, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
3. ICCAT Species Groups and Subcommittee on Statistics (SC-STATS) Meetings, 22-27 September 2025, hybrid, Spain (Igor Talijančić; Luka Žuvić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
4. SCRS Plenary Meeting, 29 September-3 October 2025, hybrid, Spain (Leon Grubišić; Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
5. Other ICCAT coordination activities (ICCAT-DG MARE Coordination Meeting, 30-31 January 2025, hybrid) (Leon Grubišić; Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)

Contributions

“Methodological insights into different sampling techniques for DNA metabarcoding of Atlantic Bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* stomach contents” by Luka Žuvić in ICCAT Species groups and subcommittee on statistics meetings 21-27 September 2025 in Madrid, Spain.

EU-CYPRUS

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Cyprus fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

In 2025 the large pelagic fleet of Cyprus consisted of 28 polyvalent vessels (over 12 meters) engaged in ICCAT fisheries using surface long lines and one small purse seiner (<24m) authorised to fish exclusively for Eastern Bluefin Tuna. Cyprus fleet targets 3 main ICCAT managed species, namely Eastern Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean Swordfish and Mediterranean Albacore. Small tunas and sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but negligible by-catches may occur occasionally.

Catches

The total catches for the 3 main species (BFT-E, SWO-M, ALB-M) reported by Cyprus in 2025 and regulated by ICCAT in the Mediterranean amounted to around 553 t.

The total catches for 2025 remained very similar to those of 2024 catches and decreased by roughly 100 tonnes compared to 2023. Catches of BFT remained at the same level, with a carryover of 20.4 t remaining after a quota swap of 45 tons of ALB-M for 20 tons of BFT-E. Catches of SWO remained at the same levels as in 2024 and ALB also remained at similar levels. The relatively low catches of ALB observed in recent years are attributed to a temporary cessation of some fishing vessels under a temporary cessation plan and to an increase in depredation events. The last one is reflected in the significant increase in depredated albacore individuals declared as ALB DD during 2025 ST03 Form declarations.

As regards by-catch, Cyprus has protected sea turtles through National Legislation by banning the capture of or harm to sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by establishing closed fishing areas, especially in sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition, the National Legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitats Directive, under which sea turtles are a priority species, as well as with the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, which is part of the National Data Collection Program of Cyprus under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF). During the 2025 on-board observer programme there were records of five Loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*), of which four were released alive and one was found dead (drowned), and three Green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), of which two were released alive and one was dead. There were also records of 83 Pelagic stingrays (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*), all of which were released alive, and two Shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), both of which were released alive. There were no bycatch records of seabirds or cetaceans on surface longlines. Relevant information on bycatches is also available in the submitted ICCAT ST09 form.

B. Fishing effort

Bluefin Tuna

Bluefin Tuna catches in 2025 were around 196 t which corresponds to 35,2 % of the total catches. Out of that roughly 100 t were caught by the LL fleet, 96t by the purse seiner and a negligible amount by handline

Swordfish

Mediterranean Swordfish catches in 2025 were around 56 t, which calculates to 10 % of the total catches. Swordfish catches in 2025 presented a decrease of 10% compared to 2024.

Albacore

Mediterranean Albacore (Med ALB) is the main species targeted by Cyprus long line fleet. In 2025, 302 t were landed by the LL fleet which amounts to around 54,2% of the total large pelagic fleet landings. Another 0,9 t of Med ALB are caught by recreational fisheries (declared on a specialised Mobile App). Med ALB catches presented a marginal increase of 0,6% compared to 2024. It is worth noting that in 2025, 95 t of Med ALB were recorded as depredation/dead discards (where only the head remained on the hook).

Small Tunas

Small tunas are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but sometimes by-catches may occur in small quantities. In 2025, by-catches of SKJ amounted to around 2,3 tonnes (landed by the albacore longline fleet).

Sharks

Sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities. In 2025, by-catches of BSH amounted to around 0.9 t. Although shark catches by Cyprus fishing vessels are negligible, sharks are considered priority species under Cyprus Data Collection program and are recorded whenever observed during sampling activity.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics**A. Fishery statistics****Table 1.** EU CYPRUS Catches by fleet segment.

Fleet		Catches in Kg													
Nb of Vessels		BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	SAI	BUM	WHM	Small tunas	BSH	SMA	POR	Total
Purse seine	1	95982													95982
Long line	28	99996	55614	301659											457269
Mid water trawl															
Traps															
Hand line		81													81
Trolling															
Bait boat															
Harpoons															
Sport Fishing				657											657
Unclassified															
Total		196059	55614	302316											553989

Table 2. EU Cyprus effort by fleet segment.

	<i>LLD</i>	<i>PS</i>
No of trips	462	1
No of Vessels	28	1
Days at Sea	1321	7
No of hooks	3085767	n/a
Fishing sets positive / null SWO	386/33	n/a
Fishing sets positive / null ALB	787 / 81	n/a
Fishing sets positive / null BFT	111 / 6	n/a

Table 2 summarises the fishing effort in total number of trips for each of the fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries including aspects such as: No.of trips, Days at sea, No. of hooks, Fishing sets, etc.

B. Research activities

Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups in 2025

Participation

- ICCAT meeting of the working group on stock assessment methods
- ICCAT intersessional meeting of bluefin tuna species group
- ICCAT intersessional meeting of the sub-committee on ecosystem and bycatch
- Species groups and standing committee on research and statistics
- SCRS plenary meeting

Scientific Observers Programmes

The Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with EU Data Collection Framework, includes a sampling plan covering the Cyprus fishing fleet targeting large pelagic with surface longlines; the sampling plan includes scientific observer sampling both at landing sites and on board. The 2025 onboard sampling data have been submitted using the relevant ICCAT ST09 form.

Comprehensive documentation regarding the sampling activity is accessible through the dedicated DFMR web page ([http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/dfmr/dfmr.nsf/All/6DC46542CDE2BC644225833000214B58/\\$file/Sampling%20LLD-protocol_v2.pdf](http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/dfmr/dfmr.nsf/All/6DC46542CDE2BC644225833000214B58/$file/Sampling%20LLD-protocol_v2.pdf)) as well as the EU DCF portal dedicated to National Work Plans (https://dcf.ec.europa.eu/wps-and-ars/work-plans_en).

EU-FRANCE

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-France fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

France has a highly diverse fishing sector, with a wide array of active vessels and fleets, each with specific characteristics, involved annually in the harvesting of several ICCAT stocks. These include Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean BFT, Northern ALB, Mediterranean and Northern Atlantic SWO, as well as Tropical tunas (Skipjack, Yellowfin, and Bigeye) in West Africa waters and the Gulf of Guinea.

The French fleet operates across a broad spectrum of fishing methods, including purse seining, longlining, pole-and-line, handlining, trawling, netting, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

Catches

In 2025, the French nominal catches declared under Task 2 for the main ICCAT-regulated species in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea amounted to 33.821 tonnes. **Table 6** presents the total nominal catches, including landings, as well as live and dead discards.

In 2025, major tuna species accounted for the majority of these catches, representing 89,4% of the total. This was primarily due to catches of Eastern Skipjack (25,8%), Eastern Yellowfin Tuna (25,6%), Eastern Bluefin Tuna (20,8%), Northern Albacore (8,8%), and Bigeye Tuna (5,13%).

Other teleosts represented 6,03% of the annual catch, while small tunas accounted for 3,2%. Catches of sharks and rays made up 0,92% of the total.

Bluefin tuna

In 2025, French vessels reported 7.029 t of BFT catches (including bycatch). Of this total, 89.9% (i.e. 6.320 t) were caught in the Mediterranean Sea. In the Mediterranean, BFT have been primarily caught by purse seine vessels since the 1970s. Until 2008, catch levels were partially influenced by environmental factors affecting the availability of tuna to the fishing gear. Between mid-May and mid-June, most purse seine catches consist of fish measuring 180–250 cm and weighing 140–250 kg. The development of trade with Japan in the mid-1990s, followed by the expansion of fattening operations, led to a shift toward targeting larger individuals.

The Mediterranean artisanal fishery, for its part, reported 723 t of BFT catches in 2025. This fishery primarily uses longlines (571 t in 2025), and to a lesser extent, pole-and-line gear (151 t).

In the North-East Atlantic, 680 t of BFT were caught in 2025. While Northern Albacore remains the main target species for French tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic, BFT can represent a significant bycatch and is increasingly becoming a target species, particularly for bait-boats in the Bay of Biscay. In recent years, BFT has also become a targeted species for some pelagic otter trawlers operating in the Atlantic.

France issued the following number of professional fishing licenses for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea in 2025 (see **Table 1**).

Table 1. BFT licenses allocated and used by the French industry in 2025.

2025	<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Licenses issued</i>
Trawlers – Atlantic coast	57	45
Bait boats – Atlantic coast	8	5
Handline – Atlantic coast	47	37
Longliners – Atlantic coast	23	13
Other artisans – Exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea	149	75
Other artisans – Non exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea		14
Other artisans – Artisanal longliners – Mediterranean sea		55
Other artisans – Offshore longline vessels – Mediterranean sea		5
Purse seiners – Mediterranean Sea	22	21
	306	270

In 2025, a total of 18,162 recreational fishing licenses were issued in France for BFT in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. 1.853 specimens were caught, representing a total of 68,5 tonnes, across both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, which corresponds to 0,97% of total French BFT catches. Of this amount, 57% of recreational catches (i.e. 40 tonnes) were made in the Mediterranean Sea.

France has implemented several measures to comply with ICCAT and EU regulations regarding sport and recreational Bluefin Tuna fisheries. These include:

- the allocation of 1% of the national quota specifically for recreational fisheries,
- the requirement of mandatory authorizations and landing declarations, and
- the systematic tagging of all recreationally caught specimens.

Swordfish

Swordfish are occasionally caught in the North-East Atlantic by a small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. 3 longliners over 12 meters in length overall, 50 trawlers, and 4 gillnet vessels reported bycatch of Northern Atlantic swordfish in 2025. French bycatches of Northern Atlantic swordfish amounted to 265 tonnes for the year 2025.

In the Mediterranean Sea (mainland and Corsica), the artisanal longline fleet fishing for BFT also targets swordfish for part of the year. In 2025, France issued 105 fishing licenses for Mediterranean swordfish, including longliners and trawlers. French catches of Mediterranean swordfish amount to 81 tonnes for the year 2025. France does not allow anglers to catch and land Mediterranean swordfish. Only catch-and-release is allowed in recreational fishing.

French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic swordfish, and report only incidental catches.

Albacore

In 2025, France issued 111 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic Albacore, covering both longliners and trawlers. Northern Atlantic Albacore represented 8,8% of the total French catches in 2025, corresponding to 2.977 t (see **Table 4**). These catches were predominantly made by paired mid-water pelagic trawlers.

French vessels do not actively target Southern Atlantic Albacore, and only incidental catches are reported. In 2025, around 12 tonnes were recorded. Although France is not directly involved in this fishery, 4 purse seiners were authorized to catch this species in 2025.

Mediterranean Albacore is caught very infrequently and only incidentally by French longliners. In 2025, 2 tonnes were caught, mainly by artisanal longliners and pole-and-line vessels. France issued 7 fishing licenses for Mediterranean Albacore in 2025.

Tropical Tunas

In 2024, France issued 33 fishing licenses for Tropical tunas, including 10 licences for purse seiners superior to 60 meters in length overall, 1 longliner inferior to 20 meters in length overall, 22 longliners or other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall

B. Fishing effort

4 vessels of the French tropical tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, with purse seine.

Table 2. List of both fishing and supply vessels of the French tropical fleet authorized to target tropical tunas and operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2025.

<i>Gear</i>	<i>Vessel name</i>	<i>Registration</i>
PS	CAP BOJADOR	FRA000752550
PS	GEVRED	FRA000932206
PS	GUEOTEC	FRA000752558
PS	STERENN	FRA000911313

This fishing fleet (4 purse seiners) consisted of one vessel with a carrying capacity (CC) between 600 and 800 tonnes, one vessel with a CC between 800 and 1 200 tonnes, and two vessels with a CC exceeding 1,200 tonnes. The total capacity in 2025, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, amounted to 3850 tonnes (see **Table 3**).

Table 3. Carrying capacity (CC = total gross tonnage weighted by months of fishing activity) of fishing vessels (purse seiners and bait-boat) of the French tropical fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2019 to 2025.

<i>Year</i>	<i>50-400</i>	<i>401-600</i>	<i>601-800</i>	<i>801-1200</i>	<i>1201-2000</i>	<i>Nb vessels</i>	<i>CC</i>
2019	1	0	2	6	2	11	10 082
2020	1	0	1	6	2	10	9 548
2021	1	0	1	7	2	11	9 848
2022	1	0	1	7	2	11	10 137
2023	1	0	1	6	2	10	8 857
2024	1	0	1	4	2	8	4 816
2025	0	0	1	1	2	4	3628

The number of fishing trips for the French purse seiners was 31 (including trips which have begun in 2024 but finished in 2025 and also trip started in 2025 and finished in 2026). The number of days at sea reached 1.011. These days at sea represent a total nominal effort expressed in terms of fishing days and searching days of 781 and 603, respectively (**Figure 1**).

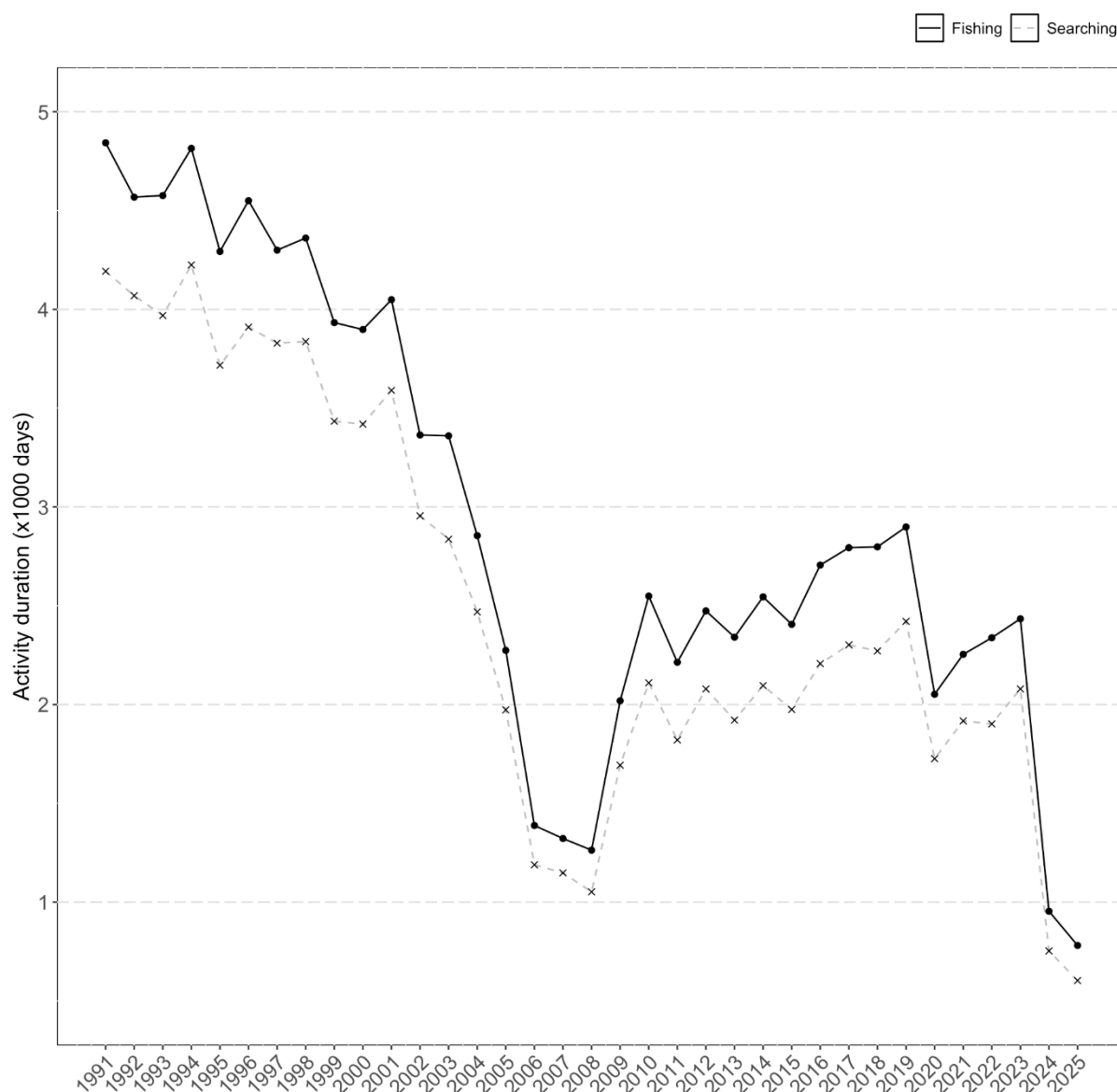


Figure 1. Temporal series of the annual fishing days and associated searching days for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

During these fishing days, a total of 812 fishing sets were realized, with 721 positive sets (i.e. with marketable target tunas in the net) and 91 null sets representing a percentage of positive and null sets of 88,79% and 11,21%, respectively. If we consider the fishing mode, namely fishing operations on floating objects equipped or not with a sounder and GPS buoys (FOBs) versus free school, the number of purse seine fishing sets (PSFS) was 378 PSFS on FOBs (mainly FADs) and 434 PSFS on free school (FSC) representing 46,5 % of sets on FOBs (**Figure 2**).

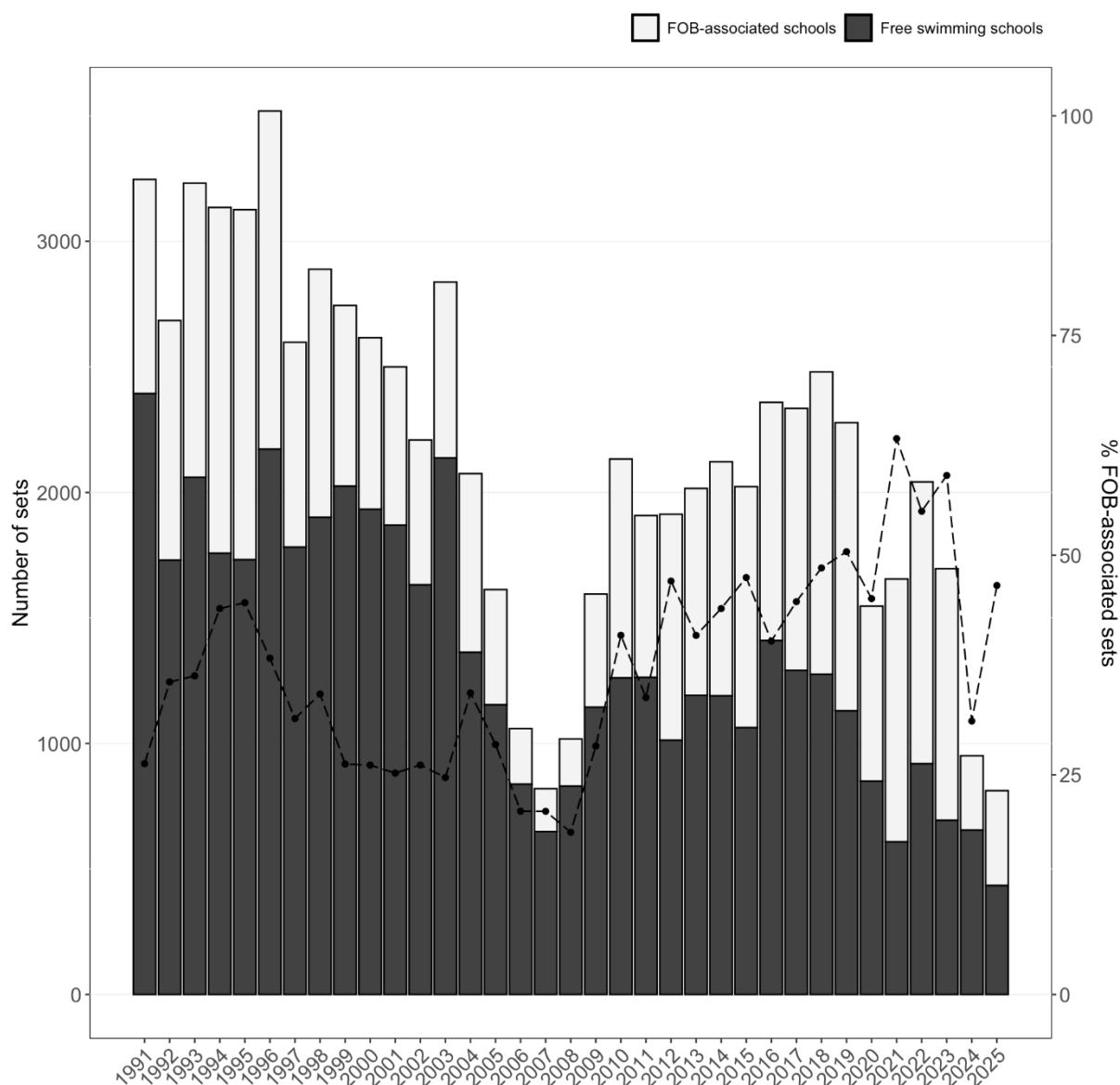


Figure 2. Temporal series of the total number of fishing sets (positive and null) per year (bars) with the overlap of the percentage of fishing sets operated on floating objects (black line with black dots).

The French bait boat is not more active in the Eastern part of the Central Atlantic Ocean since 2025.

Catches and landings

The estimated total landings of tropical tunas (excluding temperate tuna, i.e. albacore tuna), in 2023 reached with 366t for the bait boat fishery and 32.648t for the purse seine fishery (**Table 4**).

Table 4. Landings of major and minor tropical tuna species caught by the French tropical tuna fleets (BB and PS) operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2025.

<i>Species</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
PS	8630	8662	1602	12	899	19805

The estimates of landings presented in this section for the French tropical tuna purse seine fleet are based on the T3 process and depend on the length sampling at landing ports. The sampling protocol for length collection of tuna target species is implemented to optimize the accuracy of estimates of tuna catches per species for the two-fishing mode (free school and FAD).

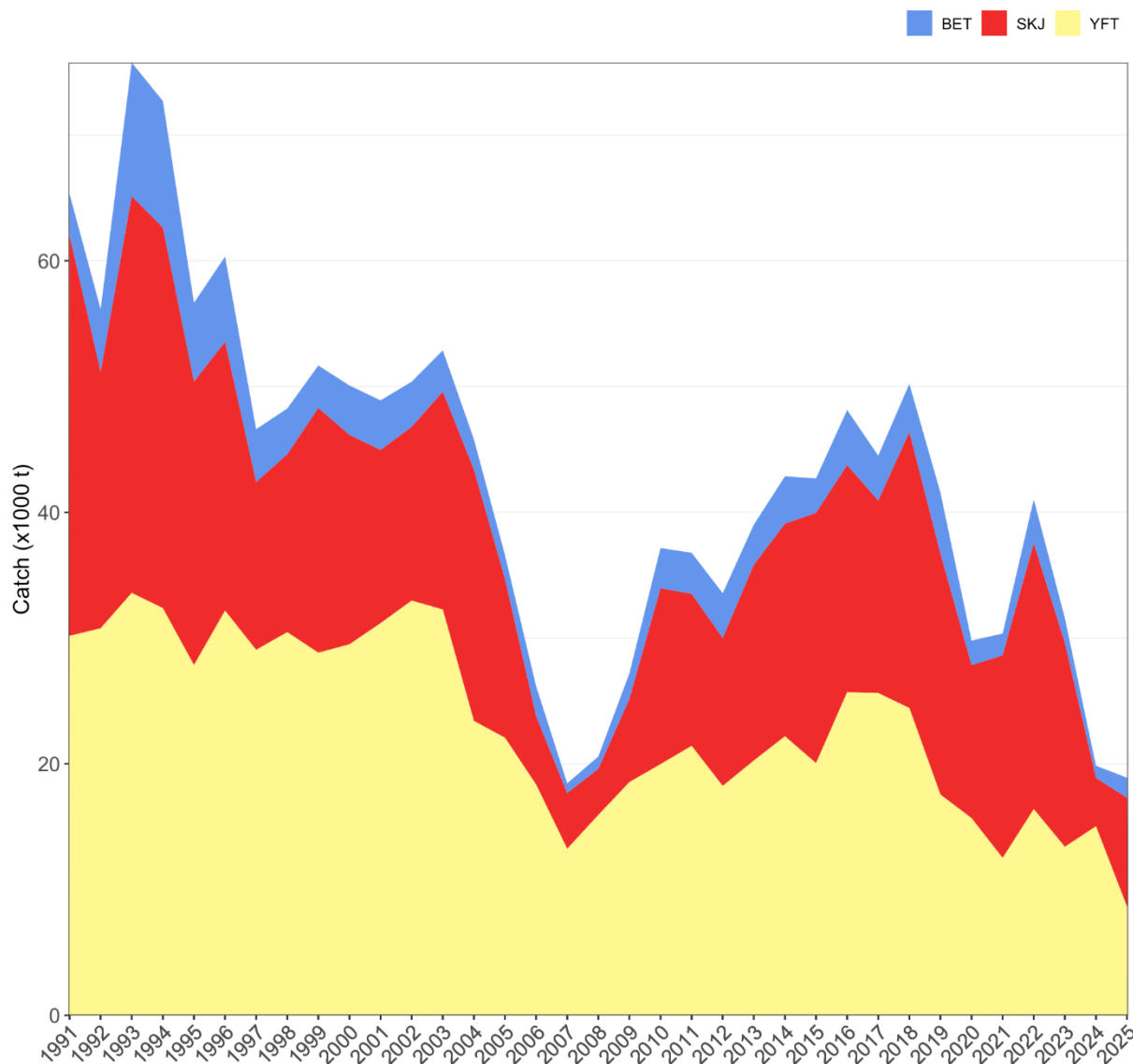


Figure 3. Total fishery production. Landings by species of the French purse seine fishing fleet during 1991-2025.

The fishing activity of the purse seine fishery corresponds to two fishing mode: the free school activity and the fishing on floating objects (FOBs) either natural or principally man-made and called fish aggregating devices (FAD).

The deployment of FADs has been declared in logbooks of the purse seiners and supply vessel since 2014. In 2017, the supply vessel with a French flag left the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. The total number of FAD deployment increased around 2.500 in 2017, corresponding to an average of 250 per vessel. In 2025, the total number of deployments estimated was 719, corresponding to an average of 180 per vessel.

The volume of targeted species landings (19.805 total catches) per fishing mode in 2025 reach 7 998 tons (72,1% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) and 11.807 tons (27,9% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) for the free school and the FAD fishing modes, respectively. The catch composition in landings differs dramatically between fishing modes (**Table 5**). Catch composition on FSC is usually dominated by yellowfin tuna whereas it is dominated by skipjack tuna on FOB.

Table 5. Volume of landings and species contribution for the French purse seine tropical tuna fishery in 2025 respectively to the fishing mode, free school (FSC) and floating objects (FOB).

Mod	YFT	SKJ	BET	ALB	OTH	TOTAL
FSC	6 910	767	246	12	34	7 998
FOB	1 721	7 866	1356	0	865	11 807
% FSC	86.4	10	3.1	0.1	0.4	100%
% FOB	14.6	66.6	11.5	0.0	7.3	100%

Finally, the geographical distributions of catches par species and per fishing mode are displayed on the **Figure 4** below.

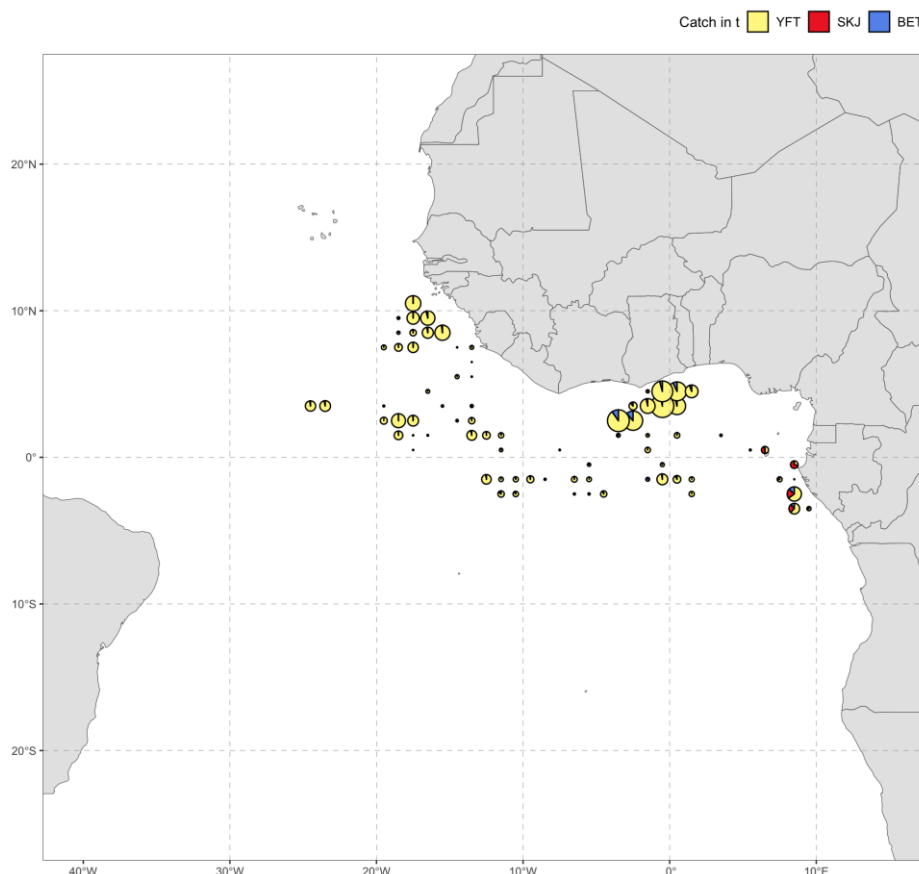


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (top = FAD, bottom = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2025.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Table 6. EU France catches of main ICCAT species in 2025.

Species group	Species	Stock	Sub-total (Kg)
1-Tuna (major sp.)	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i> - SAI	SAI-W	6668
	<i>Kajikia albida</i> - WHM	WHM-A	141
	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - SKJ	SKJ-E	8753337
		SKJ-W	8706
	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> - BUM	AT-NE	684
		AT-SE	11648
		BUM-A	302383
	<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i> - SPF	SPF-E	3
	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> - ALB	ALB-M	2355
		ALB-N	2977385
		ALB-S	12034
	<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - YFT	YFT-E	8648025
		YFT-W	565439
	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - BET	BET-A	1734348
	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> - BFT	BFT-E	7028902
2-Tuna (small t.)	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i> - WAH	AT-NE	614
		AT-NW	48617
		AT-SE	15350
	<i>Auxis rochei</i> - BLT	AT-SE	669
	<i>Auxis thazard</i> - FRI	AT-NE	12652
		AT-SE	517951
		MD	48
	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> - LTA	AT-NE	11893
		AT-SE	379269
		MD	17989
	<i>Sarda sarda</i> - BON	AT-NE	31395
		AT-NW	45
		MD	19499
	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i> - BLF	AT-NE	70
		AT-NW	32776
3-Tuna (other sp.)	<i>Istiophoridae</i> - BIL	AT-NE	608
		AT-NW	32588
		MD	1463
	<i>Makaira indica</i> - BLM	AT-NE	180
	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i> - OIL	AT-NE	11
	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i> - SSP	MD	209
	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i> - MLS	AT-NE	2040
		MD	428
	<i>Thunnini</i> - TUN	AT-NE	54

		AT-NW	58031
		AT-SE	59170
		MD	343
4-Sharks (major sp.)	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> - SMA	AT-NE	220
		AT-SE	108
	<i>Lamna nasus</i> - POR	AT-NE	4104
	<i>Prionace glauca</i> - BSH	AT-NE	26464
		AT-SE	93
		MD	905
5-Sharks (other sp.)	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> - ALV	AT-NE	51372
		MD	366
	<i>Carcharhinidae</i> - RSK	AT-SE	98
		MD	35
	<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i> - CCA	AT-SE	89
	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i> - CCB	AT-SE	43
	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> - FAL	AT-NE	9708
		AT-SE	156334
	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> - OCS	AT-NE	232
		AT-SE	845
	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> - BSK	AT-NE	2900
	<i>Dasyatidae</i> - STT	AT-NE	5762
		AT-NW	1797
		MD	656
	<i>Deania profundorum</i> - SDU	AT-NE	64
	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> - TIG	AT-NE	86
	<i>Manta birostris</i> - RMB	AT-SE	175
	<i>Mobula mobular</i> - RMM	AT-NE	373
		AT-SE	36
	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i> - RMT	AT-NE	1926
		AT-SE	1037
	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i> - RMO	AT-SE	37
	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i> - PLS	AT-NE	9
		AT-SE	17
	<i>Selachimorpha (Pleurotremata)</i> - SKH	AT-NE	7777
		AT-NW	36420
		AT-SW	57
		MD	10
	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> - SPL	AT-SE	2409
	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> - SPZ	AT-SE	995
6-Teleosts	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i> - ALM	AT-SE	114
	<i>Aphanopus carbo</i> - BSF	AT-NE	185861
	<i>Balistes carolinensis</i> - TRG	AT-NE	10
		AT-SE	48
	<i>Balistidae</i> - TRI	AT-NE	14277
		AT-NW	844
		MD	2424

	<i>Belone belone</i> - GAR	AT-NE	5838
		MD	3300
	<i>Brama brama</i> - POA	AT-NE	4708
		MD	377
	<i>Canthidermis maculata</i> - CNT	AT-NE	273
		AT-SE	62919
	<i>Caranx crysos</i> - RUB	AT-NE	719
		AT-SE	40464
	<i>Caranx hippos</i> - CVJ	AT-NW	7407
		AT-SW	177
	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i> - CFW	AT-SE	2
	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> - DOL	AT-NE	3521
		AT-NW	701398
		AT-SE	36974
		MD	1674
	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i> - RRU	AT-NE	4187
		AT-NW	11570
		AT-SE	134593
	<i>Exocoetidae</i> - FLY	AT-NW	288
	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i> - SFS	AT-NE	3334
		MD	184
	<i>Lichia amia</i> - LEE	AT-NE	196
		MD	6087
	<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i> - MRW	AT-SE	10
	<i>Mola mola</i> - MOX	AT-NE	1109
		AT-SE	294
		MD	163
	<i>Naucrates ductor</i> - NAU	AT-SE	1
	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i> - CBA	AT-SE	4
	<i>Seriola dumerili</i> - AMB	AT-NE	312
		MD	54446
	<i>Seriola lalandi</i> - YTC	AT-NE	5
	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i> - YTL	AT-NE	38
		AT-SE	695
		MD	19
	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i> - GBA	AT-SE	7418
		MD	33
	<i>Sphyraenidae</i> - BAZ	AT-NE	380
		AT-NW	18488
		MD	6479
	<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> - HMM	AT-NE	714667
		MD	2212
Total (Kg)			33821316

French fleet register: vessel characteristic (length overall, kilowatt, gross tonnage, age of the vessel), geographical indicator, total number of vessels.

Logbooks, with a coverage of 100% transmitted by the fishing industry aiming to discriminate fishing activity and fishing research for schools.

Sales note data (total weight and value of landings by species) transmitted by the industry.

Geo-localization data (including VMS data) used to organize the sampling stratification and the correction of data entry of logbook data in the dedicated database.

The definition of the reference fleet population follows the definition set by Paragraph 5 a) of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1168 of 27 April 2021 establishing the list of mandatory research surveys and thresholds for the purposes of the multi-annual union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2025-2027¹, in order to have a comprehensive view of the fishing activity applied during the year.

The French Research Institute for Development (IRD in French) is responsible of the whole collection of activity variables for the French tropical purse seine fishery: effort, landings, and observer data. In the Atlantic Ocean, IRD has a representative of technical staff based in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), backed by a support team in Sète (France), responsible for the overall coordination of activities plus the consolidation and processing of the data. A service provider on field administratively manages the local team in charge of data collection. The coordination of activities between the various landing ports (e.g. Abidjan, Dakar, Tema) is handled by IRD technician based in Abidjan. Conventional assessments (e.g. catches by species) are carried out in accordance with the standards laid down by ICCAT applying a processing suite called “T3”, specifically adapted to the sampling procedures and described below

Purse seine fishery: The target population corresponds to the fishing trips of all the French purse seiners landing in the main harbours, for the South Eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. For landed catches, the sampling unit considered is the brine freezing well (or tank) in which the tunas are stored frozen after having been caught. A typical well contains about 60-70 tonnes of catches and French purse seiners have from 14 to 18 wells, storing a maximum of about 1 250 tons. The whole vessel (i.e. all wells combined) have not been used as sampling unit as the data required by ICCAT need to be geo-referenced on a grid of squares of 1°. A typical purse seine fishing trip lasts 6-10 weeks spanning about 20-30 squares of 1° during a trip.

Bait boat fishery: For this métier, the target population is all the fishing trips of the entire French bait boats landing in Dakar (Senegal) only. All landings are monitored. The frame population is a sample of unloading days for the species composition.

Sampling protocol to implement the “T3” process to estimate catches of the main tuna species: In the case of tropical tuna fisheries, it is imperative to estimate the species composition of landings insofar as these are weighted according to commercial categories based more on length size than on species, which is a major source of bias. The catch for each species are estimated by cross-correlation of information from fishing logbooks, VMS data and information about landings provided by the producer organization, as well as from the sampling of species composition at the landing site. Sampling is carried out in port, and then pooled for estimates of the length and species compositions of landings based on pre-defined spatial and temporal strata according to the type of association (fishing mode) and the weight category of the individuals. This involves a minimum number of samples for each stratum, and a predetermined population of individuals for each sample which differs according to the fishing mode. Adherence to these procedures results in an important number of sampled and measured individuals, this arises from the fact that in order to achieve a reasonable level of precision for the estimation of the species composition necessary to examine a large number of individuals for each sample (500 for log sets, 200 for free school sets). When the number of samples is considered insufficient, a substitution procedure follows ocean-based schemes that vary between size and species composition.

Length data for major tuna species were collected on shore and at sea and biological data were collected at the tuna cannery and in the laboratory for species or fish categories not processed at the cannery.

¹ Any vessel registered on 31 December or which has fished at least one day in the year up to 31 December.

Figure 5 below presents the size frequency distributions for the three species collected in 2025 either for both FOB-associated and FSC fishing sets are quite similar with the average frequency distributions observed for the period 2019-2025.

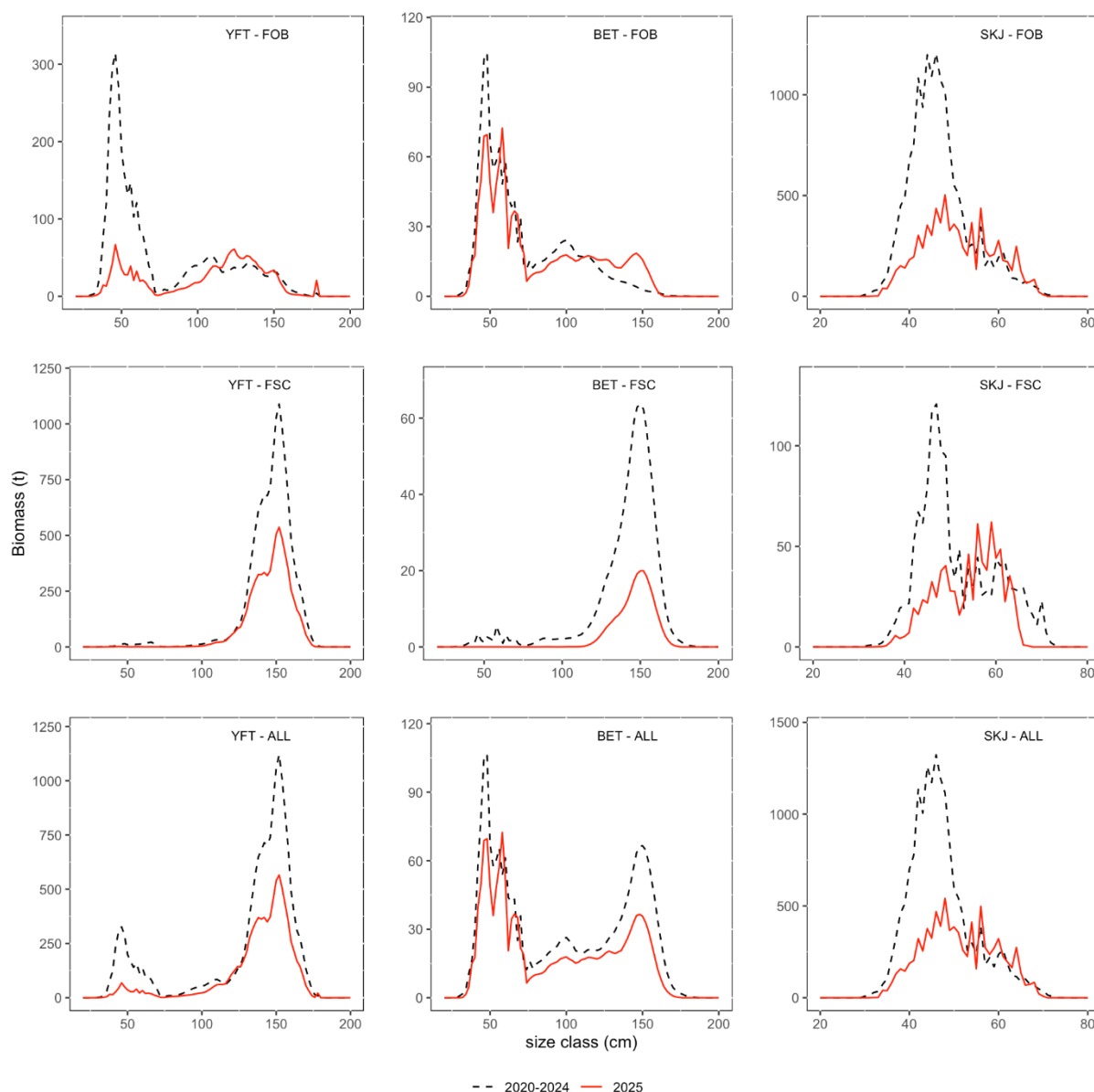


Figure 5. Size distribution of major tuna catches (in percentage of the total number of fishes) for the French purse seine fleet in 2025 (blue solid line) and for an average year representing the period 2019-2025 (red dotted line).

Observers data collection

Observers on board are equipped with the species identification cards developed by ICCAT or others tuna regional fisheries management organizations (tRFMOs). They have instruction in their sampling protocol to produce an exhaustive list of species caught per fishing operation at the better specific resolution possible. All are equipped with a digital camera for rare specimens for identification purposes at the end of the trip. All pictures have a code to reassign the individual to its fishing operation. During the training course observer is trained on sampling methods allowing to estimate the total amount of by-catch and discards at the level of the fishing operation. Methods are explained in the observer manual given during the training course.

The sampling design set up for PS follows the recommendations developed in the regional observer scheme of ICCAT. This sampling design is documented in the observer manual updated every year at the EU level.

Data quality is taken into account. After each observer trip a debriefing of the cruise is organized between the observer and two scientists involved in the coordination of the observer program. This debriefing will permit to attribute a score to the quality of data collected.

Observer data are stored in the Observe database shared between France and Spain for the PS fishery. The development of the software achieved by IRD is discussed every year during the Observer meeting organized between Spain, France and some partner institutes from coastal countries. Currently the quality of data stored in the Observe database is controlled for the position of fishing operation deployed (and for the deployment of FADs for the PS fishery) by cross-checking latitude and longitude data in the database with VMS data. The development of a tool aiming to enlarge the number of variables controlled is ongoing.

The part of the human observer program on purse seiner funded by EU in the frame of the data collection framework (DCF) reached a coverage of 34% of the fishing sets. If we consider the observations implemented in the frame of the ICCAT moratoria, and the scientific observer program supported by the industry (OCUP project supported by ORTHONGEL) the total coverage of scientific observer programs reached 100% of the fishing sets (**Table 7**).

Table 7. Observer coverage of the fishing activity for the French purse seine fleet for the three ongoing observer programs: EU DCF, ICCAT Moratoria and ORTHONGEL OCUP.

	<i>Obs DCF</i>	<i>Obs Moratoria</i>	<i>Obs ORTHONGEL</i>	<i>Total Obs</i>
Days at sea in 2025	319	283	440	1042
% coverage days at sea	31	27	42	100
Fishing sets in 2025	273	186	353	8120
% coverage fishing sets	34	23	43	100

Scientific observers monitor discards of both target species (tunas) as priority and second bycatch. Observations consist in counting, species composition, length measurements (and weighting when possible). The observer handles all the discards, and when not possible, a fraction of it that is raised at the level of the fishing set. In such case, discarded fish are randomly sampled to be counted and measured. When possible, the condition (dead or alive) of discarded fish is monitored.

Bycatch monitored by onboard observers were composed of billfishes, various bony fishes, as well as endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species such as sharks, rays, turtles and cetaceans in 2025 (**Table 8**). The total amount of bycatch caught was estimated to 491 t of which 268 t were retained onboard and 223 t discarded at sea, the latter representing 45% of the bycatch (in t).

The most abundant bycatch species in total weight in 2025 (apart from whales that are always released before the brailling operations) were *Elagatis bipinnulata* (RRU) with 138 tonnes, *Canthidermis maculata* (CNT) with 63 tonnes caught, *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) with 166 tonnes, *Caranx crysos* (RUB) with 41 tonnes, *Makaira nigricans* (BUM) with 12 tonnes, *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH) with 15 tonnes, *Coryphaena hippurus* (DOL) with 37 tonnes, and *Sphyraena barracuda* (GBA) with 7 tonnes (**Table 8**).

Billfishes and other bony fishes are generally retained onboard to be sold on local markets and to some extent for crew consumption, but it largely varies among species. For example, only 29% of BUM were discarded, 38% of CNT, 4% of GBA, 11% of RRU, 9% of RUB, and 13% of WAH (**Table 8**).

Sharks, rays, turtles, and cetaceans are always discarded following ICCAT Recommendations, which was the case in 2025 with very rare exceptions (0% of *Pteroplatytrygon violacea* retained; **Table 8**). Efforts are made by the fishermen so the sharks, rays, turtles and cetaceans are handled following good practices and released alive when possible.

Table 8. Bycatch (in t) of bycatch species caught by the French purse seine fishing fleet in the Atlantic Ocean in 2025. T: total catch (L+D), L: retained catch, DD: discarded dead, DL: discarded alive, D: discarded (DD+DL).

<i>Species group</i>	<i>FAO code</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>T (t)</i>	<i>L (t)</i>	<i>DD (t)</i>	<i>DL (t)</i>	<i>D (t)</i>	<i>D (%)</i>
Billfishes	BUM	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	12.330	8.759	3.571	0.000	3.571	29
Billfishes	SWO	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0.098	0.098	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Other bony fishes	ALM	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	0.113	0.113	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Other bony fishes	CBA	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Other bony fishes	CFW	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Other bony fishes	CNT	<i>Canthidermis maculata</i>	63.188	39.459	3.404	20.325	23.729	38
Other bony fishes	DOL	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	37.052	36.980	0.013	0.059	0.072	0
Other bony fishes	GBA	<i>Sphyrna barracuda</i>	7.417	7.109	0.281	0.027	0.308	4
Other bony fishes	MOX	<i>Mola mola</i>	0.293	0.000	0.000	0.293	0.293	100
Other bony fishes	MRW	<i>Masturus lanceolatus</i>	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	100
Other bony fishes	NAU	<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NaN
Other bony fishes	RRU	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	138.776	124.120	10.772	3.884	14.656	11
Other bony fishes	RUB	<i>Caranx crysos</i>	41.181	37.288	2.854	1.039	3.893	9
Other bony fishes	TRG	<i>Balistes capriscus</i>	0.056	0.052	0.003	0.001	0.004	7
Other bony fishes	WAH	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	15.961	13.823	2.122	0.016	2.138	13
Other bony fishes	YTL	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	0.730	0.730	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Rays	PLS	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>	0.025	0.000	0.005	0.020	0.025	100
Rays	RMB	<i>Mobula birostris</i>	0.175	0.000	0.000	0.175	0.175	100
Rays	RMM	<i>Mobula mobular</i>	0.409	0.000	0.000	0.409	0.409	100
Rays	RMO	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i>	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.036	100
Rays	RMT	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>	2.960	0.000	0.389	2.571	2.960	100

Sharks	BSH	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	0.092	0.000	0.014	0.078	0.092	100
Sharks	CCA	<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i>	0.089	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.089	100
Sharks	CCB	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	0.043	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.043	100
Sharks	FAL	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	166.040	0.122	9.110	156.808	165.918	100
Sharks	OCS	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	1.075	0.000	0.215	0.860	1.075	100
Sharks	RSK	<i>Carcharhinidae</i>	0.098	0.000	0.000	0.098	0.098	100
Sharks	SMA	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	0.107	0.000	0.000	0.107	0.107	100
Sharks	SPL	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	2.408	0.000	0.509	1.899	2.408	100
Sharks	SPZ	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	0.994	0.000	0.122	0.872	0.994	100
Sharks	TIG	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	0.085	0.000	0.000	0.085	0.085	100

Rays and sharks

Sharks and rays

In 2025, the total capture of shark and ray species amounts to 313 tonnes (**Table 9**), of which 118 tonnes were discarded (37%). Sharks represents 96% of the catches whereas rays represent 4%.

Table 9. Landings and discard of rays and sharks in kg.

TAXA_GROUP	SpeciesCd	ScieName	CoNameEN	IUCN_STATU S	Landings	Discards
RAY	PLS	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>	Pelagic stingray	Least Concern	0	27
RAY	RMB	<i>Mobula birostris</i>	Giant manta	Endangered	0	176
RAY	RMM	<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Devil fish	Endangered	0	410
RAY	RMT	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>	Chilean devil ray	Endangered	0	2963
RAY	STT	<i>Dasyatidae</i>	Stingrays, butterfly rays nei		7517	699
SHARK	ALV	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	Thresher	Vulnerable	51296	442
SHARK	BSH	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark	Near Threatened	22506	4958
SHARK	BSK	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	Endangered	0	2900
SHARK	CCB	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	Spinner shark	Vulnerable	0	44
SHARK	FAL	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark	Vulnerable	123	165920
SHARK	OCS	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark	Critically Endangered	0	1077
SHARK	POR	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle	Vulnerable	552	3553

SHARK	RSK	<i>Carcharhinidae</i>	Requiem sharks nei		36	99
SHARK	SDU	<i>Deania profundorum</i>	Arrowhead dogfish	Near Threatened	64	0
SHARK	SKH	<i>Selachii</i>	Various sharks nei		36779	7486
SHARK	SMA	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako	Endangered	36	293
	SPL	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	Critically Endangered	0	2410
	SPZ	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth hammerhead	Vulnerable	0	995
	TIG	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	Near Threatened	0	86

The majority of shark and ray capture refers to species that are assessed as vulnerable (68%) by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Among vulnerable species, main species caught are Silky sharks with 165 tonnes, that were systematically discarded with an estimated 80% survival rate and Thresher sharks, 51 tonnes, which were almost all landed.

Blue sharks, assessed as near threatened corresponds 8.5 % of all shark captures with around 27 tonnes that were predominantly landed.

Endangered and critically endangered species yield roughly to 3.2% of the total catches of sharks and rays (10 tonnes). Almost none of the endangered and critically endangered shark and ray species were landed.

Fishing in the French Antilles

The French Antilles—Guadeloupe and Martinique—are characterized by a wide diversity of fisheries targeting large pelagic species, as well as demersal and benthic species (including fish, crustaceans, gastropods, and echinoderms), and small pelagic species.

Approximately a decade ago, fishing activities were prohibited in several coastal areas due to pollution caused by the use of a pesticide (chlordecone) in banana plantations. The affected areas include the east coast and Fort-de-France Bay in Martinique, and the southwest coast of Guadeloupe. As a result of these restrictions, part of the fishing fleet has been redeployed toward offshore pelagic fisheries.

In 2024, the number of fishers was estimated at 864 in Martinique and 824 in Guadeloupe. In these outermost regions, the small-scale commercial fishing fleet reached full capacity during the second half of the 2000s, followed by a gradual decline (source: Ifremer, 2025²).

In 2025, 854 vessels were registered as commercial fishing boats in Martinique and 558 in Guadeloupe (excluding Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin). Of these, 622 vessels were active in Martinique and 428 in Guadeloupe (source: Rodriguez *et al.*, 2026³).

Most boats range between 5 to 9 meters in total length. In Martinique, vessels between 7–8 meters represent 56% of the fleet, while in Guadeloupe, vessels between 8–9 meters account for 33%. The average vessel length is similar across both territories: 7.3 m in Martinique and 7.9 m in Guadeloupe. However, the average engine power is notably higher in Guadeloupe (190 kW) than in Martinique (109 kW). The average vessel age is 26 years in Martinique and 20 years in Guadeloupe (source: Ifremer, 2025).

²Ifremer, 2025. SIH - Réseau d'observation des ressources halieutiques et des usages. Fiches Activité des navires de pêche 2024, lieux d'immatriculation : Fort-de-France et Pointe-à-Pitre.

³Rodriguez Julien, Baudrier Jérôme, Bonnin Nina, Demanèche Sébastien, Evano Hugues, Garcia Jessica, Guyader Olivier, Leblond Emilie, Leclerc Brendan, Lesoeur Océane, Le Blond Samuel, Le Roy Emilie, Spagnol Charlene, Rovillon Georges-Auguste. Synthèse 2025 de l'observation des efforts et débarquements des pêcheries côtières. Estimation des efforts de pêche et des productions dans les régions La Réunion, Mayotte, Martinique, Guadeloupe et Guyane pour les navires de moins de 12 mètres. Rapport annuel Convention DCF DGAMPA-Ifremer 2026.

Large pelagic fishing has traditionally been practiced using trolling lines near driftwood, and more recently, with anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) from small open boats equipped with outboard motors. The main species targeted are Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Atlantic Blue Marlin (*Makaira nigricans*), and Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). In 2025, these three species accounted for 38% of total landings in Guadeloupe and 35% in Martinique.

Large pelagic species are primarily targeted:

- using surface-set hand-lines, deployed on free-swimming schools or around drifting objects;
- with one-hook hand-lines or vertical drifting lines, operated around anchored FADs.

Vessels alternate their activity between open-sea areas and insular shelves. In both territories, two-thirds of fishing trips occur on the shelf, and one-third target offshore species. FADs are mostly deployed within 24 nautical miles from the coast, whereas trolling vessels operate mainly beyond this range.

FAD-based fishing developed in the 1990s, and has significantly influenced the seasonality and spatial pattern of offshore fishing activity. Fishing around FADs is now practiced year-round, with part of the fleet continuing offshore operations between June and December.

A continuous catch assessment survey, implemented since 2008 by the Fisheries Information System (SIH) of Ifremer, provides robust estimates of catches and fishing effort across all fisheries in this region. SIH is a permanent, operational, and multidisciplinary national network dedicated to observing marine resources and their associated uses.

Data from this survey are aggregated with landing statistics from other French fisheries in the North Atlantic, for reporting purposes to ICCAT.

Table 10. Summary of professional catches (in tons) in Guadeloupe and Martinique (2025).

<i>Taxa Code</i>	<i>Taxa</i>	<i>Catches Guadeloupe</i>	<i>Catches Martinique</i>
DOL	Common dolphinfish	482287	219111
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	268140	290166
BUM	Blue marlin	107211	194640
TUN	Tunas nei	23162	34869
WAH	Wahoo	30505	18112
SKH	Various sharks nei	5822.2	27928
BLF	Blackfin tuna	4035	28741
BIL	Marlins,sailfishes,etc. nei	725	31863
BAZ	Barracudas, etc. nei	640	17848
RRU	Rainbow runner	4009	7561
SKJ	Skipjack tuna	1332	7374
SAI	Atlantic sailfish	3014	3654
SWO	Swordfish	2253	33
TRI	Triggerfishes, durgons nei	819	25
FLY	Flyingfishes nei	28	260
BET	Bigeye tuna	100	0
BON	Atlantic bonito	45	0

B. Research activities

French research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

- The Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea (Ifremer), for the fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean (North temperate zone and tropical zone) for the French Antilles (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana) and the Mediterranean Sea;
- The Research Institute for Development (IRD), for the fisheries of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

Ifremer research on Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea

Several research activities are carried out by Ifremer on Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. They deal with two main activities. The first activity is the annual based aerial survey in the Gulf of Lion, on which is based an abundance index used within the HCR. The second activity, not independent from the first one, is focused on describing migrations of Bluefin tuna, and on trying to understand migrations in relation to its physiology. A third initiative is a series of projects focusing on the bycatch of the longline fishery in the Mediterranean Sea.

- The annual aerial survey

This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides an annual key fisheries-independent abundance index for young Bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the eastern stock. Current work focus on improving the observation through the development of a system for image acquisition and analysis, and integrating the impacts of environmental effects on the vertical and horizontal movements of tuna and on the abundance index. A paper was published in 2020 that describes such an effect of the environment on the availability of tunas in the Gulf of Lions. The survey could also be used for marine mammals. As the index generated using data from this aerial survey is use in the assessments and in the HCR, updates are provided every year along with a paper or presentation in some years.

- PROMPT project

The PROMPT project has been funded by France Filière Pêche to pursue work on BFT migrations through tagging and experimental work. The tagging planned in the project aims at pursuing the work initiated by the POPSTAR and FishNchip projects and understand the effects of the physical environment on migrations. The experimental work will serve to estimate energetic requirement of BFT along its migrations. Within this project, a modeling work has been undertaken to integrate environmental indices within the french aerial abundance index, papers have been presented to the Working Group.

A close working relationship has been set up between Ifremer, French purse seiners, scientists from a Maltese company (AquaBioTech Ltd, which has also been heavily involved in Bluefin Tuna research) and a Maltese fattening farm. This has created a unique and fruitful set-up to develop research and experiments on Bluefin Tuna. Ifremer has been successfully tagging fish from this fattening farm since 2017. The project aims also at tagging Bluefin tuna caught by the main segments of the french fishery, particularly the purse seiners, that has been representing more than 50% of the Eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, and for which hardly any tagging has been done. A successful tagging operation was carried out from a purse-seiner in June 2018 and 2019, showing contrasting migration patterns to those obtained from fish tagged in the Northwest Mediterranean. This project is meant to be a key contribution to applied research and ICCAT, as it will help to document and understand migrations and how they are affected by the environment (e.g. for the MSE). These results have been presented to the Working Group.

The tagging work showed that the fish larger than 200cm displayed Atlantic/Mediterranean transitions, whereas smaller fish did not. An extended analysis by the same author was done exploiting the GBYP etagging database for the CKMR workshop. The analysis confirmed the findings and further showed that the change in behaviour seemed to appear after 175cm. In 2023, 66 tunas of different sizes were tagged to investigate this spattern more specifically. In 2024 and 2025 (along with MARATHON see below), these activities supported the deployment of etags for GBYP. The data have been included in the GBYP tagging database.

Along with the descriptive tagging approach, a mechanistic approach of migrations has been adopted by studying fish physiology. Experiments have been developed in Malta and in Spain. In Malta, 27 tunas were tagged in a cage, implanted with a heart rate sensor and an acoustic transmitter over a year. In 2023, this experiment yielded data to describe the group behavior and the evolution of some of its physiological components, in relation with sea temperature. The tagging technique for heart rate tags has been published. The data is currently under analysis. The presentation of the program can be found in the following link (<https://vimeo.com/803406307>).

- MARATHON

The project MARATHON was submitted in 2024 and funded by EMFAF and France Filière Pêche. This project is an electronic tagging campaign for bluefin tuna following previous projects. It aims at deploying electronic tags that can inform on long-term migratory dynamics of BFT. Successful operations have been led in 2025 from the spawning grounds in the Balearic Island, in the Strait of Gibraltar, in different places in the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. The program also supports the deployment of GYP etags.

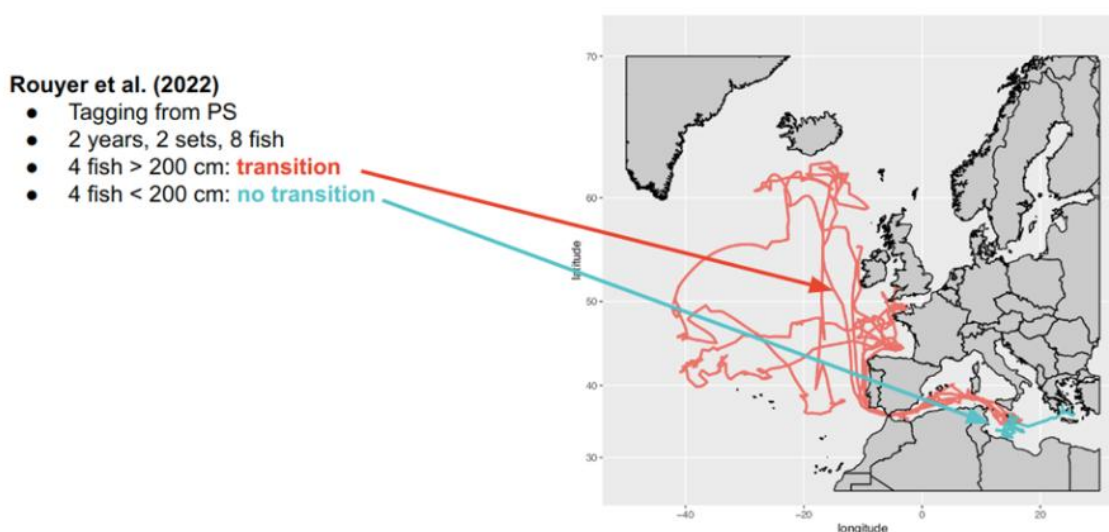


Figure 6. Migration trajectory of tagged tunas.

Regarding the aerial surveys carried out over the Gulf of Lions, Ifremer is involved in two projects (SEMMACAPE and OWFSOMM), whose goal is to improve the performance of such surveys through automatic video image recognition using Artificial Intelligence approaches. Several research activities also aim at understanding the relationship between the environmental conditions and the abundance of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Lions (paper published in 2020), which should be included into the index through work performed during the PROMPT project.

- Bycatch of the bluefin tuna longline fishery in the Gulf of Lions (RAYVIVAL, POBLEU, SMARTSNAP, PROTECTMED, LIFE EMM)

Following previous initiatives (SELPAL and REPAST), several projects have been developed around the bycatch of the longline bluefin tuna fishery in the Gulf of Lion. The RAYVIVAL project (France Filière Pêche, MSC) aims at estimating the survival rate of stingrays, which are a main bycatch of this fishery, through the deployment of survival tags. The POBLEU (EMFF) project aims at increasing the coverage of at-sea observers on this fishery. The SMARTSNAP project (EMFF) aims at developing an electronic device to automatically detect and release bycatch species caught by longliners. In 2023, following this dynamics, the SMARTSNAP2 project has been funded and will continue that work. In addition, in the projects PROTECTMED and LIFE EMM, tagging operations will be undertaken to estimate post-release survival from the french BFT LL fishery in the Mediterranean on a large spectrum of species, including blue shark and ocean sunfish. A first tag deployed on this species remained attached for a year, showing both that Ocean sunfish can survive the catch and providing original long-term data on the ecology of this species for the first time in the Mediterranean (accepted). A new tagging technique has been proposed for blue-shark and presented to the Bycatch working Group, preliminary results are promising with 100% survival after 30 days and substantial tag retention time.

- *Ifremer research on Mediterranean swordfish*

The Gen&Rec project (Distribution and behaviour of swordfish spawners and juveniles in the vicinity of Corsica), funded by the European Union (EMFF) and by the fishing sector (France Filère Pêche - FFP), has been carried out between March 2019 and August 2023.

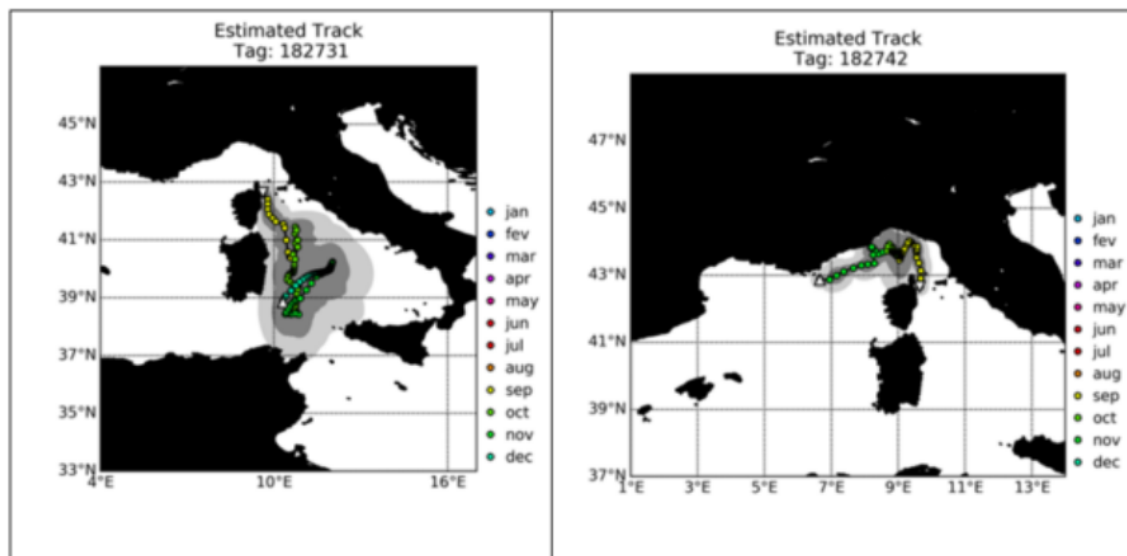
The first objective of the study was to increase scientific knowledge on reproductive dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) around Corsica, including the determination of the potential spawning and nursery grounds along with the movements of spawners and juveniles over a period of several months. 558 swordfish (72–216 cm; lower jaw to fork length, LJFL) caught from June to September in 2019 and 2020 off Corsica's western and eastern coasts were sampled. We assessed swordfish reproductive activity using macroscopic gonad characteristics, trends of gonadal indexes for both sexes, and histological investigation of oocyte developmental stages. Size at first maturity (L50) was estimated at 139.2 ± 2.7 (95% CI) cm LJFL for females using histological techniques and 117 ± 1.7 cm (LJFL) for males using macroscopic criteria, corresponding to 3–4 and 2–3-year-old fish, respectively. Spawning occurred mainly from June to July, with a peak in July, characterized by a high gonadal index and histological and macroscopic evidence of reproductive activity. *X. gladius* spawning period is of relatively short duration, closely linked to SST, during which the females lay successive batches of eggs at a non-evaluated frequency. Batch fecundity (BF) and relative fecundity (RF) were estimated from five gravid females (135–209 cm LJFL) with unovulated, hydrated oocytes. BF was exponentially related to fish length with a mean BF of 1.94 ± 1.33 (mean $\pm$ SD) million hydrated oocytes in females. RF ranged from 22.29 to 37.24 (29.05 ± 5.97 ; mean $\pm$ SD) hydrated oocytes per gram of body weight. Our results improve knowledge regarding the sexual maturity, reproductive period, and spawning areas of swordfish in Corsican waters. These data are essential for the spatiotemporal management of Mediterranean swordfish stocks. We also provide an overview of the available information related to the reproductive biology and dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish and demonstrate the ubiquitous presence of swordfish spawning grounds throughout the Mediterranean Sea (Millot *et al.*, 2023).

Secondly, the large-scale vertical movements of juveniles and spawners has been investigated using pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT). The activity has resumed in May 2022.

A total of 8 swordfish were tagged with pop-up satellite tags in eastern coast of Corsica. Tagging took place onboard artisanal fishing vessels based in Corsica. The tag deployment conduct by scientists of the project was opportunistic when swordfish were captured during the regular fishing operations. Swordfish were maintained alongside the vessel for tagging. Of the deployed tags, two tags failed at transmitting data. Three tags had premature releases (popping up before the expected date) with less than 30 days. Three individuals suffered post-release mortality (PRM) respectively after 5, 64 and 67 days. The last one is still recording and should pop of early August 2023. Tracks of these two juvenile swordfish were reconstructed using data recorded. These preliminary results showed the two swordfish tagged almost at the same place, moved in opposite directions. Swordfish 182731 remained in the Tyrrhenian Sea, followed the coast of Corsica and Sardinia, and seems to have stayed on the front line of the cyclonic structure present to the south-east of Sardinia, while swordfish 182742 went up along Cape Corsica to reach the Ligurian Sea and follow the Ligurian-Provençal current towards the Gulf of Lions.

Table 11. Tagging information from Gen&Rec project.

<i>TagId</i>	<i>Tagging date</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>Estimated weight (Kg)</i>	<i>Tracking days</i>	<i>Tag duration</i>	<i>Comments</i>
182742	10/09/2019	42,821	9,821	9	64		Dead on the 13/11/2019.
182744	14/09/2019	42,815	9,542	7			Malfunction, never transmitted.
182740	14/09/2019	42,825	9,656	7	3		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died.
182745	16/09/2019	42,808	9,641	25	8		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died.
182731	18/09/2019	42,656	9,788	7	67		Dead on the 24/11/2019.
182738	18/09/2019	42,7	9,641	8	7		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died.
182735	15/11/2022	41,939	9,45	12	5		Dead on the 20/11/2019.
182737	13/02/2023	41,984	9,639	15	?		Still recording.

**Figure 7.** Satellite-derived location tracks for 2 pop-up tagged swordfish in the western Mediterranean Sea. Tagging location is indicated by a triangle point down.

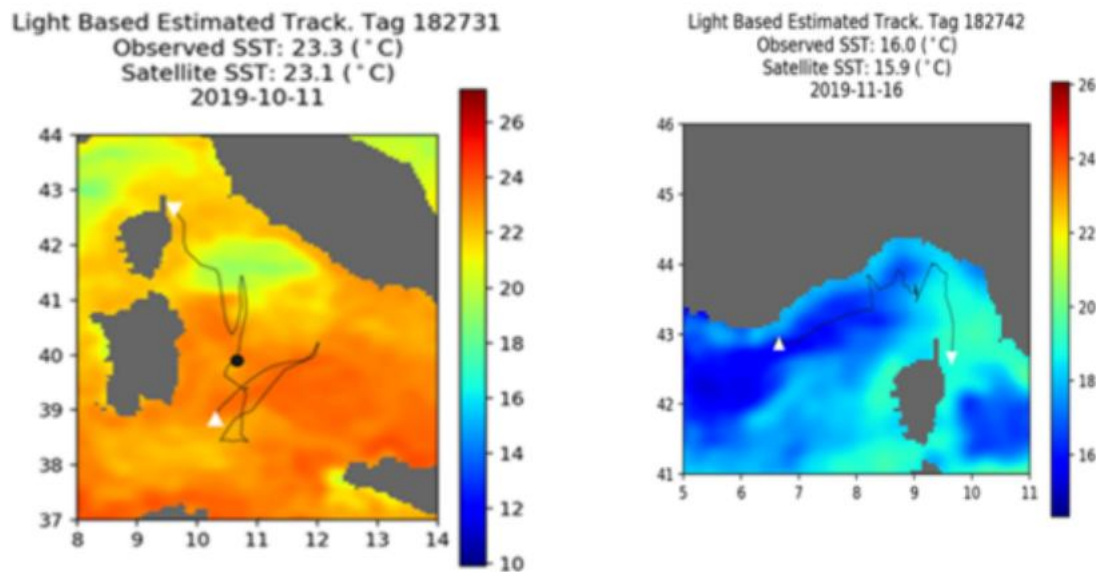


Figure 8. Estimated tracks of swordfish 182731 and 182742 overlapped with SST maps. The triangle pointing downwards indicates the starting position, the second pointing downwards indicates the end of the recordings.

IRD Research on tropical tunas and associated pelagic species

IRD is conducting research related to different topics on tropical tuna and associated large pelagic species. In collaboration with their partners, IRD was allowed funds for two research projects since 2023.

- Improving tropical TuNa biological knowledge for eNd-usErS:

iTunnes aims to develop the best scientific advice on tropical tuna biology (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tunas) to reduce single species and ecosystem models uncertainties, for fostering the implementation of effective management measures for tropical tunas at tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs). iTunnes will build a coordinated European sampling network upon existing national sampling structures and develop an efficient sampling scheme to collect biological samples that are non-targeted by the national Data Collection Framework programs. Our strategy consists of (i) developing and applying consistent and standardized methodologies for preparing and analysing region-wide biological samples, (ii) maximizing the research opportunities from previous and current international collaborations to have access to a stock of previously collected samples to ensure the project's objectives are met within the agreed timeline, (iii) building research capacity developing countries (e.g., Ivory Coast), and (iv) engaging and participating in ongoing fishery and ecosystems assessment processes in t-RFMOs to ensure that the new biological knowledge produced in iTunnes are used by the End-Users. To achieve this, iTunnes has built an international consortium of research institutions with longstanding experience in biological sampling, processing and modelling in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans and internationally recognised experts in the fields of four key biological axes (age/growth, reproduction, trophic ecology and population structure). iTunnes' ultimately goal is to produce high-quality biological data and parameters, along with products that can be applied by End-Users to ensure that tropical tunas can continue supporting fisheries and livelihoods while maintaining marine ecosystem health.

- Partners: AZTI (coordinator), IRD, IEO-CSIC, EUROPÊCHE, DRP-Açores , DRM-Madeira, CRO and ISSF
- Duration : 2024 – 2026
- Funding : EUROPEAN CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY (CINEA)

- REDUCE (Reducing bycatch of threatened megafauna in the East Central Atlantic):

It's a project, funded by the EU Horizon Europe program for the period 2024-2027 with a total budget of approximately 9 million € and including 13 partners from five different countries (Spain, France, Portugal, Senegal, United Kingdom), aims to promote more sustainable fisheries management and reduce the bycatch of some of the most threatened marine wildlife as a result of European distant-water fisheries active in the Eastern Central Atlantic. Though bycatch and other indirect environmental impacts (e.g., abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear - ALDFG) of distant-water fisheries have historically been given relatively less attention than target catch, these impacts threaten a number of emblematic and/or threatened marine megafauna and are increasingly central to discussions and management actions for these fisheries. Integrating researchers with expertise in a variety of fishing fleets/gears (purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, trawling) and taxonomic groups (e.g., tunas, sharks, turtles, sea birds), the REDUCE project will focus on developing and testing new technologies and management strategies for better assessing, monitoring and reducing the bycatch of birds, turtles, cetaceans, sharks and rays by European distant-water fishing fleets.

The REDUCE project is co-led by Professor Jacob González-Solís and Lecturer Manel Gazo of the University of Barcelona. French Institute for Research in Development (IRD) participation in the project is led by Senior Researcher David M. Kaplan of the Marine Biodiversity, Exploitation & Conservation (MARBEC) laboratory based in southern France.

Sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea

Several projects on the bycatch of Bluefin tuna Longliners fishery in the Gulf of Lion are being carried out since 2022. Their aim is to increase knowledge of sharks - especially Blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) - and rays - especially stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)- catches.

- The POBLEU project

The POBLEU project is a project funded by EMFF, whose aim is to increase the observer coverage for Bluefin tuna Longliners fishery in the Gulf of Lion. The data collected will be included into the Ifremer database and should be made available for further datacalls.

- The RAYVIVAL project

The RAYVIVAL project, funded by France Filière Pêche, aims at developing a tagging approach to the survival of the pelagic stingrays that form the bulk of the bycatch of the Bluefin tuna longliner fishery in the Gulf of Lion. An article was published on the post-release survival of this species.

- The SMARTSNAP1 and SMARTSNAP2 projects

The SMARTSNAP1 and SMARTSNAP2 projects, funded by EMFF, aims at developing an electronic device deployed on longlines, which will be able to detect which species has been caught. If that proves fruitful, then bycatch could be released automatically as soon as they are detected, hence reducing drastically the bycatch. A case study will be on the longliner fishery from the Gulf of Lion and another one on the tropical longliners from La Réunion Island in the Indian Ocean.

- The PROTECTMED project

Funded by EMFF, this project aims at investigating several aspects related to bycatch of the French BFT LL fishery operating in the Northwest Mediterranean. It will look into increasing knowledge on the interaction between species and the fishing gear, improve selectivity and test bycatch mitigation approaches. Tagging activities are planned to estimate post-release survival for different species.

- The Life EMM project

This Life project specifically targets sensitive species in the Mediterranean. It will propose several activities, some of them directly in relation to blue shark, which is a bycatch of the French BFT LL fishery in the NW Mediterranean. Preliminary results show that a newly developed technique for blue shark tagging seems to reach long-retention times, whereas post-release survival appears to be high.

- The Blue shark ecology research programmes

In the frame of several projects aiming at better understanding the habitat preferences and movement of the species. A recent document has been produced hereafter the summary: The blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), a highly migratory and wide-ranging shark, has been classified as Critically Endangered in the Mediterranean Sea by the International Union for Conservation of Nature since 2016 due to overfishing. Surprisingly, basic information on its biology and ecology, essential for its conservation, remains unknown, and its regional stock has not been assessed. A multi-year large-scale telemetry tagging program was implemented to fill these gaps. A total of 39 blue sharks were equipped with satellite tags in three areas of the Western Mediterranean, and their movements and home ranges were examined by sex and size class. Their distributions and habitat preferences across seasons were identified using satellite-based environmental data. Tagged sharks were capable of long-range movement between distant regions, but they did not move neither towards the Eastern Mediterranean basins nor the North Atlantic. We identified the Gulf of Lions as the mating, parturition and nursery grounds. We demonstrated that sharks can use the general geostrophic current system for large movements. the results support the current stock boundary in the Mediterranean based on international conventional tagging programs and genetic studies, but the absence of connectivity between the two Mediterranean basins and the North Atlantic basin suggests that they have distinct stocks. Our findings provide critical input for developing effective conservation and management plans for this cosmopolitan species. For the first time in the Mediterranean, this study provides insights into the movement patterns of blue sharks and their habitat preferences (Poisson *et al.*, 2024a)

- The stingray ecology research programmes

In the frame of SELPAL and RePast projects aiming at better understanding the habitat preferences and movement of the pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*) which is the only species of stingray (Dasyatidae) that utilizes both pelagic and demersal habitats. It is the main bycatch species in pelagic longline fisheries targeting bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) in the Gulf of Lions. In the Mediterranean Sea, their stock structure, behavioural ecology and movements are unknown. For the first time in the Mediterranean, 17 individuals (39–60 cm disc width) were tagged with pop-up satellite archival transmitting tags using a novel method of tag attachment to investigate horizontal and vertical movements. The tags were attached for between two and 60 days. Between the months of July and October, pelagic stingray occupied a temperature range of 12.5–26.6 °C, and a depth range extending from the surface to 480 m. Monthly trends in catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) of pelagic stingray peaked in August and decreased by late autumn. Pelagic stingray may aggregate on the continental shelf during summer and move southwards in early autumn, and this movement pattern is considered in relation to the reproductive cycle and overwintering. At-vessel mortality was low, but varying evidence of delayed deaths after release was noted. It is assumed that pelagic stingrays may suffer mortality if they are discarded with trailing gear, by cutting the branch line which is not always close to the hook. Post-release mortality rates are assumed to be variable and vessel dependent, as they are typically discarded without any particular care, and often with trailing fishing gear (Poisson *et al.* 2024 b).

- The MOUVBLUE project

A new project funded by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversité), The MOUVBLUE project lead by Ifremer in collaboration with CRIOBE has started in 2022. This project is designed to improve the knowledge of the ecology and distribution of the blue shark. It therefore aims to study the functionality of the western Mediterranean, in particular the waters within the perimeter of the Gulf of Lions Natural Marine Park. It will consist of 3 axes:

- axis 1: Assess the horizontal movements and habitat use by tagging juveniles with conventional, pregnant females and adult males with archival satellite transmitting tags;
- axis 2: study of behavior on a fine scale by video camera and acoustic tagging;
- axis 3: genomic analysis to deepen the knowledge of the genetic structure of the population and the genetic structure of the population and the relationships of filiations.

Sea turtles

- The HABITOM programme

The HABITOM programme financed by the MNHN and lead by Ifremer has been designed to collect data to improve the understanding of spatial ecology, and to identify habitats (feeding, wintering, migration) of the loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the area under consideration, using the telemetric tool. The analysis of satellite telemetric monitoring data of marine turtles will lead to the identification and mapping of habitats and areas of interaction with anthropogenic activities. This 3-year project has been launched in 2021.

- The TELEPATH project

The TELEPATH project ("Telemetry for the development of assessment indicators for marine turtles in the French Mediterranean") is funded partly by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversité) and implemented by IFREMER-MARBEC. It aims at identifying the habitats used by loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the French Mediterranean and the areas at high risk of interaction with human activities using the telemetric tracking tool. The trajectories of loggerhead turtles equipped satellite tags within the framework of the project will be analyzed to identify and characterize i) the habitats of importance in the French Mediterranean ii) the areas at high risk of interaction with shipping activities (collisions). The results will then be used to formulate recommendations and contribute to iii) the evolution of the monitoring program (candidate collection device "telemetric monitoring of marine turtles" of SP3), as well as to the development of iv) the methods of evaluation BEE DCSMM D1 marine turtles for D1C4 and D1C5, and v) the calculation of the environmental objective indicator D01-MT-OE03-ind2 and the indicators of the DHFF.

Research activities in the outermost regions (ORs)

A six-month study was conducted to improve knowledge on dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in the French Lesser Antilles, with the following main objectives:

- To carry out a literature review and synthesis of existing publications related to biological parameters, fishing gears, landings, use of catches, and in particular, data relevant to the study area;
- To describe the fishing techniques and practices associated with dolphinfish fisheries in the region;
- To contribute to the collection of biological data, including length, sex, maturity stage, and calcified structures;
- To perform statistical analyses of collected data in order to develop abundance indices based on LPUEs and other available indicators;
- To contribute to the development of a length-based assessment model (LBI);
- To identify potential regional management approaches and prospects for sustainable exploitation.

This study contributes to the improvement of scientific knowledge and supports future efforts in regional management of the dolphinfish fishery.

ICCAT species are also addressed within the scope of the French Overseas Working Group (GTOM), which recently published an 800-page report presenting its main findings on fisheries socio-ecosystems in the French Outermost Regions (ORs).

This work falls within the field of sustainability science and relies on multidisciplinary collaboration involving ecologists, biologists, economists, and sociologists. It also incorporates projects and meetings with stakeholders.

Fisheries research in the French ORs has accelerated significantly in recent years, despite long-standing challenges such as limited data availability, more recent implementation of systematic data collection (e.g. through Ifremer's Fisheries Information System – SIH), and historically lower levels of scientific investment compared to mainland France.

Since 2022, these knowledge gaps have led to significant investment by Ifremer in human and financial resources, supported by scientific partners such as the OFB-PNMM in Mayotte, the University of Guyana, and the University of Western Brittany. The objective has been to implement short- and medium-term actions to address the identified deficiencies.

This report brings together and consolidates the accumulated knowledge and provides an overview of the progress achieved since 2022. It includes, for the first time, validated stock assessment results for 38 coastal stocks, a detailed description of the economic and social context of the fleets operating in each OR, and an analysis of their interactions with other users of fishery resources, including industrial, recreational, subsistence, and illegal fisheries.

In addition, the report examines seafood value chains, fisheries governance and regulation, as well as the ecological impacts of fishing and other drivers of population and biodiversity decline, with their implications for future management.

Presentations and publications

Ifremer certifies the authenticity of the documents presented or published below:

- Poisson, F., Demarcq, H., Coudray, S., Bohn, J., Camiñas, J.A., Groul, J.-M., and March, D. 2024 a. Movement pathways and habitat use of blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) in the Western Mediterranean Sea: Distribution in relation to environmental factors, reproductive biology, and conservation issues. *Fisheries Research* 270: 106900. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2023.106900>.
- Poisson, F., Ellis, J.R., and McCully Phillips, S.R. 2024 b. Preliminary Insights on the Habitat Use and Vertical Movements of the Pelagic Stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*) in the Western Mediterranean Sea. *Fishes* 9(6): 238. Available from <https://www.mdpi.com/2410-3888/9/6/238>
- Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Bernard S., Kerzerho V., Derridj Olivier, Bjarnason Á., Allal H., Steffensen J. F., Deguara S., Wendling B., Bal G., Thambithurai Davide, McKenzie D. J. (2025). A Novel Protocol For Rapid Deployment Of Heart Rate Data Storage Tags In Atlantic Bluefin Tuna *Thunnus Thynnus* Reveals Cardiac Responses To Temperature And Feeding . *Journal Of Fish Biology* , 106(5), 1305-1315 . <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.15507> . <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00847/95906/>.
- Rouyer Tristan, Landreau Antoine, Derridj Olivier, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Frejafond R., Wendling B., Kerzerho V. (2025). First long-term trajectory of an ocean sunfish (*Mola mola* L.) from the northwestern Mediterranean . *Journal Of Fish Biology* , 106(5), 1668-1672 . <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.15831> . <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00892/100432/>.
- Rouyer Tristan, Derridj Olivier (2025). Strict update of the French aerial abundance index for 2024 and electronic tagging data for the future health check and MSE review . *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper* , 82(4), 1-8 . <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/01003/111427/>.
- Rouyer Tristan, Derridj Olivier, Bal Guillaume (2025). French aerial abundance index for 2009-2023, accounting for the environmental effect on bluefin tuna availability in the Gulf of Lion . *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper* , 82(4), SCRS/2025/062 (10p.) . <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00974/108569/>.

IRD certifies the authenticity of the documents presented or published below:

- Fishery indicators of the purse seine tropical tuna fisheries: toward a blueprint for uniformization of fisheries descriptor. Pascual-Alayón, P.J., C. Lerebourg, A. Duparc, L. Floch, M. Depetris, S. Deniz, V. Rojo, M.L. Ramos, F. Abascal, J.C Báez, I. Casañas and V. Ramos (SCRS/2024/174).

EU-GREECE**SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information****A. Description of the EU-Greece fleet and fishing activities***Fishing fleet and targeted species*

The Greek fishing fleet targeting ICCAT-stocks is characterized by vessels with quite a variety in length, and landing sites dispersed in many different locations, depending on the seasonal and local abundance of the target species. The Greek fishing vessels exploit mainly the Aegean Sea (GSA22), the Eastern Ionian Sea (GSA20) and the Sea of Crete (GSA23), but may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the East Mediterranean Sea.

The E-BFT, the Med-SWO and the Med-ALB (large pelagic species) are the main target species, which are caught by means of drifting longlines and handlines. Small tuna-like species, mainly little tunny (LTA), frigate tuna (FRI) and bonito (BON), are mostly caught by purse-seiners.

The monitoring & control system is very demanding, due to the big number of landing sites, dispersed all along the extended Greek coastline, (for ref. year 2025, 260 designated ports for E-BFT, Med-SWO and various other species, according to the obligation of art. 22 of the EU Reg. 1967/2006).

In order to be allowed to engage in ICCAT large pelagic species fishing activities, the Greek fishing vessels must hold both, a valid operational fishing licence, and a specific fishing authorisation -for large pelagic species, issued for a given period/year. A separate (third) fishing authorization is also needed in case that the fishing vessel is intended to operate in international waters.

All the Greek fishing vessels that operate in the large pelagics fishery, holding a specific fishing authorization for BFT, SWO and ALB, are obligatorily equipped with ERS and VMS, independently of their LOA, and submit the data of fishing logbooks and landing declarations electronically.

According to the national legislation, no fishing licenses or authorizations are being issued for recreational fishing and/or sport fishing of large pelagic species.

For 2025, a total of 295 fishing vessels have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries, out of which, 277 vessels by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines, and 18 purse-seiners. More specifically, in 2025, 126 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for E-BFT, 275 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-SWO and 290 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-ALB, by drifting surface longlines and handlines. All of them operate only in the Mediterranean Sea, namely in the east part of the Mediterranean.

E-BFT

In 2025, 126 Greek fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for E-BFT. The BFT quota initially allocated to Greece for 2025 was 349,61 t, which was later adjusted to 350,95 tons and by the end of the year was finally adjusted to 499,95 t, after a swap of 149 t, made between Spain and Greece. The BFT fishery in Greece for 2025 has been conducted from 15 February to 06 June 2025. The above Greek BFT quota was distributed to 76 fishing vessels with LOA ≥ 12 m and to 50 small coastal fishing vessels with LOA < 12 m, all fishing with drifting longlines and handlines, whereas 2 t were kept for bycatch.

SWO

In 2025, 275 Greek fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-SWO. The SWO quota initially allocated to Greece for 2025 was 1036,02 t, which was later in the year adjusted to 1001,02 t, after a swap of 35 t, made between Croatia and Greece. The SWO fishery in Greece for 2025 has been conducted from 1st of April to 31st of December 2025. Out of the 1001,02 t of the adjusted Greek SWO quota, 991,02 t have been distributed to the 275 authorized fishing vessels, whereas 10 t were kept for bycatch.

ALB

In 2025, 290 Greek fishing vessels (including PS) have been authorized to fish for Med-ALB. The ALB quota allocated to Greece for 2025 was 399,12 tons, and the relevant fishing has been conducted in three periods:

- From 1 January to 28 February 2025
- From 1 April to 30 September 2025
- From 1 December to 31 December 2025

Catches

The total nominal catches of Greece in 2025, as declared in Task 2 for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, have reached **2.049,214 t**, out of which 17,5% represent the E-BFT catches, 9,7% represent the Med-SWO catches, 13,8% represent the Med-ALB catches and the remaining 59% represent the small-tunas caught by purse-seiners.

E-BFT

The BFT catches declared through ERS for 2025, after crosschecks and corrections, has reached 358,48 t. Out of this quantity, the 354,35 tons have been caught by 92 of the 126 authorized vessels, while 34 authorized vessels did not declare any catches. There are also catches declared by 47 not authorized vessels, which have reached 4,138 tons and are considered as by-catch. The percentage of the undersized fish (30kg & <115cm) has reached 0,33% of the total catches, as per the weight of fishes caught. The percentage of BFT catches to the total catches of the Greek fishing fleet in 2025 was 0,85%.

SWO

The total SWO catches for 2025, has reached 198,73 t, showing a marked decrease compared with the last 2 years (2024: 500,95 t & 2023: 444,05 t). This quantity has been caught by 147 of the 275 authorized vessels (53,45% of the vessels), that is, 128 authorized vessels did not declare any catches. The percentage of the undersized fish has reached 2,34% of the total catches, as per the weight of the fishes caught. The percentage of SWO catches to the total catches of the Greek fishing fleet in 2025 was 0,47%.

Med ALB

The total Med ALB catches for 2025, has reached 282,11 t, slightly increased comparing to the 2024 catch (255,53 tons). The basic characteristic of the ALB fishery in Greece remains the very small number of fishing vessels declaring catches (21% for 2025). Out of the 290 authorized vessels, only 62 vessels have declared ALB catches whereas 228 authorized vessels did not declare any catches. There are also catches declared by not authorized vessels, which amount to 0,57 tons and are considered as by-catch. The percentage of ALB catches to the total catches of the Greek fishing fleet in 2025 was 0,67%.

Finally, concerning the small-tunas, their total catches, coming from the purse-seiners, have reached the amount of 1.209,9 t, significantly more than the previous year (1.065,1 tons). Incidental catches of protected species associated with large-pelagic (ICCAT) fisheries have not been recorded.

B. Fishing effort

The total number of Greek fishing vessels that have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries, for 2025, has reached 295 vessels, out of which, 277 vessels fishing by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines, and 18 purse-seiners. They all operate only in the Mediterranean Sea, namely in the east part of the Mediterranean.

Due to the characteristics of the Greek extended coastline and the big number of landing sites, dispersed in many different locations, the fishing trips of the Greek vessels, usually, do not last more than 1 to 3 days. In 2025 the number of successive fishing days of the vessels targeting ICCAT stocks was estimated to be up to 4175 in total.

The successive fishing days for the E-BFT fishery in 2025 have reached up to 1536, while the estimated ones for the albacore and swordfish fisheries are 587 and 1874, respectively. The effort of the purse seiners targeting small tunas was 178 days.

Concerning the carrying capacity of the Greek fishing vessels that have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries in 2025, the said information is not available in our system and cannot be computed from other available vessel characteristics, such as size and gross tonnage.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Table 1. EU-Greece catches by fleet segment in 2025.

<i>Nb of Vessels</i>	
Purse seine	18
Long line*	277
Mid water trawl	0
Traps	0
Hand line	47
Trolling	0
Bait boat	0
Harpoons	0
Sport Fishing	n.a.
Other	0
Unclassified	n.a.
Total	342

Table 2. The EU-Greece catches (in t) for main ICCAT species in 2025.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SMALL</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>Total</i>
Greece	358,49	198,73	282,11	0	0	0	0	0	1209,9	0	0	2049,21

B. Research activities

Fisheries and biological data for large pelagic species in Greece are collected in accordance to the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF). Biological analysis includes reproduction and growth studies. Fisheries data in 2025 have been collected, in compliance with the current legislative provisions, by means of the eBCD and ERS systems and have covered all the large pelagic species fisheries. Apart from detailed fisheries data (i.e. catch composition by vessel on a daily basis), information on the size composition of E-BFT, Med-SWO and Med-ALB catches has been obtained from relevant measurements, taken both from landings and on-board commercial vessels.

Scientific observations on-board vessels targeting large pelagic species are foreseen in the frame of the EU DCF. Throughout the program, scientific observers monitored fishing operations of surface drifting longliners, with special emphasis given to those targeting Med-SWO. In 2025, the on-board scientific observers monitored 101 fishing trips (266 fishing days/operations in total), recording the captures of both, target and by-catch species. Very few incidental catches of sea turtles and protected shark species have been recorded.

Research activities included analysis of biological data for updating swordfish stock parameters. Specifically, biological samples (fin spines) were collected for subsequent analysis, aiming to define age-length keys and update the growth parameters of the species. Regarding scientific work in international organizations, scientists from the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR), have been involved in various research activities (sample collection, workshops, etc), accomplished in the framework of the ICCAT Swordfish Year Programme. Besides, they have participated in various ICCAT regular working groups (species groups and intersessional meetings) and have contributed to SCRS documents and report preparation. Additionally, a Greek scientist (Dr. G. TSERPES) is coordinating the Mediterranean Swordfish Group.

The Greek research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by the Hellenic Centre of Marine Research (HCMR).

List of relevant research activities and projects:

- ICCAT Domestic Observer Program for the Greek Large Pelagic Fisheries (special emphasis on the swordfish fisheries is given).
- ICCAT Swordfish Year Programme.

EU-IRELAND**SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information****A. Description of the EU-Ireland fleet and fishing activities***Fishing fleet and targeted species*

The Irish fishery for tunas and tuna like fishes is restricted to a commercial fishery for northern albacore tuna, north of latitude 5°N and a dedicated catch, conventional tag and release (CHART fishery) programme for the purposes of collecting data on ABFT in Irish coastal waters.

Albacore tuna

The Irish albacore tuna fishery is almost exclusively using mid-water pair trawls. The number of boats licensed was 30 in 2025, of which 23 vessels were active in the albacore fishery. A total catch of 4.355,53 t was taken from a total quota of 4.603,57 t over 174 trips (5.110 days at sea). In 2025, Irish vessels remained offshore of France and Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, for the full season and landed almost all of their catch in those countries. Size data were also collected from one port sample in France, one port sample in Spain and one port sample from a return trip landed in Ireland. A total of 61,91 t of broadbill swordfish, 25,83 t of Atlantic bluefin tuna, 0,308 t of Atlantic blue marlin and 0,51 t of Atlantic white marlin were reported as bycatch in the Irish northern albacore fishery. Broadbill swordfish bycatch represented 1,42% of the total catch of the fishery, while Atlantic bluefin tuna represented 0,59%, Atlantic blue marlin 0,007% and Atlantic white marlin 0,003% of the total catch in 2025.

Bluefin tuna

N.B. Ireland has no commercial allocated quota for bluefin tuna.

In 2018, ICCAT permitted countries in the North-East Atlantic without a Bluefin quota to authorise a limited number of sport vessels to target bluefin tuna with the purpose of “tag and release” without the need to allocate a country-specific quota. In 2019, Ireland initiated a conventional tagging programme to implement, co-ordinate and oversee “catch, tag and release” of ABFT by authorised angling charter skippers. In 2025, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issued Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin charter fishery. From the North West, West and South.

Since 2016, a Bluefin satellite tuna tagging program is ongoing in collaboration with ICCAT and Stanford University, USA (details below) in the north-western waters of Ireland.

Catches**Northern albacore Catches**

A total of 4.443,73 tonnes of albacore, Atlantic bluefin tuna, broadbill swordfish, Atlantic blue marlin and Atlantic white marlin were caught and landed by the Irish mid-water trawl fleet in 2025. The catch periods included Q1 (February and March), Q3 (July, August and September) and Q4 (October and November). The breakdown of this total catch is as follows:

All 4.355,53 tonnes of albacore were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling area AL31, within the ALB-N stock management unit (**Table 2**).

Bycatch

The entire fleet allowed to land BFT and SWO as bycatch is covered by VMS.

All 61,91 tonnes of broadbill swordfish were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling region BIL94B, within the SWO-N stock management unit.

All 25,83 tonnes of Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling area BF54, within the BFT-E stock management unit.

All 0,308 tonnes of Atlantic blue marlin were caught in the European EEZ, within the BUM-A stock management unit.

All 0,151 tonnes of Atlantic white marlin were caught in the European EEZ, within the WHM-A stock management unit. 30 vessels were licenced for the mid-water pair trawl fleet. 23 of these authorised vessels took part in the fishery in 2025 (**Table 1**).

Research fishery- Bluefin Tuna Chart

317 bluefin tuna were caught, tagged and released in the programme in 2025 by 22 vessels over 193 trips. 288 bluefin tuna were measured and tagged with ICCAT serial numbered floy tags to be released in area BF54, part of the BFT-E stock management unit.

B. Fishing effort

Northern Albacore

30 Mid-Water Pair Trawls were licensed for 2025, 23 vessels took part in the Northern Albacore fishery. A total of 174 trips were undertaken which equated to 5110 days at sea for this fleet targeting Northern Albacore in area AL31.

Bluefin tuna

22 sport fishing vessels were licensed in 2025 for the bluefin tuna CHART programme operated by Ireland in sampling area BF54. A total of 193 trips were undertaken by the fleet in 2025. As these are day vessels, the 193 trips represent 193 days of fishing effort.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery Statistics

Table 1. EU-Ireland fishing vessels by fleet segment.

<i>Nb of Vessels</i>	
Purse seine	n/a
Long line*	n/a
Mid water trawl	23
Traps	n/a
Hand line	n/a
Trolling	n/a
Bait boat	n/a
Harpoons	n/a
Sport Fishing	22
Other	n/a
Unclassified	
Total	50

Table 2. The EU-Ireland catches (in metric tons) for main ICCAT species in 2025.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SMALL</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ireland	25,83	61,91	4355,53				0,308	0,151				4443,729

B. Research activities

Ireland's research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

- Bluefin tuna CHART scientific fishery, an interagency programme lead by both the Marine Institute and Inland Fisheries Ireland with support from Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications.
- Bluefin tuna Telemetry programme lead by the Marine Institute

Bluefin tuna CHART (Catch, Tag and Release) fishery (interagency programme)

In 2025, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issued Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin charter fishery. 21 skippers returned from previous Tuna CHART years; one new skipper was approved for the programme along the north-west and south coast, respectively. Anglers were permitted to participate in the fishery as paying customers onboard vessels of authorised skippers. Authorised skippers were based in ports along the Northwest, West and South coasts.

A mandatory training course was developed by state agencies for participating skippers and took place online in mid-June 2025 via video. The new skipper was required to pass a short test on each module to pass the course and a live interactive on-line session with contributions from all collaborative partners in the programme was held subsequently to answer any queries which individual skippers may have had. The training course encompassed an introduction to ICCAT and bluefin tagging research, bluefin welfare, required angling gear and best practice, bluefin handling and tagging techniques, legislation, and data collection. This course was expanded in 2021 to include information on the regulations regarding angling near cetaceans.

Section 14 authorisations were limited to the open season only (1st July - 12th November 2025). A total of 193 bluefin targeted fishing trips were undertaken in 2025 and 288 Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged during the open season. An additional 29 tuna were lost after being brought alongside and measured but were not tagged. No other species were caught as bycatch. No mortalities occurred in the recreational fishery.

For the second consecutive year, no recaptures were reported of Atlantic bluefin tuna tagged and released under Tuna CHART. This follows the absence of recaptures in 2024 and marks a continued change from 2023, when two recaptures were recorded: one from Donegal Bay and one from the Kerry Coast. All fish tagged during the 2024 and 2025 seasons remain at liberty, and any potential recaptures will be documented in future reporting cycles should they arise.

Poor and unpredictable weather conditions were again a key factor influencing fishing effort across much of the 2025 season. Particularly in the South, adverse weather in September and October led to multiple cancellations of scheduled tuna angling trips as reported by skippers. In the Northwest, fishing effort was high overall.

As in previous years, skippers were supplied with standardised tagging kits including measuring boards, lip hooks and ICCAT-provided double-barbed tags. These tags have been used since 2020 and are considered more robust than the spaghetti tags trialled in the initial 2019 season. All vessels participating in the programme were required to carry a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) onboard for the duration of the open season. This system, provided by CLS, transmitted vessel positions in real time to both IFI and SFPFA, who monitored vessel activity throughout the season.

Data collection and reporting followed the established protocol. Skippers digitally submitted records of each angling trip using the Survey123 platform, either via ruggedised tablets or their own mobile devices. This was complemented by mandatory paper records collected at season's end. The reporting format aligns with ICCAT's conventional tagging data standards, allowing for straightforward collation and validation by IFI and MI. Data were quality-assured through routine feedback to skippers during the season and cross-referenced against paper records post-season.

IFI staff conducted three observer days with three skippers in Donegal Bay during 2025. Additional trips were cancelled due to Small Craft Warnings. Six Atlantic bluefin tuna were hooked and tagged across two trips, while one trip recorded no fish. Observers confirmed appropriate fish handling, tagging and recovery procedures, ensuring compliance with programme protocols and welfare guidelines.

Bluefin tuna telemetry research programme (Marine Institute)

Overview of progress on the collaborative Bluefin tuna research project in Ireland 2025.

Since October 2016, the Marine Institute in collaboration with ICCAT, Stanford University and Irish universities have been involved in a satellite/accelerometer tagging programme off County Donegal's coast, initially, but extending the tagging programme to the South coast in 2020. This programme aims at better understanding the spatial structure of the ABFT stock to provide direct inputs to ICCAT assessments to improve management.

Between the 22nd and 23rd of September 2025, the Marine Institute tagged a further six Atlantic bluefin tuna in Donegal Bay (N.W. Ireland) using pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs), while a further 12 individuals were measured for length and sampled for biological tissues.

All tagging was carried out under a project licence from the Irish Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) with licensed and trained personnel (HPRA project AE19121/P007). A Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) was obtained from ICCAT who also supplied ICCAT coded floy tags for identification of fish if recaptured at a later stage. The Irish Sea Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA) were notified of the programme and the identities of the participating vessels, skippers, and scientific personnel. A derogation for scientific research fishing for a specified area and period was obtained..

ICCAT's Electronic Tagging Record Table (TG03-EleTReRc_Ireland_BFT_2024) containing all the electronic tagging information for the 2024 tagging campaign will be submitted to DG MARE and ICCAT.

Since 2016, 160 fish have been tagged with electronic satellite tags, 10 with accelerometer tags, and 11 with acoustic tags. More fish are expected to be tagged in subsequent years under similar MoUs with ICCAT. Migration data from these tags will allow assessment of potential spatial stock delineation and segregation.

EU-ITALY

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Italy fleet and fishing activities

The Italian fishing fleet, involved in ICCAT fisheries, is characterized by a large number of active vessels operating in 7 GSAs (9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18 and 19) within the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The fleet is mainly targeting n°3 stocks within the ICCAT framework such as: Mediterranean Bluefin tuna (A-BFT), Mediterranean Swordfish (Med-SWO) and Mediterranean Albacore (Med-ALB). Some small tunas catches (i.a. LTA) can occur during the fishing season.

The Italian fleet uses a large variety of métiers: purse seine, longline, traps, harpoons, trawls, nets, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

In 2025, the Italian fleet authorized to operate in ICCAT fisheries, consisted of:

- As regards A-BFT as follow: 21 purse seiners, 40 long liners, 151 small scale coastal vessels, 18 feluche (HAR) and 2 traps;
- As regards Med-SWO as follow: 702 authorized fishing vessels manly operating with drifting longline (targeting swordfish, bluefin tuna and mediterranean albacore) and n° 18 vessel (feluche) operating with harpoon.
- As regards Med-ALB as follow: 430 authorized fishing vessels manly operating with longline targeting mediterranean albacore. Some catches have been reported from purse seiners and other minor fishing gears.

In line with the previous years, the available quota has been allocated by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

Implementing bluefin tuna sport fishing in Italy involves adhering to specific regulations and seasonal guidelines. The MASAF by means a ministerial decree assigns a fishing quota (22.665 Kg in 2025). The sport fishing season for bluefin tuna in Italy opens on 16 June and usually ends on 14 October, but if the quota ends early the sport fishing is possible do it only practices of catch and release until the end of year (31 December 2025). Sport fishing for bluefin tuna requires a specific license. These permits are issued by the relevant authority.

As regards BFT Farms, no Italian facility has been operative during 2025.

Bluefin tuna

During the BFT fishing season 2025, in accordance with the quota allocation, the most relevant quantity of Bluefin tuna was caught by purse seiners. Official catches of bluefin tuna, gathered by the Italian Administration, are reported in **Table 1**.

Table 1. EU-Italy – BFT catches per gear (t) in 2025.

GEAR	TONS	%
PS	3.981,145	75,08
LL	590,945	11,14
TRAP	233,326	4,40
SPOR	22,170	0,42
SMALL SCALE COASTAL VESSELS	289,961	5,47
UNCL	185,108	3,49
TOTAL	5.302,655	100,00

Swordfish and other tuna like species

Considering also other fishing activities carried out by different sectors, the total catch of Swordfish (SWO) was 2.046,711 tons and Albacore (ALB) was almost 1.198,256 tons.:

Table 2. EU-Italy – SWO catches per gear (t) in 2025.

<i>GEAR</i>	<i>TONS</i>	<i>%</i>
LL	2.046,711	100,00
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>2.046,711</i>	<i>100,00</i>

The Med-ALB quota allocated to Italy, according to the EU Reg. 515/2022, was 1.171,29 tons. An additional quota was transferred from Cyprus.

Table 3. EU-Italy – Med-ALB catches per gear (t) in 2025.

<i>GEAR</i>	<i>TONS</i>	<i>%</i>
LL	1.192,598	99,53
PS	5,658	0,47
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1.198,256</i>	<i>100,00</i>

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

The National Fisheries Data Collection Program provides for the collection and management of biological, environmental, technical and socio-economic data necessary for fisheries management purposes, in compliance with EU Regulation. The current EU legal framework for data collection and management, allows the Italian scientists to collect and thereafter to communicate all the requested data (i.e. landing data, length structure of the large pelagic populations, age, sex and maturity) to the competent office of the Italian Administration.

On the basis of the above framework, Italy settled up a National Program within the EMFAF program 2021/2027 - Specific Objectives 1.4 – Data Collection Activities for the collection of biological and economic data also related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission.

Main parameters collected under the “umbrella” of the aforementioned Program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito). The dataset has been submitted for Task 1 and Task 2 as requested by ICCAT.

Furthermore, during 2025, National Observer Program was carried out in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. This program has been implemented by Oceanis srl (Ercolano/Italy) within the framework of the DCF in terms of technical-administrative coordination and allocation of funds. The company has been involved as part of the Working Group led by CNR-IRBIM, and also in supporting the National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB) by collecting scientific information (biological samples and biometric data). Data has been duly reported and submitted in the form ST09-Observer Program.

Italy coordinates its national plan with that of the other Member States within the following Regional Coordination Groups: RCG MED & BS (coordination group for the Mediterranean and Black Sea), RCG LP (coordination group for large pelagics), RCG LDF (coordination group for fisheries in areas other than the Mediterranean).

Meetings and research activities:

- RCG-LP Meeting – Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic species” Larnaca, Cyprus 01-04 Giugno 2025.
- “RCG-LDF Meeting – Regional Coordination Group –on Long Distance Fisheries” Tallinn, Estonia 08-011 Luglio 2025.

EU-LITHUANIA

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Lithuania fleet and fishing activities

The Lithuanian fleet engaged in the fisheries of ICCAT species only by catch. In the CECAF area the target species are small pelagic or various species in the Baltic Sea. In 2025 Lithuania had a total of 43 vessels operated under ICCAT-regulated fisheries activities, consisted of:

- 2 pelagic freezer trawlers operated mainly off the coast of Mauritania, and
- 44 small-scale vessels (under 12 meters in length) operated in the coastal area of the Baltic Sea.

Pelagic freezer trawlers used pelagic trawl gear, mainly targeting small pelagic species, with occasional tuna-like by-catch. Small-scale fishing vessels in the Baltic Sea operated with passive gears: gillnets and traps, primarily targeting European smelt, freshwater bream, turbot, gobies and herring. The catch of garfish was by-catch and negligible in this fleet segment in 2025. The catch composition of the Pelagic freezer trawlers was dominated by small pelagic species (Atlantic mackerel, horse mackerel), with minor by-catch of tuna-like species observed in the Mauritanian fishing grounds. The small-scale fisheries are composed mostly of a variety of freshwater species, European smelt and gobies. The catches from small-scale fisheries account for less than one percent of all Lithuanian fleet catches in ICCAT areas.

Fishing fleet and targeted species

2 pelagic freezer trawlers fishing activities were conducted mainly off the coast of Mauritania within the ICCAT convention area, under applicable ICCAT rules, mainly targeting small pelagic species (Atlantic mackerel, horse mackerel). Fishing mainly carried out in FAO areas 34.3.1.1 and 34.1.3.2, vessels used pelagic trawl gear. The main ports of landing were Nouadhibou and Nouakchott. In CECAF areas, discards were neither observed by the observer nor reported in the logbooks. No sampling was conducted. 41 small-scale fishing vessels operated throughout the year targeting local pelagic and fresh water species resources, within national quotas where applicable and subject to ICCAT by-catch monitoring requirements.

Catches

Nominal catches are reported to ICCAT through the statistical correspondent in accordance with Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species statistics requirements. Preliminary results indicate compliance with established quota limits, with by-catch amounts in Mauritanian waters, as indicated in table ST02-T1NC:

- *Auxis rochei* (BLT): 1,039,940 kg
- *Sarda sarda* (BON): 820,680 kg

By-catch rates are generally low in both segments of the fleet. Measures including selective gear configurations, escape panels, and sorting grids are applied to reduce unwanted by-catch and release non-target species alive whenever possible. Garfish (GAR), which is relevant to ICCAT concerns, was caught as by-catch in the coastal area of the Baltic Sea. The catches of garfish are 26 372 kg. No discard reports were registered, and no sampling was conducted, as the species is not included in the Lithuanian data collection work plan.

Catch and effort data are collected in line with EU data collection regulations and submitted annually to the ICCAT Secretariat. Size-frequency data collection for BLT, BON, and GAR is neither required by EU regulations nor undertaken by Lithuania, given the low catch volumes and high sampling costs.

B. Fishing effort

The two pelagic trawlers reported the following fishing effort:

- *IEVA SIMONAITYTĖ*: 303 fishing days
- *SIMONAS DAUKANTAS*: 294 fishing days

The number of hauls and total landings will be finalized upon data validation. A total of 29 fishing trips were performed by the two pelagic trawlers.

In total, the small-scale fishing vessels conducted 4,231 fishing days in 2025. These vessels carried out a total of 2,279 fishing trips during the year.

No major changes were observed in the overall fishing patterns of the Lithuanian ICCAT fleet compared to previous years.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Lithuania implements data collection under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) to monitor tuna and tuna-like species, ensuring adequate coverage of catch, effort, and size data. Data sources include logbooks, landing declarations and port inspections.

To monitor the catches of large-scale vessel fisheries, a system is implemented where all catch data are cross-checked. Several data sources, such as electronic logbooks, sales notes, and copies of fishing logbooks, are completed in accordance with provisions set out in the explanations of Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreements. The coastal state, which issued the vessels with fishing licenses, appoints scientific observers on EU vessels. However, Lithuania has not obtained any observer reports from these coastal States.

The small-scale vessels complete national fishing logbooks, where detailed information on fishing effort and declared catches is recorded. For small-scale fisheries in the coastal areas of the Baltic Sea, sampling was conducted only for species not related to tuna or tuna-like species. The sampled species list was established based on Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2021/1167.

No significant issues in data collection systems were reported for 2025, and the gradual implementation of electronic reporting continues to improve data quality and timeliness.

B. Research activities

Lithuania does not run independent tuna research programs but contributes data to ICCAT stock assessments through EU-coordinated programs. There was no national observer program specific to tuna fisheries in 2025, but port inspections and observers deployed under Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreements contributed to the verification of data on retained and discarded catches. All required data were submitted to ICCAT in accordance with Commission requirements and are available for review by the SCRS.

EU-MALTA

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Malta fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

EU Malta targets three main ICCAT species, these being:

- Eastern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)
- Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)
- Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)

Till present, the EU Maltese fleet that are operating in the ICCAT Convention Area also catch other groups of ICCAT tuna like species managed by ICCAT in particular:

- Atlantic Bonito (*Sarda sarda*)
- Bullet Tuna (*Auxis rochei*)
- Little Tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)
- Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)

Summary of the 2025 catches for the main ICCAT species is being provided through **Table 2**. The composition of these 2025 catches compared to the previous year are also being presented in **Table 3** below. As highlighted in this table, no significant changes were reported between years 2024 and 2025 in Bluefin tuna catches made by EU-Malta and catches followed the slight increase in the allocated 2025 BFT TAC.

Atlantic bluefin tuna fleet segment – catches

In 2025, the overall Maltese Bluefin Tuna (BFT) allocated quota, including the unutilised amount carried over from 2024, together with the Maltese allocation from the Iceland-EU transfer amounts to 450.680 t. The 2025 bluefin tuna nominal catch values submitted to ICCAT for Bluefin Tuna are being summarised within **Table 4**.

Atlantic bluefin tuna fleet segment – fishing effort

The monthly catch and effort information from vessels targeting directly bluefin tuna by surface longlines, are being presented within **Table 5**. Bycatches from these bluefin tuna fishing operations are also being included. This data is being retrieved from positive fishing effort trips.

Fishing effort values for Bluefin Tuna when excluding the months 4, 8, 11, and 12 due to low catches and subsequent sampling are represented in **Table 6**.

BFT catch per fishing day was calculated as follows: BFT catch per month / Fishing days per month

The method used to calculate the CPUE index (Mean = 100) shown in **Table 6** was as follows: BFT catch per fishing day / average BFT catch per fishing day for the months sampled × 100.

This calculated CPUE index (Mean = 100) is a standardized value used to rescale each month's CPUE relative to the average CPUE of the included months, where 100 represents the mean. Thus, values above 100 indicate higher-than-average CPUE, while values below 100 indicate lower-than-average CPUE. This method was used for visualising month to month trends which are presented graphically in **Figure 1**. The BFT CPUE Index (Mean = 100) declined across the well-sampled months (months 5 – 7). Month 5 had the highest standardized CPUE index at '131.45', indicating above-average catch rates. CPUE then fell in Month 6 and again in Month 7, suggesting a downward trend in BFT catch rates over the sampled period.

The other CPUE index, namely BFT per 1000 hooks was calculated as follows: BFT catch per month / Number of hooks per month * 1000

This standardized BFT CPUE index, allowed months with different hook totals to be compared on a common effort basis. This method was also used to visualise month to month trends which are presented graphically in **Figure 2**. The BFT CPUE per 1,000 hooks shows relatively high BFT catch efficiency across the included months, with a peak in May at '390.37', followed by a decline in June to '337.17' and a partial recovery in July to '376.53'. This suggests that catch rates through this CPUE index decreased after May but remained substantial, with July indicating improved catch efficiency relative to June.

Atlantic bluefin tuna fleet segment – size sampling of the catches

Bluefin Tuna Landings from the Maltese longline fleet were sampled for size to provide a clear snapshot of catch at size composition. Summary of these samples are being provided through **Table 7**. Size frequency distribution plots for the catches sampled for size during the peak catching season (May – July) are also being presented graphically in **Figures 3 to 5**. The retained graphs for months (May – July) show that sampled bluefin tuna catches were mainly concentrated in mid to large size classes, with May peaking around '170–174 cm' and June shifting slightly smaller around '150–164 cm'. July had fewer samples but showed a broader spread, including fish around '120–124 cm' and larger bins above '200 cm'. Months 4, 8, 11, and 12 were removed because they were under-sampled due to low catches.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Bluefin Tuna Data Collection Systems

Introduction

Malta, as a Member State of the European Union (EU) and a Contracting Party to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), implements a robust statistical data collection and reporting system for Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) fisheries. These systems are aligned with the requirements set out in ICCAT Recommendations and with EU regulations.

Data collection systems

Malta employs a comprehensive fisheries monitoring framework coordinated by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA), covering catch, effort, and biological data (size/weight). The data collection systems cover fishing operations within Malta's Fisheries Management Zone as well as those on the high seas under Maltese flag authorization, with a particular focus on long line vessels targeting Bluefin Tuna and to the two authorised Maltese purse seine vessels.

a) Catch and effort data

Data on Bluefin Tuna catches and effort are retrieved from Logbooks, Logbook Electronic Reporting as well as landing inspections. Fisheries monitoring and collection of data on Bluefin Tuna catches also include deployment of Regional observers on board large vessels (purse seiners) as well as National Observer coverage on a minimum of 20% of authorized BFT long line vessels (over 15m LOA). The Fisheries Control Unit of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA) has a complement of staff that covers a 24/7 roster. This ensures that inspectors are available to monitor, collect data and always control all catches during the BFT fishing season through inspections at sea and at ports, and cross-verification of catch with e-BCD entries.

b) Size and biological data

Sampling Programmes: Under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF), Malta also implements scientific sampling of Bluefin Tuna, in addition to standard length and weight data collected by fisheries inspectors during landing inspections.

Farming Operations: Data on size and weight of fish transferred into farms are also recorded during caging operations, where video monitoring is conducted as required by ICCAT and EU regulations, and growth rates are tracked for harvest estimations.

c) Conclusion

Malta maintains a high standard of statistical data collection for Bluefin Tuna fisheries, meeting and often exceeding ICCAT and EU regulatory requirements. The system ensures near-complete coverage of catch, effort, and size data in both Malta's Fisheries and Management Zone and the high seas. Continued investment in electronic tools, observer programs, and scientific sampling further enhances the integrity and transparency of the Bluefin Tuna fishery management system.

Table 1. Allocation of Maltese 2025 BFT Quota.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Catch Rate*</i>	<i>Number of Vessels</i>	<i>Capacity (Tons)</i>
PS med. (24-40m)	49.8 t	1	204.342
PS small (≤ 24 m)	33.7 t	1	56.171
PS total		2	260.513
LL med. (24-40m)	5.7 t		
LL small (≤ 24 m) Category 1 Historical Vessels	5.0 t	9	55.401
LL small (≤ 24 m) Category 2 & 3 Vessels		193	109.647
LL total		202	165.048
Baitboat	19.8 t		
Handline	5.0 t		
Trawler	10.0 t		
By-Catch (Including Contingency)	N/A		21.619
Sport/Recreational	N/A		3.5
Total			25.119
Trap	130.0 t		
Total		204	450.680

Table 2. EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2025.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB-MED</i>
EU Malta	444.043	325.336	7.591

Table 3. EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2024-2025.

<i>Species</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>% Difference</i>
ALB-MED	44.56	7.591	- 82.96
BFT	428.126	444.043	+ 3.72
SWO	381.39	325.336	- 14.70

*% = Difference (2025-2024)/2024 x 100.

Table 4. EU Malta Catch (T) distributions for Bluefin Tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2025.

<i>Catch Data</i>		<i>Quantities Caught (Tons)</i>		<i>Catch Type</i>
<i>Catch Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>Landings (Dead - Round Weight)</i>	<i>Caged BFT (Alive - Estimated Round Weight)</i>	<i>Target / Bycatch</i>
Mediterranean	LL-surf	139.506		Target
Mediterranean	LL-surf	41.012		Bycatch
Mediterranean	PS		260.495	Target
Mediterranean	RR	3.029		Target

Table 5. EU Malta Catch (Kg) and effort distributions for fishing operations directly targeting Bluefin Tuna through surface longlines in 2025.

<i>Effort Data</i>					<i>Quantities Caught – Round Weight (Kg)</i>						
<i>Gear</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Days at Sea</i>	<i>No. of Hooks</i>	<i>No. of Fishing Trips</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>DOL</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>MSP</i>
LLBFT	4	21.7	12,010	9	945.81		1,409.819		9.9		21.1
	5	311.1	223,286	278	87,165.034	41.6	10,005.051	238	617.1	11.9	62.4
	6	336.1	192,440	237	64,884.792	215.1	16,160.7	159.5	1,248.7	10	126.3
	7	156.7	69,170	68	26,044.353	655.2	14,494.5	106	140.1	95.7	6.6
	8	0.6	1,000	1	187.58		75				
	11	1	1,300	2	663.31						
	12	2.8	900	3	628.28						
Total		830	500,106	598	180,519.159	911.9	42,145.07	503.5	2,015.8	117.6	216.4

Table 6. Calculated BFT CPUE values for months 5, 6 and 7.

<i>Effort Data</i>				<i>CPUE Indicators</i>		
<i>Month</i>	<i>BFT Catch (Kg)</i>	<i>Fishing Days</i>	<i>Number of Hooks</i>	<i>BFT per Fishing Day</i>	<i>BFT per 1,000 Hooks</i>	<i>CPUE Index (Mean = 100)</i>
5	87,165.0	311.1	223,286	280.18	390.37	131.45
6	64,884.8	336.1	192,440	193.05	337.17	90.57
7	26,044.4	156.7	69,170	166.21	376.53	77.98

Table 7. EU Malta monthly size-frequency summary by 5 cm for Bluefin Tuna landings from surface longlines in 2025. Size class category type is in Curved Fork Length (CFL).

<i>Monthly Size-Frequency Summary</i>								
<i>CFL bin (cm)</i>	<i>Month 4</i>	<i>Month 5</i>	<i>Month 6</i>	<i>Month 7</i>	<i>Month 8</i>	<i>Month 11</i>	<i>Month 12</i>	<i>Total sampled</i>
80-84	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
85-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-104	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
105-109	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
110-114	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
115-119	0	1	10	2	0	0	0	13
120-124	0	16	28	14	0	0	0	58
125-129	0	7	8	7	0	0	0	22
130-134	0	23	23	5	1	0	0	52
135-139	2	12	13	6	0	2	0	35
140-144	1	25	22	6	0	0	0	54
145-149	0	13	28	6	0	0	0	47
150-154	0	21	31	12	0	0	0	64
155-159	0	12	27	6	0	0	0	45
160-164	0	25	32	6	0	0	0	63
165-169	0	24	16	6	0	0	0	46
170-174	1	32	28	6	0	0	0	67
175-179	0	11	7	3	0	0	1	22
180-184	0	23	17	5	0	0	0	45
185-189	0	13	18	8	0	0	0	39
190-194	0	16	17	4	0	0	0	37
195-199	0	18	11	10	0	0	0	39
200-204	0	30	19	8	0	0	1	58
205-209	0	13	6	7	0	0	0	26
210-214	0	28	20	11	0	0	0	59
215-219	1	24	8	8	0	1	0	42
220-224	0	24	20	9	0	0	0	53
225-229	1	18	9	4	0	0	0	32
230-234	0	19	20	5	0	0	1	45
235-239	0	10	8	3	0	0	0	21
240-244	0	18	14	6	0	0	0	38
245-249	0	10	5	3	0	0	0	18
250-254	0	18	5	3	0	0	0	26
255-259	0	8	1	2	0	0	0	11
260-264	1	14	10	2	0	0	0	27
265-269	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	10
270-274	0	12	6	3	0	1	0	22
275-279	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
280-284	0	5	10	0	0	0	1	16
285-289	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
290-294	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
295-299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305-309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310-314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315-319	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	7	560	505	191	1	4	4	1,272

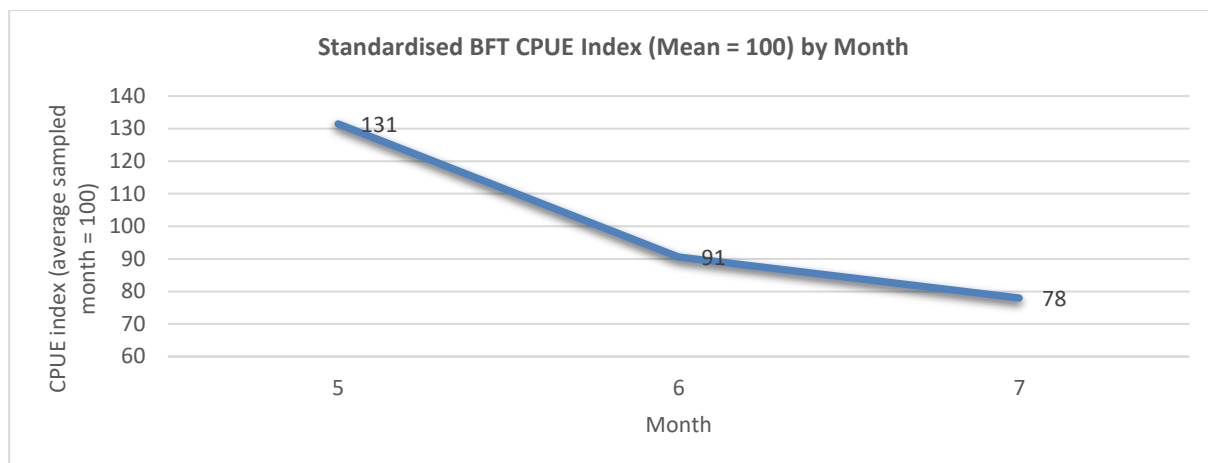


Figure 1. Standardised BFT CPUE Index (Mean = 100) by month.

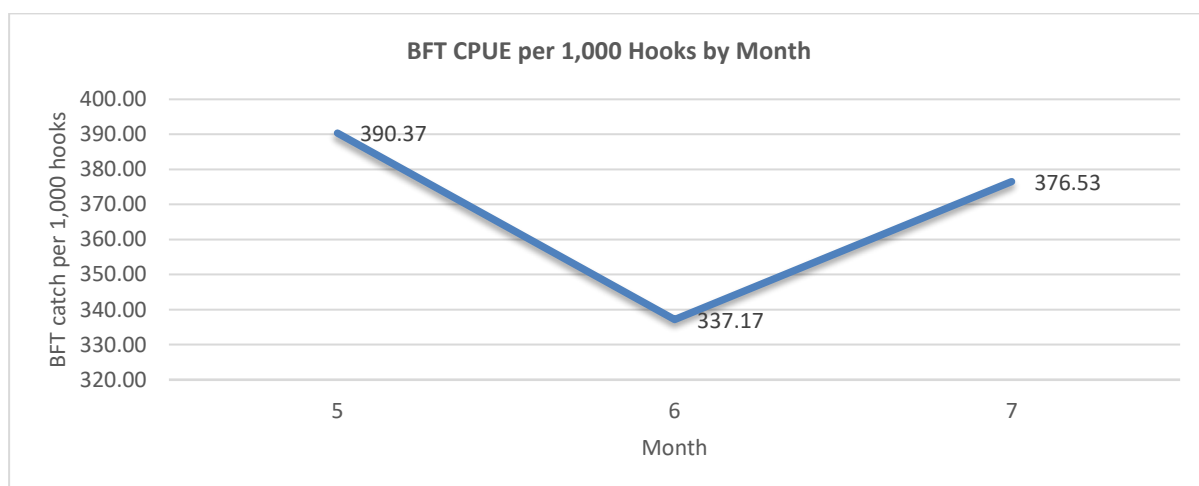


Figure 2. BFT CPUE per 1,000 hooks by month.

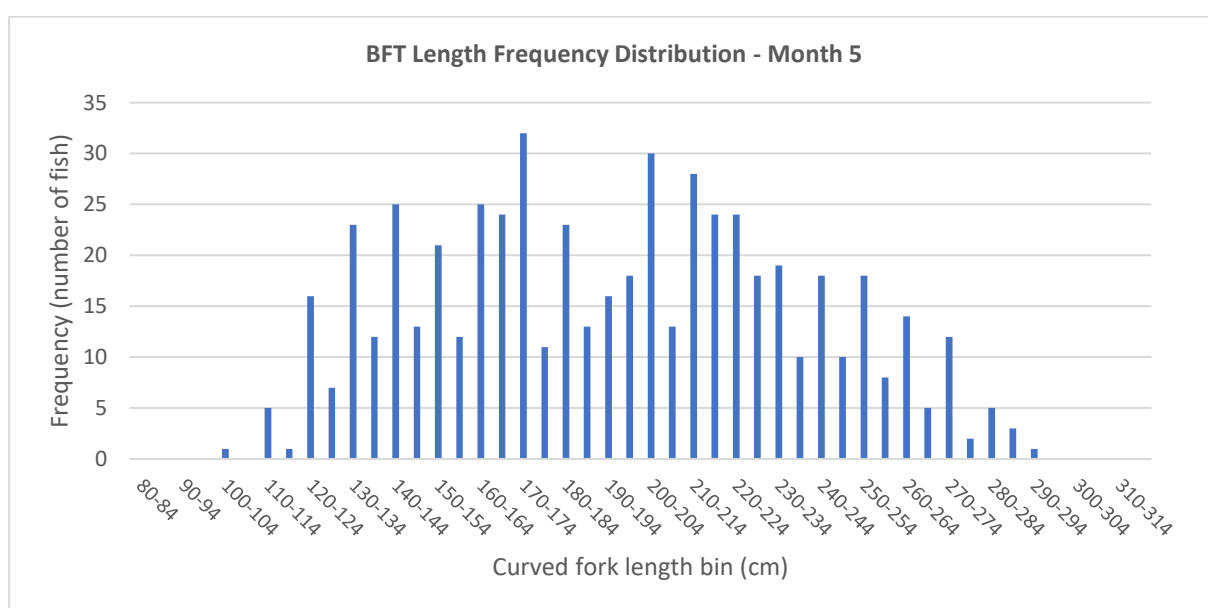


Figure 3. BFT length frequency distribution for Month 5 (May).

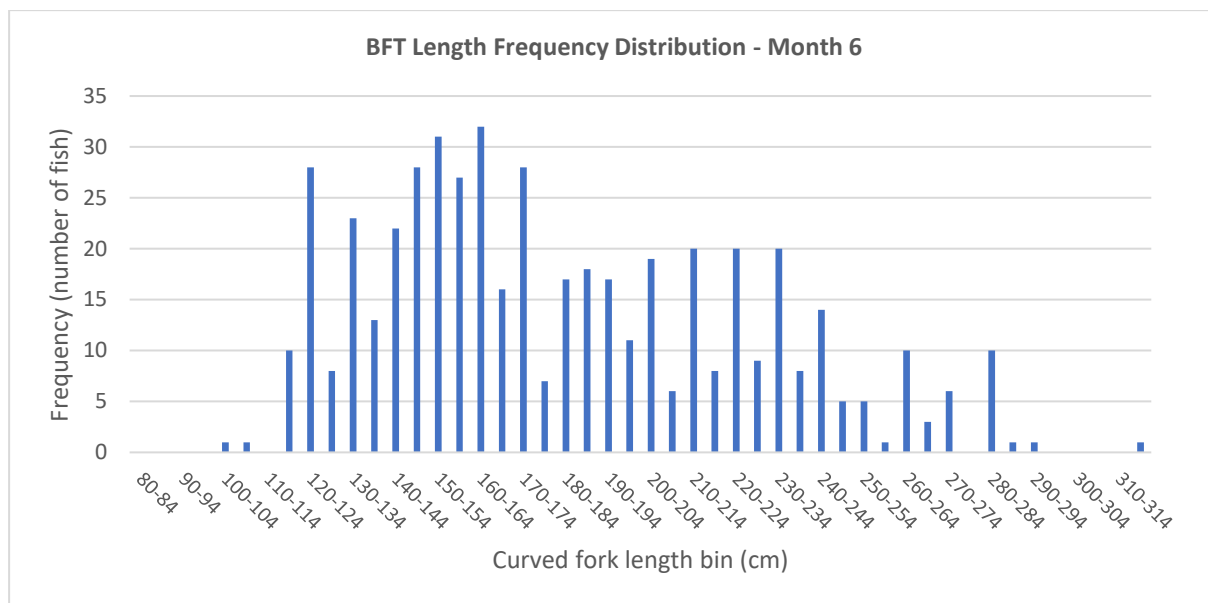


Figure 4. BFT length frequency distribution for Month 6 (June).

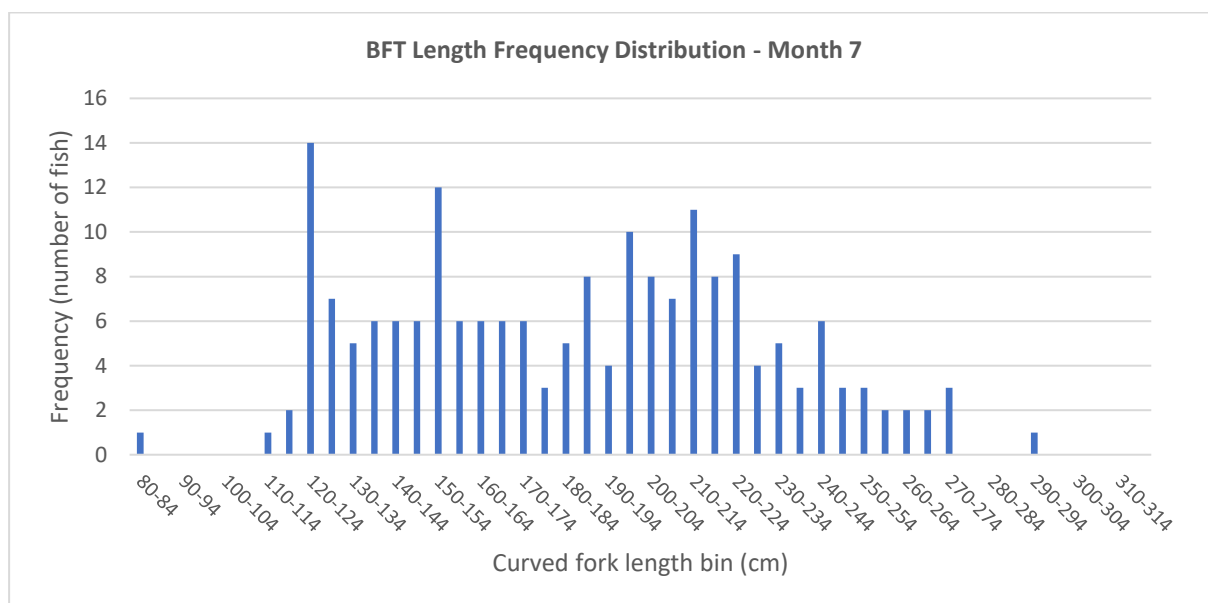


Figure5. BFT length frequency distribution for Month 7 (July).

EU-NETHERLANDS

The fishing vessels of the Netherlands are actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. However, they do not target the species that are regulated by ICCAT. The occasionally bycatch ICCAT species which mostly contains small tunas and teleosts. These species are mainly caught by the pelagic freezer trawlers in Mauritania. (See Appendix 1.1.). Additionally, the Dutch fleet consists of 1 carrier vessel. This vessel does not actively catch ICCAT species, but they might tranship them from other catching vessels. The fishing gears used by the Dutch fleet are mid-water otter trawls and trawls. Yearly the Netherlands is submitting the relevant information available by reporting the Task 1 and 2 data and other ICCAT reports.

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

A. *Description of the EU-Netherlands fleet and fishing activities*

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The Dutch main fleet (MFL) is segmented in two parts: MFL1 AND MFL2. MFL1 vessels target species with individual catch quota and MFL2 vessels target species with no individual catch quota (e.g. North Sea shrimps). Aquaculture (AQU) vessels harvest mussels and oysters. Carrier vessels do not catch fish themselves, but they receive fish on board which is transhipped from catching vessels. On 1 January 2025 there were 461 fishing vessels registered in MFL 1, 191 in MFL 2, 109 in AQU and 1 Carrier.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Apart from the legal requirement for Dutch vessels to use an electronic logbook, and record all their (by)catches, The Netherlands has no statistical data collection system implemented to monitor the tuna Fisheries,. This is because we do not actively fish on tuna species. In the Task 1 and 2 reports the data about the bycatch of species regulated by ICCAT are given. The statistical monitoring of trade in bigeye tuna, Swordfish and bluefin tuna is done by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Products Safety Authority (NVWA).

EU-PORTUGAL

EU-Portugal targets species managed by ICCAT, namely eastern bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, albacore, marlins and blue shark. These resources are mainly caught by surface longliners from the mainland and by pole and line vessels from the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira. The Portuguese fleet is not active in the Mediterranean.

Since 2019 is in place a directed fishery for E-BFT by bait boats from the outermost regions. In 2025 this sectorial quota involved 76 pole and line vessels. This fishery was implemented by application of subparagraph b) of paragraph 15 of the ICCAT Recommendation 24-05.

Longliners from the mainland and pole and line vessels from the Autonomous Regions target different species, hence there is no competition between these segments. On the one side, surface longliners are focused on swordfish and blue shark, taking also advantage, although opportunistic, of other species, such as the billfishes (blue marlin and white marlin) and bluefin tuna, caught as by-catch. On the other side, pole and line vessels from Azores and Madeira catch mainly bluefin tuna, a northern temperate tuna, and tropical tunas, while the bulk of their catches is bigeye and skipjack.

Another northern temperate tuna, northern albacore, is also targeted by pole and line vessels. Due to the intermittency of the occurrence of the stock of bigeye in the national EEZ, albacore has been an important species to maintain the economic viability of the fishery, assuming also an important role from a more social perspective. The number of vessels operating in the fishery is stable and substantial changes are not foreseen.

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Portugal fleet and fishing activities

This section provides a brief description of EU-PT fishing fleet and information on the data submitted, specifically data on catches, effort, size-frequency, biological sampling and tagging data, for the year 2025. It also briefly describes trends in tuna fisheries during the previous year and, separately, provide a more detailed description of our artisanal fleet in the Autonomous Regions, given the socio-economic importance of this activity for the Azores and Madeira.

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The national fishing fleet consist of the fleets of the mainland and the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira, with the respective fisheries developing according to the areas of operation and the gear allocated.

On 31 December 2025, the Portuguese fishing fleet consisted of 6.780 vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 83.495 GT and a total propulsion power of 341.206 kW, distributed across the mainland (MFL), the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) and the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM). The fleets of the outermost regions represent 15.9 per cent of the total number of national vessels (682 registered in the RAA and 397 in RAM) whose gross tonnage (GT) accounts for 15% of the national total (RAA with 8.994 GT and RAM with 3.567 GT) and 19,1% of the propulsion power (50.331 kW in the RAA and 15.006 kW in the RAM).

During 2025, 3,501 vessels were licensed (70.266 GT and 271.346 kW), of which 494 are vessels registered in the RAA fleet (6.830 GT and 37.732 kW) and 95 in the RAM fleet (1.992 GT and 10.286 kW).

The national fleet is characterised by a predominance of small-scale fishing vessels, with around 90% of registered vessels having an overall length of less than 12 metres and a low gross tonnage, which together represents only around 14.2% of the national total. The average age of the registered fleet is around 38.3 years and, in terms of the active fleet, around 28.1 years.

The Portuguese fishing fleet with a length overall (LOA) of 12 metres or more consists exclusively of surface longliners; Portugal has no purse seiners or fish aggregating devices (FADs).

On the mainland, Portugal only has fishing activity towards swordfish, and exclusively using surface longliners, although many other fish stocks are caught as by-catch by longliners during swordfish fishing.

Swordfish catches by our mainland longliners vessels takes place mainly in the Portuguese Waters, corresponding, to subdivision 27.9, in the classification of Major Fishing Areas of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO), and to a lesser extent in the international waters of the FAO areas 34, 41 and 47.

To address certain by-catch issues arising during this fishery, Portugal has national legislation in place, namely Ordinance No. 263/2020 of 10 November, which stipulates that 15 per cent of the national quota for Atlantic bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and Northern albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) is allocated to longliners registered on the mainland, in order to prevent possible incidental catches of these tuna. To this end, an order is issued by the Director-General of the DGRM, limiting by-catches of tropical tunas by fishing vessels with a length overall (LOA) of 20 metres or more to a maximum of 5 per cent per fishing trip, thereby complying with the provisions of paragraph 55 of Recommendation 24-01.

Regarding the management model for surface longline swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, Portugal has national legislation in place, Ordinance No. 237/2022 of 14 September, which establishes the criteria and conditions for licensing fishing vessels and the way in which the swordfish quota is distributed in relation to the North Atlantic and South Atlantic stocks, and Ordinance No 898/2004 of 22 July, which sets out the allocation of the quota amongst vessels landing this species that are registered in mainland ports, in the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Madeira) and in the Autonomous Region of the Azores (Azores).

The swordfish quota allocated annually to Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean, north of 5°N, is distributed amongst all national vessels, based on their port of registration, in accordance with Ordinance 898/2004, with the following allocation key:

- Vessels registered in mainland ports: 66,1%;
- Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of the Azores: 31%; and
- Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of Madeira: 2,9%.

The swordfish quota to the mainland longliners is allocated by vessel, in accordance with the allocation key set out in Annex of the Ordinance 237/2022. The quota allocated to the Azores and Madeira is not allocated by vessel.

Vessels registered in mainland ports that are not listed in the annex to the aforementioned Ordinance, but have a licence to operate with a surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N, may only catch swordfish as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity of this species allowed on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch kept on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.

The Portuguese swordfish quota for the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N, accordingly with Ordinance 237/2022, shall be allocated, as follows:

- 81,2% to vessels licensed for directed fishing for swordfish, to be allocated in accordance with the allocation key set out in the annex of this Ordinance; and
- 18,8% to cover by-catches, provided they hold a surface longline licence in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5° N and are registered in mainland ports. Provided these conditions are met, they may catch swordfish in the South Atlantic as by-catch, with the maximum authorised quantity on board being 5 per cent of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that amount.

With regard to all other ICCAT stocks, Portugal does not have a targeted fishing quota for mainland longliners, but it does have management measures in place.

Portugal does not have tag and release fishing for BFT. The sports vessels that catch BFT deduct what they catch from a quota of 0,5 tonnes, as identified in our Fishing Plan. Portugal complemented the minimum sizes established in European legislation with national legislation, through Ordinance n.º 255/2022, of 26 October, because minimum sizes to be biologically meaningful must allow individuals to reach the size at which they reproduce, but they must also consider the selectivity of the gear. The DGRM also publishes on its website (<https://www.dgrm.pt/en/peixes>) the minimum conservation reference size (30 kg or 115 cm, except for specimens caught by artisanal vessels (baitboats), in this case 8 kg or 75 cm.)

Regarding tropical tuna and other tunas, Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020 of 10 November, which establishes the quota distribution key for the Atlantic bigeye tuna stock (*Thunnus obesus*) and Northern albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*). 15% of the national quota is allocated to longliners registered on the mainland to safeguard against possible accidental catches of these tunas, that may happen, during swordfish fishery. 85% of the quota are allocated to artisanal vessels of Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira.

In 2025, the total amount of tropical tuna caught as by-catch was 20,339 tonnes out of a total of 3.053,93 tonnes. This catch represented 0,7 per cent of bigeye tuna catches. This data confirms that bigeye tuna catches by the mainland fleet when fishing for swordfish is purely incidental. The fleet of the Autonomous Regions consumes almost the entire quota, which is insufficient for this artisanal fleet.

- Autonomous Regions fishing fleet

The fishing fleet from the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) and the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM), represent 15,9 per cent of the total number of national vessels. During 2025, 494 vessels were licensed from the RAA fleet and 95 from RAM. These licensed fleet is characterised by a prevalence of small-scale fishing vessels, with an overall length of less than 12 metres, and constituted of coastal vessels, using selective gear that does not deplete fish stocks, contributing to sustainable and responsible fishing.

These artisanal fishing in the Azores and Madeira is part of the regional identity and provides thousands of jobs. It is inseparable from the social, economic and cultural realities of our islands. The pole-and-line fishery in the Azores and Madeira is carried out by small boats and is the only way of exploiting the tuna species that occur in the archipelago. The target of this fishery is a temperate tuna, bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) and tropical tuna, in particular bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). It should be noted that, in the case of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches are particularly significant, being in most years the most representative species in this group of fish in terms of landings and economic value.

- Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA)

The fishing fleet of the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) is dominated by vessels that fish using pole and line (86% of the region's total active fleet), within the boundaries of the Azores sub-area of the Portuguese Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), Sub-area 10 of FAO Fishing Areas. In 2025, landings by the RAA fleet were clearly dominated by tuna, which accounted for around 60% of total landings by weight.

- Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM)

The fishing fleet registered in the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM) operates mainly in sub-area 34.1.2 of the Madeira EEZ, although some vessels operate at certain times of the year in the waters of the Azores and the Canary Islands under Reciprocity Agreements, and in international waters within the CECAF region, using mainly longlines and hooks (HOK). The most common species are tuna, black scabbardfish and various demersal species, which are also the most economically significant in the Autonomous Region.

- Total Catches of targeted species

Below we provide information on our main fish stocks, including data on quotas, catches and national legislation, where applicable. For a clearer overview, we present the catches by individual stock, but to give a comprehensive picture we have included a summary table showing the catches for all stocks.

<i>Portugal Stocks</i>	<i>Initial quota (t)</i>	<i>Adapted quota (t)</i>	<i>Catches (t)</i>	<i>Balance (t)</i>	<i>Quota uptake (%)</i>
N-SWO	1108.200	1511.610	1431.520	+ 80.090	94.70
S-SWO	298.120	296.560	254.974	+ 41.586	85.98
BET	2856.450	3053.930	3040.706	+ 13.224	99.57 *
N-ALB	2452.650	3198.540	24.581	+ 3173.959	0.77
S-ALB	608.930	761.150	5.637	+ 755.513	0.74
E-BFT	637.880	650.830	564.223	+ 86.607	86.69
BUM	46.210	46.210	32.316	+ 13.894	69.93
WHM	19.500	19.500	0.706	+ 18.794	3.62
N-BSH	4024.820	4024.820	3037.514	+ 987.306	75.47
S-BSH	4906.730	4906.730	5304.645	- 397.915	108.11

* Fishing stop 07/08/2025

Swordfish (SWO)

Portugal has national legislation:

- Ordinance n.º 898/2004 of 22 July, establishes the allocation of the quota amongst vessels landing this species, registered in the Ports of the Mainland, the Autonomous Region of the Azores (Azores) and the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Madeira);
- Ordinance n.º 237/2022 of 14 September, which sets out the management framework for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) using surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean, setting out the criteria and conditions for licensing fishing vessels and the way in which the swordfish quota is allocated to the North and South Atlantic stocks.
- Furthermore, paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Ordinance n.º 237/2022 of 14 September, stipulates that, by order of the Director-General of the Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services (DGRM), the quotas of vessels that have not been licensed for fishing by 31 March of each year shall be allocated in equal quantities amongst licensed vessels.
- For the year 2025, the adjusted individual quotas for each vessel authorised to fish for northern and southern swordfish were published in Director-General's Order N.º 21/DG/2025.

North Swordfish (N-SWO)

The Portuguese share quota of north of 5°N, excluding Mediterranean, of swordfish is 15.04% of the EU quota. Accordingly with Ordinance 898/2004, the swordfish quota allocated annually to Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean, north of 5°N, is distributed among all national vessels, depending on the port of registration, with the following distribution key:

- Vessels registered in mainland ports: 66,1%;
- Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of the Azores: 31%;
- Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of Madeira: 2,9%.

The Ordinance n.º 237/2022 of 14 September, defines the management model for surface longline swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, establishing the criteria and conditions for licensing fishing vessels and the way in which the swordfish quota is distributed in relation to the North and South Atlantic stocks.

The quota allocated to the Azores and Madeira is not allocated on a per-vessel basis. The largest percentage of this directed fishing quota is allocated to longliners based on the mainland and is allocated by vessel, in accordance with the allocation key set out in the annex to Ordinance N.º 237/2022 complemented by the Annex to the Director-General's Order N.º 21/DG/2025.

For 2025, the quota allocated to Portugal for swordfish catches in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N has been distributed among 28 vessels, as set out in the aforementioned Order.

Vessels registered in mainland ports that are not listed in the annex of the aforementioned Order, but have a licence to operate with a surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N, may only catch swordfish as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity of this species allowed on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch kept on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.

Any slightly decreased of this stock poses serious concerns for the Portuguese longline fleet, as it remains clear that the current quota level is not sufficient for the needs of this segment, although during the year swaps are made with other Member States, through which Portugal received swordfish in exchange of other stocks, in accordance with Article 16(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.

To balance the insufficient swordfish quota, we need to fish other species with economic interest to the PT industry, to make this fishery economically and socially viable.

Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) is currently supporting PT's surface longline segment, and we anticipate that its importance as a fishing resource will leverage in the coming years. It is also worth to mention that PT fully utilises its N-SWO quota and is therefore more exposed to possible fluctuations in TACs.

In terms of fishing effort, we foresee no relevant changes to the current situation. Portuguese Administration will continue to swap fishing possibilities with other MS, namely with Spain, in order to obtain additional fishing opportunities for this very important stock for our fishing fleet.

N-SWO				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
1108,200	1511,610	1431,520	+ 80,090	94,70

South Swordfish (S-SWO)

The Portuguese share quota of south of 5°N of swordfish is 6.18% of the EU quota.

Accordingly with Ordinance 237/2022, the Portuguese swordfish quota for the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N shall be allocated, 81,2 % to vessels licensed to fish for swordfish, distributed, per vessel, in accordance with the distribution key set out in Annex of the Ordinance and 18,8% for use in by-catches.

For 2025, the Portuguese quota for swordfish catches in the Atlantic Ocean south of 5°N has been distributed, among 6 vessels, as set out in the aforementioned Ordinance complemented by the Annex to the Director-General's Order N.º 21/DG/2025.

Longliners who may catch swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean, as a by-catch, and as established in national legislation (Ordinance 237/2022) must have a surface longline licence in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N and be registered in continental ports. Once these conditions have been met, they can catch swordfish in the South Atlantic as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity authorised on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.

S-SWO				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
298,120	296,560	254,974	+ 41,586	85,98

Tropical Tunas (TRO)

Tropical tuna legislation in Portugal is essentially based on European Union (EU) legislation and on national legislation that transposes and adapts it, however, our Autonomous Regions have specific legislation for these tunas, particularly for bigeye tuna, the only one of these species for which quotas are allocated.

The main objective is to ensure the conservation and sustainable exploitation of these fish, with a focus on species such as bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna and yellowfin tuna.

Bigeye Tuna (BET)

Portugal has an allocation key of 21,04% of the EU quota. This quota is caught mainly by pole-and-line vessels and the artisanal fleet of the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira. This fleet is very large. In 2024, we had 589 vessels targeting tropical tuna. Of this total, 553 were baitboats and 36 were longliners using pole-and-line gear.

This is a crucial stock for this segment of the fleet and the possible decrease in the bigeye TAC or its minimal increase raises concern and apprehension given the negative socio-economic impacts in both regions, which are highly dependent on this stock and have no plausible alternatives to this species.

Therefore, as Portugal has already requested in recent years, we believe that positive discrimination should be proposed for this segment of fishing, in order to promote sustainable fishing methods, as is the case here, and to protect small-scale artisanal fishing.

Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020, of 10 November, which establishes the distribution key for the quota for the Atlantic bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) stock among the fleet registered on the mainland and the fleet registered in the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira, which distributed among all national vessels, according to their port of registration, the PT bigeye quota, with the following distribution key:

- For vessels registered in mainland ports, 15 % of the total quota;
- For vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira, 85 % of the total quota.

We also have regional legislation. Ordinance n.º 20/2024 of 26 April, in its current wording, defines restrictions on fishing for bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Autonomous Region of the Azores. Ordinance n.º 230/2023, of 4 April, determines the minimum size and restrictions on fishing for bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Autonomous Region of Madeira.

Until no changes on the quota for this stock, the Portuguese administration will continue to promote swaps with other MS to obtain additional fishing possibilities for this stock whenever necessary, bearing in mind the small quota we have, which does not safeguard the occurrence of this stock in Portuguese waters.

One of our concerns is the massive use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, which may prevent the juveniles of following their regular course.

Another of our current concerns is the low utilisation of the EU bigeye quota, although every year Portugal closes its quota between May and September, either exceeding its quota or miraculously getting close to 100%.

<i>BET</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
2856.450	3053.930	3040.706	+ 13.224	99.57 *

* Fishing stop 07/08/2025

Albacore (ALB)

Portugal has national legislation on albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) aimed at the sustainable management of albacore tuna populations and the protection of other marine species.

Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020 of 10 November, which establishes the quota distribution key for the Northern albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*). 15% of the national quota is allocated to longliners registered on the mainland to safeguard against possible accidental catches of these tunas, which happen rarely, during swordfish fishery. 85% of its N-ALB quota is allocated to artisanal vessels of Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira.

Additionally, Ordinance n.º 108/2021 of 30 September, of the Autonomous Region of the Azores, regulates catch and landing limits for Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*).

The important part of the Ordinance reads as follows:

1 - The catching, keeping on board, transshipment and landing of specimens of albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) is limited in the warehouses of the islands of Pico, Terceira, São Miguel and Santa Maria to compliance with the following limits, per day:

- a) For vessels with a length overall (LOA) of 20 metres or more, up to 10 (ten) tonnes;
- b) For vessels with a LOA of 14 metres or more but less than 20 metres, up to 8 (eight) tonnes;
- c) For vessels with a LOA of 9 metres or more but less than 14 metres, up to 4 (four) tonnes;
- d) For vessels with a LOA of less than 9 metres, up to 1 (one) tonne.

2 - A tolerance of 5 per cent by weight shall apply to the limits on quantities landed as set out in the preceding paragraphs.

North Albacore (N-ALB)

Portugal has an allocation key of 6,80% of the EU quota. The vessels that catch this stock are the same vessels targeting tropical tunas.

Due to the need to obtain BET and N-SWO for the Portuguese fleet, N-ALB has become an important currency in the swapping process. However, the presence of this stock in our waters is not consistent and, over the last three years—2023, 2024 and 2025—the stock has made almost no appearance, meaning it is not a reliable option.

<i>N-ALB</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
2452.650	3198.540	24.581	+ 3173.959	0.77

South Albacore (S-ALB)

Portugal holds 34,50% of the EU quota. This southern component is only catch by the surface longliners operating in the southern hemisphere which are around six vessels.

This stock, as mentioned above, is not regular in our waters, so catches are very low.

<i>S-ALB</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
608.930	761.150	5.637	+ 755.513	0.74

East Bluefin Tuna (E-BFT)

Portugal has an allocation key of 2,97% of the EU quota. The bulk of this quota was allocated to the traps. Portugal only has directed fishery, by artisanal/baitboats, in the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira, 38 vessels each, within the terms and conditions stated in the E-BFT PT fishing and capacity plans. All other fishing segments are allowed to catch this species as by-catch within the limits established for accidental catches.

This fishery for PT is foreseen in Recommendation 24-05, subparagraph b) of paragraph 15 and is limited to bait boats under a sectorial quota. Vessels from Azores and Madeira will observe the minimum size established by subparagraph a) of paragraph 34 by derogation from paragraph 33 of Recommendation 24-05. Hence all bait boats authorized under the sectorial quota shall observe a minimum size of 8kg or 75cm fork length. All other situations, namely the by-catch originated by the longliners, shall observe a minimum size of 30kg or 115cm fork length, in accordance with the EU Law – Regulation 2016/1627.

The legislation for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) fishing in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean is complex and is based on European regulations, such as Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, which establishes a multi-annual management plan. This plan includes technical measures, such as closed seasons, minimum catch sizes and restrictions on certain areas.

In Portugal, Ordinance n.º 219/2023, of 19 July sets out the regime for the exercise of line fishing. Article 5 of this Ordinance provides for the possibility of establishing other restrictions, for the management of tuna and similar resources or for the control of fishing activities, which have been adopted within the framework of ICCAT, or which form part of fisheries plans. To this end, the Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services (DGRM) publishes, every year, an Order signed by the Director-General of the DGRM, setting out additional management measures.

In 2025, Order No. 9/DG/2025 set out these measures, namely the allocation of the national bluefin tuna quota across the various fishing segments, traps, artisanal vessels with a port of reference in the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores authorised to carry out directed fishing, other vessels permitted to fish bluefin tuna as a by-catch, and recreational and sports fishing.

It also sets out the maximum number of vessels to be authorised for recreational and sports fishing on the mainland and the by-catches rules applicable to the fleet registered on the mainland.

These bycatch rules, for the mainland vessels, when targeting swordfish, are as follows:

- For longliners, up to a maximum of 5 specimens of the total ICCAT species retained on board per fishing trip, provided that this does not exceed 10% by weight of the total catch retained on board at the time of landing, excluding the heaviest specimen;
- For other vessels, except for those licensed for gillnets (which may not catch any specimens), 1 specimen per fishing trip.

<i>E-BFT</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
637,880	650,830	564,223	+ 86,607	86,69

Regarding recreational and sports fisheries, which is a leisure activity whose practice motivates the taste for contact with nature and can contribute to the promotion of ecological awareness of citizens, raising their awareness of the need for the conservation, management and sustainable use of natural marine resources, we have National Regulation, Decree-Law 101/2013, of 25th July, and Ordinance 14/2014, of 23rd January. This Decree-Law, which amends and republishes Decree-Law n.º 246/2000, outlining the legal framework for recreational fishing, and Ordinance n.º 14/2014 of 23 January, which establishes the regime for the exercise of recreational fishing and the amount of license fees, defines that these BFT catches are only admitted by vessels duly registered for this purpose. An annual permit is required, and the operator is obliged to provide mandatory information on the number, weight and length. All BFT caught alive shall be promptly released or, if maintained on board and landed, shall be presented whole and eviscerated. It is prohibited to sell fish originated from recreational and sportive fisheries. Once exhausted the national sub-quota it is no longer possible to catch BFT. Due to the small quantity of quota made available for this fishery, the administration has granted for 2025 ten annual authorisations.

Additionally, in Autonomous Region of Madeira, fishing tournaments must adhere to strict regulations, including catch-and-release practices for migratory species, to minimize environmental impact. Licenses are required, and non-compliance can result in penalties. Bluefin tuna and blue marlin fishing have specific rules, including size limits and mandatory reporting. Since 2016, Madeira has been part of a pilot project under Portugal's Data Collection Program to enhance data gathering on sport fishing activities.

In Portugal, managing sport and recreational fisheries involves a multi-pronged approach including licensing, fishing restrictions, and monitoring. These measures ensure the sustainability of fish populations while allowing recreational fishing.

Marlins (BIL)

Portugal has national legislation on billfish, for recreational fishing and sport fishing, Ordinance n.º 14/2014 of 23 January (as amended), which regulates such fishing, defining limits for the capture of marlin, including the retention and landing of specimens.

More detailed information regarding BIL fisheries has been transmitted under the forwarded PT BIL Check sheet.

Blue Marlin (BUM)

Portugal holds 11,50% of the EU's quota of blue marlin. BUM are not targeted and catches result from by-catch. Due to the continued decrease level of fishing possibilities available to national longliners, these opportunistic catches are an important add-on that contributes to bring the longline fishery social and economically viable.

<i>BUM</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
46,210	46,210	32,316	+ 13,894	69,93

White Marlin (WHM)

Portugal holds 39,00% of the EU's quota of white marlin. WHM are not targeted and catches result from by-catch.

<i>WHM</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
19,500	19,500	+ 18,792	+ 18,792	+ 18,792

Blue Shark (BSH)

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Therefore, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

More detailed information regarding shark fisheries has been transmitted under the forwarded PT Shark Check sheet.

North Blue Shark (N-BSH)

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Therefore, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

<i>N-BSH</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
4024,820	4024,820	3037,514	+ 987,306	75,47

South Blue Shark (S-BSH) North

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Therefore, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

<i>B-BSH</i>				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
4906,730	4906,730	5304,645	- 397,915	108,11

Shortfin Mako Shark (SMA)

The shortfin mako shark is not a target species, although incidental catches tend to occur, but since 2022 and 2023, the Portuguese administration has banned the capture of this north and south shark, respectively. These fisheries will only be reopened when there are indications that the stocks have recovered and always after ICCAT decision.

More detailed information regarding shark fisheries has been transmitted under the forwarded PT Shark Check sheet.

North Shortfin Mako Shark (N-SMA)

Following the 2021 ICCAT annual meeting, a recovery programme was agreed for the North Atlantic shortfin mako shark due to overfishing of this stock. As a result, all fishing fleets operating in the North Atlantic were prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping and landing, all or part, shortfin mako shark, even if caught together with other ICCAT species. Portuguese administration, considering the state of the stock, prohibited the capture of shortfin mako shark, starting in 2022 and for the following years.

South Shortfin Mako Shark (S-SMA)

Regarding the Southern stock, and as agreed at the 2022 ICCAT annual meeting, a fisheries management plan has also been implemented to try to counteract overfishing of this stock. For this reason, all fishing fleets operating in the South Atlantic are also prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping and landing, all or part, shortfin mako shark from the Southern stock, even if caught together with other ICCAT species. Portuguese administration informed the sector at the end of 2022 that it would take the same measure for this stock as for the northern stock, starting in 2023 and for the following years.

Recreational fishing

Recreational fishing is a leisure activity whose practice motivates the taste for contact with nature, and can contribute to the promotion of ecological awareness of citizens, raising their awareness of the need for the conservation, management and sustainable use of natural marine resources

In Portugal, managing sport and recreational fisheries involves a multi-pronged approach including licensing, fishing restrictions, and monitoring. These measures ensure the sustainability of fish populations while allowing recreational fishing.

In Portugal, this fishery is managed by Decree-Law n.º 101/2013 of 25 July, which amends and republishes Decree-Law n.º 246/2000, outlining the legal framework for recreational fishing, and Ordinance n.º 14/2014 of 23 January, which establishes the regime for the exercise of recreational fishing and the amount of license fees. The Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services (DGRM) is responsible for enforcing these regulations and managing dematerialized licenses.

In Madeira, fishing tournaments must adhere to strict regulations, including catch-and-release practices for migratory species, to minimize environmental impact. Licenses are required, and non-compliance can result in penalties. Bluefin tuna and blue marlin fishing have specific rules, including size limits and mandatory reporting. Since 2016, Madeira has been part of a pilot project under Portugal's Data Collection Program to enhance data gathering on sport fishing activities.

Total catches by area of the main Portuguese species

Below is a table showing the distribution of total catches of the species for which Portugal has a directed fishery (BFT, BET and SWO) by FAO area.

ATLANTIC REGION		TOTAL CATCHES (tonnes)			
	STOCK	BFT	SWO-N	SWO-S	BET
	AREA	AE45WM	AN05N	AS05N	ATLANT
TRAPs	27.9.a	466,916	0,115		
MAINLAND	31		0,910		0,311
	21.3.M		8,252		0,896
	21.3.N		0,652		
	21.6.H		2,386		1,543
	27.10.a.1	2,325	155,272		1,337
	27.10.a.2	0,573	47,898		1,877
	27.10.b	0,394	43,492		2,835
	27.12.c		3,586		
	27.8.c		2,668		
	27.8.e.1	0,090	15,722		
	27.8.e.2	0,014	1,149		
	27.9.a	19,646	103,483		0,014
	27.9.b.1	3,368	294,389		0,602
	27.9.b.2	3,162	247,958		0,270
	34.1.1.1		1,950		
	34.1.2		12,577		0,088
	34.1.3.1		2,014		
	34.2		29,806		0,746
	34.3.2		1,615		
	34.3.3		32,749	2,462	
	34.3.4			1,598	
	34.4.1			55,031	1,486
	34.4.2		4,184	9,963	
	41.1.4			0,417	
	41.2.1			0,259	
	41.2.2			4,858	
	41.2.3			0,183	
	41.2.4			56,950	1,296
	41.3.1			0,345	
	41.3.3			1,015	
	47.A.0			33,733	0,281
	47.A.1			19,642	4,122
	47.B.0			0,500	
	47.B.1			10,908	
	47.C.0			3,366	
	47.C.1			4,838	
Mainland subtotal		29,572	1 012,711	206,068	17,703

ATLANTIC REGION		TOTAL CATCHES (tonnes)			
	STOCK	BFT	SWO-N	SWO-S	BET
	AREA	AE45WM	AN05N	AS05N	ATLANT
AZORES	21.3.M		2,115		1,294
	27.10.a.1		40,015		0,167
	27.10.a.2	18,942	120,990		1 938,843
	27.10.b	0,091	19,730		2,394
	27.8.a	0,142	0,135		
	27.8.b	0,364	0,067		
	27.8.c		0,114		
	27.8.e.1	0,236	16,964		
	27.9.a	1,043	19,782		
	27.9.b.1	2,139	118,527		0,037
	27.9.b.2	0,930	33,123		
	34.1.1.1	0,226	0,960		42,181
	34.1.2	1,483	10,156		490,258
	34.1.3.1	0,181	8,406		0,016
	34.2	0,760	24,993		9,521
	47.A.0			25,060	
	47.A.1			8,081	
	47.B.1			15,765	
Azores subtotal		26,537	416,076	48,906	2 484,711
MADEIRA	27.10.a.2				286,518
	34.1.1.1				4,159
	34.1.2	41,200	2,615		246,248
	34.2				1,370
Madeira subtotal		41,200	2,615		538,294
TOTAL		564,223	1 431,516	254,974	3 040,709

The northern swordfish is caught by the mainland fleet primarily in FAO area 27, both within our EEZ and in international waters.

As for bluefin tuna, by-catch by mainland longliners occurs in Area 27, whilst targeted fishing by Azorean vessels takes place in FAO Areas 27 and 34.

Catches of bigeye tuna, on the other hand, occur mainly in the waters of Division 27.10.a: Waters around the Azores archipelago and in FAO area 34.

B. Fishing effort

The table below shows the number of vessels and fishing days for each type of fishing gear in our different regions, Azores, Madeira and Mainland Portugal, for the year 2025.

Region/Vessel Type	Azores		Madeira		Mainland		Total Portugal	
	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days
Bait boat**	63	1 450	10	313			73	1 763
Traps					4	66	4	66
Hand line	51	1 445	7	459			58	1 904
Long line	31	1 293	17	200	47	4 064	95	5 557
Purse seine	1	1	2	43	74	505	77	549
Mid water trawl					50	1 784	50	1 784
Other	122	1 191	29	384	758	8 358	909	9 933
Total	268	5 380	65	1 399	938	14 782	1 271	21 561

* The number of vessels is based on the vessel's main gear, so each vessel is only counted once.

** We have not yet been able to complete the identification of the main gears. We will send the revised data, as soon as possible.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

B. Research activities

This section provides:

- Description of the statistical data collection systems implemented to monitor fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species, with an indication of the degree of coverage of catch, effort and size data for fishing operations in both the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and High Seas;
- Summarized information on tuna-related research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT, such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors;
- Brief description and summarized results of observer programmes;
- List of the information submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with Commission requirements.

Description of the statistical data collection systems implemented by PT

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, I. P. (IPMA, IP) implements the EU/Portugal pelagic longline scientific observer program for vessels based on Portugal. IPMA is a Public Institution, part of the indirect administration of the Portuguese State and under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Science and Innovation, Ministry of Environment and Energy and Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Affairs.

IPMA has ample experience with scientific observer programs and has implemented the pelagic longline in ICCAT since 2010. The program is part of the Portuguese Administration (DGRM) Biological Data Collection Program (PNAB), established within the framework of the EU Data Collection Framework (EU-DCF).

The scientific observers that carry out those duties are either permanent employees (technicians) of the IPMA staff or are hired through a private company. All have ample knowledge and years of experience identifying ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations and are specifically trained by IPMA staff to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the Data Collection Program. They are also trained and experienced to carry out additional duties, such as collection of scientific samples and deploying conventional and electronic tags.

Until now the program has been designed to achieve at least 5% minimum coverage, even though due to several logistic and administrative reasons, that value was not possible to achieve in most years. The percentage of effort to be covered is calculated from the previous year total effort and is measured in number of fishing sets. While onboard, the scientific observers record and collect data on 100% of the operations during each trip and on 100% of the catches on each set.

Bearing in mind the minimum observer coverage of 5% for pelagic longlines, and the increase for 10% for tropical tunas (Rec. 19-02) surface longline vessels, the Portuguese observer program is under re-evaluation to determine feasibility to meet the current requirements of ICCAT provisions. There may be the need for introducing EMS (Electronic Monitoring Systems) in the future to achieve part of this required percentage, but the implementation of such systems has not yet been done to date.

The vessel/trip selection of the effort to be covered yearly is based on a mix of random stratified sampling and opportunistic sampling. There is an initial selection of the vessels to be covered based on a random sampling from the universe of vessels that were active operating pelagic longlines in the previous year. This random sampling is stratified by BIL-stocks, with the selections aiming to achieve a minimum of 5% in both the North and South Atlantic areas. However, given that at the national level the implementation of the program is voluntary for the vessels, not all vessels of the fleet collaborate and are willing to take observers onboard when selected. IPMA has communicated with the Portuguese administration about this limitation on numerous occasions. Additionally, an eventual implementation of EM Systems on the fleet could also be considered to improve on this issue.

In 2025 it was possible to conduct at-sea scientific observations on 16 fishing trips, covering both the North and South Atlantic. The coverage achieved was 4.7% for the overall Atlantic wide fleet (including both North and South Atlantic), measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort. All data is duly transmitted to ICCAT using the ST-09 forms.

The data fields that are observed, collected and recorded in the IPMA Observer Program comply, and in some cases exceed, what is currently requested under paragraph 7 of ICCAT Rec. 16-14. Specifically, IPMA scientific observers currently record and collect information on:

- For each fishing trip: Details of the observer, vessel and license, boarding port and date, date of departure to sea, port and date of disembarking, notes from the catch landing;
- For each fishing set: Trip unique ID, fishing set unique ID, date of the set, time and coordinates while deploying (initial and final), time and coordinates while hauling (initial and final), upper and lower depth of the hooks, total number of hooks used, hook type and size, number of floats, leader material, bait used, length of the set, moon state, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, water temperature, sighting of cetaceans, birds or turtles, use of tori lines, use of line weights, any additional notes;
- For each captured specimen: Fishing set unique ID, specimen unique ID, species ID, hooking mode, condition at hauling, size (FL, LJFL, TL or CCL, depending on the species), condition if discarded, sex, maturity stage (currently recorded for SWO and sharks), claspers size (elasmobranchs), notes if depredated, colour of light-stick/lantern if used, specific bait used, specific leader material, specific hook type and size, samples collected (e.g., otoliths, vertebrae, spines, tissue for genetics, others), if photo was taken, any additional notes.

All captured specimens (from all taxa and species) are fully recorded in the program. This includes target species, bycatch, discards, and all interactions with vulnerable fauna such as marine-turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected over the years have been used in multiple ICCAT/SCRS projects and for providing scientific advice, including the latest growth equations used for shortfin mako, genetic samples for ongoing swordfish, marlins and sharks stock delimitation projects, data and samples for the small tunas projects, etc. We also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks, swordfish and marlins from the pelagic longliners, also as part of various ICCAT/SCRS projects, as well as conduct biology and tagging studies on bluefin tuna.

Summarized information on tuna-related research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT, such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors

EU-Portugal continued to collect throughout 2025 fisheries and biological data, that are used by IPMA I.P. Specifically, EU-Portugal continued to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. These ongoing data and sample collection efforts allowed EU-Portugal to continue the development of studies on habitat use and distributional patterns, CPUE indexes, age, growth and population genetics for highly migratory species. In addition, IPMA scientists have in recent years become increasingly involved on technical aspects of Management Strategy Evaluation.

Summarized details on work developed during 2025 are specified below:

- IPMA I.P. scientists continued to work on the standardization of catch rates (CPUEs). The main species focused in terms of CPUE standardization work in 2024 were the updates for the BFT and SWO CPUEs to contribute to the MSE processes.
- Within the ICCAT Sharks Programme (SRDCP), IPMA I.P. scientists continued to lead various projects, specifically on age and growth and tagging and habitat use. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the projects of genetics and post-release mortality. Several updates on this were presented to the Sharks Species groups in 2024.
- Within the ICCAT GBYP Programme, IPMA, I.P. scientists continue to be involved in biological sampling of bluefin tuna, with samples that are collected and shared with international SCRS colleagues, namely biological tissues for genetics.
- IPMA, I.P., scientists are involved in the ICCAT swordfish Project (SWOYP) to collect and analysis biological samples of swordfish. Within this Project, IPMA scientists are the coordinators of the tasks on ageing and tagging. Additionally, IPMA also regularly collects samples for other tasks, namely for genetics and reproduction. The analysis work for the ageing continued throughout in 2024 and updates on both tagging and ageing were presented to the SWO Species group in 2024.

- IPMA, I.P., scientists are members of the consortium that is developing the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research (EPBR). Within this project, IPMA scientists are coordinators of the ageing task.
- IPMA, I.P. scientists are part of the ICCAT project/consortium on small tunas' biology. IPMA is participating in the age and growth task and provides additional samples for the reproduction and population genetics tasks.

One IPMA scientist has been the convenor of the SCRS Subgroups on Electronic Monitoring Systems (Subgroup EMS) and Technical Fishing Gear Changes (Subgroup Tech. Gear Changes) since 2019.

One IPMA scientist has been the Chair of the Sub-Committee on Statistics (SC-STATS) since 2021.

During 2025, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) participated in the following ICCAT/SCRS meetings and workshops:

- Shortfin mako data preparatory meeting (Malaga, Spain, 10-14 March 2025)
- Atlantic white marlin data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain, 24-28 March 2025)
- Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch Meeting (Madrid, Spain, 12-16 May 2025)
- Small Tuna Species Group Intersessional Meeting (Olhão, Portugal, 26-28 May 2025)
- Shortfin Mako Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (Madrid, Spain, 9-13 June 2025)
- Atlantic White Marlin Stock Assessment Meeting (Madrid, Spain, 23-27 June 2025)
- SCRS science strategic plan meeting (Madrid, Spain, 9-11 July 2025)
- Atlantic Bigeye tuna Stock Assessment Meeting (Madrid, Spain, 14-18 July 2025)
- SCRS Species Groups Meetings (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 16-21 September)
- SCRS Plenary meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 23-27 September)
- Workshop on collaborative work to assess the bycatch of marine Turtles in ICCAT fisheries in the Mediterranean (Olhão, Portugal, 6-10 Oct)

Brief description and summarised results of observer programmes

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, I. P. (IPMA, IP) implements the EU.Portugal pelagic longline scientific observer program for vessels based on mainland Portugal. IPMA is a Public Institution, part of the indirect administration of the Portuguese State and under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Science and Innovation, Ministry of Environment and Energy and Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Affairs.

IPMA has ample experience with scientific observer programs and has implemented the pelagic longline in ICCAT since 2010. The program is part of the Portuguese Administration (DGRM) Biological Data Collection Program (PNAB), established within the framework of the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

The scientific observers that carry out those duties are either permanent employees (technicians) of the IPMA staff or are hired through a private company. All have ample knowledge and experience identifying ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations and are trained and experienced to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the Program. All observers receive training from the IPMA staff before going for onboard scientific trips. They are also trained and experienced in carrying out additional duties, such as collection of scientific samples and deploying conventional and electronic tags.

The program aims to target, at least, the 5% minimum coverage, calculated in terms of effort and measured in number of fishing sets. Given the recent increase in observer coverage for ICCAT longlines to 10%, the program is under revision and there might be the need for establishing EMS – Electronic Monitoring Systems for the fleet in the future. While onboard, the scientific observers record and collect data on 100% of the operations during each trip and on 100% of the catches on each set.

Regarding the ICCAT adopted provisions for the minimum observer coverage onboard LL, PRT Administration is still considering alternatives to the physical presence of a national observer, namely the possibility of adopting an electronic system. An IPMA scientist has been the convenor of the SCRS Subgroup on EMS, and guidance from ICCAT about the minimum requirements of such system is fundamental to develop and implement such systems.

The vessel/trip selection of the effort to be covered yearly is based on a mix of random stratified sampling and opportunistic sampling. There is an initial selection of the vessels to be covered based on a random sampling from the universe of vessels that were active operating pelagic longlines in the previous year. This random sampling is stratified by BIL-stocks, with the selections aiming to achieve a minimum of 5% in both the North and South Atlantic areas. However, given that at the national level the implementation of the program is voluntary for the vessels, not all vessels of the fleet collaborate and are willing to take observers onboard when selected. IPMA has communicated to the Portuguese administration this limitation on numerous occasions. There is a need to solve this issue by making the program mandatory for the vessels. Additionally, an eventual implementation of EM Systems on the fleet would also solve that issue.

In 2026 it was possible to conduct at-sea scientific observations on 16 fishing trips, covering both the North and South Atlantic. The coverage achieved was 4.7% for the overall Atlantic wide fleet (including both North and South Atlantic), measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort.

The data fields that are observed, collected and recorded in the IPMA observer Program comply, and in some cases exceed what is currently requested under paragraph 7 of ICCAT Rec. 16-14. Specifically, IPMA scientific observers currently record and collect information on:

- For each fishing trip: Details of the observer, vessel and license, boarding port and date, date of departure to sea, port and date of disembarking, notes from the catch landing;
- For each fishing set: Trip unique ID, fishing set unique ID, date of the set, time and coordinates while deploying (initial and final), time and coordinates while hauling (initial and final), upper and lower depth of the hooks, total number of hooks used, hook type and size, number of floats, leader material, bait used, length of the set, moon state, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, water temperature, sighting of cetaceans, birds or turtles, use of tori lines, use of line weights, any additional notes;
- For each captured specimen: Fishing set unique ID, specimen unique ID, species ID, hooking mode, condition at hauling, size (FL, LJFL, TL or CCL, depending on the species), condition if discarded, sex, maturity stage (currently recorded for SWO and sharks), claspers size (elasmobranchs), notes if depredated, colour of lightstick/lantern if used, specific bait used, specific leader material, specific hook type and size, samples collected (e.g., otoliths, vertebrae, spines, tissue for genetics, others), if photo was taken, any additional notes.

All captured specimens (from all taxa and species) are fully recorded in the program. This includes target species, bycatch, discards, and all interactions with vulnerable fauna as marine-turtles, seabirds and marine-mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected under our program have been used in multiple ICCAT/SCRS projects and for providing scientific advice, including the latest growth equations used for shortfin mako, genetic samples for ongoing swordfish, marlins and sharks stock delimitation projects, etc. We also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks, swordfish and billfish as contributions to various ICCAT/SCRS projects.

All data is fully transmitted in due time and in full detail to ICCAT using the ST-09 forms.

List of the information submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with Commission requirements

During 2025, various documents/presentations were produced by Portuguese scientists and submitted at various SCRS meetings for SCRS review. Those comply and address various of the requests that are part of the workplans ongoing at various SCRS Species Groups and are summarized in the list of SCRS documents from 2025.

The specific documents that were produced and presented during 2025 were:

- Coelho, R., Schilling, C., Rosa, D., 2025. Report of the 2025 Shark Tagging Campaign in West Africa, Within the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP). ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Sharks). Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September, SCRS/2025/144.
- Coelho, R., Barbosa, C., Rosa, D., 2025. Report of the 2025 Shark Tagging Campaign in the Tropical Atlantic, Within the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP). ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Sharks). Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September. SCRS/2025/143.

- Duprey, N., Abid, N., Bensbai, J., Coelho, R., Gillespie, K., Hanke, A., Ijima, H., Ikkiss, A., Lauretta, M., Kai, M., Su, N., 2025. Updates to the Indices Used in the Northern Swordfish Management Strategy Evaluation. ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Swordfish), Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September. SCRS/2025/233
- Borrego-Santos, R., Puerto, M.A., Rodríguez, E., Gómez-Vives, M.J., Alegría, A., Moreno, J., García-Barcelona, S., Saber, S., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Macias, D., Gillespie, K., Poisson, F., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Su, N.J., Chang, F.C., Cheng, C.Y., 2025. Preliminary analysis of the maturity in swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) from Mediterranean sea and north-south Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Swordfish), Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September. SCRS/2025/212.
- Gillespie, K., Akia, S., Hanke, A., Coelho, R., Ikkiss, A., Su, N., 2025. A Combined Index of Abundance for North Atlantic Swordfish 1963–2023. ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Swordfish), Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September. SCRS/2025/198
- Gillespie, K., Rosa, D., Coelho, R., Carnevali, O., Gioacchini, G., Macias, D., Saber, S., Busawon, D., Quelle, P., Stewart, N., Hanke, A., 2025. Protocol for Collecting, Processing, Storing, and Documenting Biological Samples for the ICCAT Swordfish Year Program. ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Swordfish), Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September. SCRS/2025/194.
- Coelho, R., Rosa, D., 2025. Report of the 2025 swordfish tagging in the Northeastern Atlantic, within the swordfish year programme (SWOYP). ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Swordfish), Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September. SCRS/2025/142.
- Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G., 2025. Estimation of swordfish discards for the Portuguese pelagic longline fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT SCRS Document. ICCAT Species Groups Meetings (Swordfish), Madrid, Spain, 22-23 September. SCRS/2025/147
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In addition to those documents that are submitted to the SCRS, we have also submitted in full the detailed observer data collected from the Portuguese pelagic longline fleet, namely using the detailed ST-09 observer data forms.

EU-SPAIN

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Spain fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

Landings of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleets fishing in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2025 were preliminary estimated by the Fisheries National Authority (General Secretariat of Fisheries) at 244194,34 t (93597,63 t in 2024) (**Table 1**). In addition, 476,53 t of other oceanic pelagic species were caught in association with these fisheries in 2025, (included landing and dead discards

Table 1. Preliminary landings (t live weight) of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleet in 2024 and 2025 in the ICCAT Convention Area, by species or group of species. ALB: albacore; BET: bigeye tuna; BFT: Atlantic bluefin tuna; BIL: billfish; BSH: Blue shark; SKJ: skipjack tuna; SMT: small tuna species (included BLT, BON, FRI, LTA); SWO: swordfish; YFT: yellowfin tuna.

<i>Species/group</i>	<i>Tons live weight 2024</i>	<i>Tons live weight 2025</i>
SKJ	15562,81	167421,15
BSH	26736,04	22741,77
ALB	12585,89	18058,01
YFT	13665,47	11604,83
SWO	10730,15	10055,33
BET	5258,32	4549,065
BFT	6615,14	6614,99
SMT	2232,24	3115,07
BIL	211,57	34,12
Total	93597,63	244194,34

Tropical tuna

- Purse seine fishery

The EU-Spain tropical tuna purse seine fishery is the most important, in terms of total catches, in the ICCAT Convention Area. It targets yellowfin and skipjack tuna, although other species, like bigeye and other small tuna species, are also captured during the fishing operations. The tropical tuna catches (SKJ, YFT and BET) in Atlantic Ocean in 2025 by EU-Spain Purse Seiner fleet totaled 183575,045 t.

- Senegal baitboat fishery

The Spanish bait boat fleet (pole and line) has been based in Dakar port targeting to tropical tuna, mainly yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas, both on free school swimming, and in the last activity years in association with Fish Aggregating Devices. This fleet has been reducing its activity since 2018 and in 2025 no activity was reported.

This live bait Spanish fleet maintained agreements with local fishermen who provided live bait fished mainly on Hann Bay, Dakar. Regulatory measures by Senegalese authorities in this area led the Senegalese Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy to declare the Hann Bay Marine Protected Area in 2020 and since then it was difficult to supply live bait to the Spanish fleet.

- Canary Islands baitboat fishery

This fishery takes place in the archipelagic waters and in the neighbouring areas of the Canary Islands, with artisanal bait boat vessels. There are two fleet segments, one with a gross register tonnage < 50 t, which fishes mainly on free schools, and another one with GRT > 50 t which mainly fishes using the vessels as aggregating devices.

Temperate tuna

- Atlantic bluefin tuna

Atlantic bluefin tuna catches in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea in 2025 by the EU-Spain fleets totaled 6614,99 t. In the Atlantic Ocean, catches take place in the tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, Strait of Gibraltar and Bay of Biscay. In the Mediterranean Sea, most of the catches take place by purse seine, followed by artisanal handline and longline. The main fishing grounds are the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea.

- Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna catch in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2025 totaled 18058,01 t. In the northeastern Atlantic, the surface fishery consists of c. 400 baitboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia. This species is also caught occasionally as bycatch in the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. In the area around the Canary Islands albacore tuna is caught in the baitboat fishery and in the Mediterranean Sea it can be caught by longline, trolling and other minor gears.

- Swordfish

Swordfish catches in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea totaled 10055,33 t in 2025 (included landing and dead discards). The annual catch in the Atlantic Ocean by surface longline was 8574,62 t (9284,86 t in 2024); 4198,22 t from north Atlantic stock, and 4376,39 t from south Atlantic stock (both included landing and dead discards) (4596,8 t and 4688 t from the north and south Atlantic stocks, respectively in 2024). Total catch in the Mediterranean Sea was estimated at 1578,16 t (includes landing and dead discards) (1543,14 t in 2024). In the Mediterranean Sea swordfish is also mainly caught by drifting longline, with minor catches by other gears. The use of semi-pelagic longline has grown in the latest years, resulting in a higher average weight of the specimens and a reduction of the by-catch in relation to previous periods.

In 2025, a shift in targeting was observed for the first time. A vessel usually targets swordfish and associated species, shifted to target specifically albacore during two fishing trips. In the upcoming years it will be possible to determine if this operational change is anecdotic or not, and the way that it evolves within the fleet.

In recent years, the fleet has been using "loops" or "traplines" on multiple configurations, although the full extent of this practice remains unknown. Several studies were conducted during 2024 and 2025 to assess the potential impact of this traplines on CPUEs and its effect on bycatch. Preliminary results indicate greater selectivity and an important reduction in bycatch, including species such as blue sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds.

These same results also show greater selectivity for larger sizes of the target species (swordfish).

- Small tuna species

Small tuna species including BLT Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), BON Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*), FRI Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), LTA Little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*), have a significant socio-economic impact in the Mediterranean Sea and in surface and trap fisheries off southern Spain. In terms of yields, the purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts for the majority of the catches. Total small tuna catches by EU-Spain in 2025 was estimated at 3115 t (landing and dead discards included).

Wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) and Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) are common bycatch species for several fleets and with a local socio-economic importance. The catches of Dolphinfish in 2025 were 10,87 and 7,78 tons to Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, respectively, mainly fished by longliners.

In 2025, Wahoo caught was estimated to 9,57 tons, exclusively for the Atlantic Ocean. Despite the occurrence of this species in the Mediterranean Sea is known since the XIX century, its records within the area remain occasional and casual. Apparently, in the last two decades, its occurrence has increased, possibly due to the increasingly warmer temperatures in the area.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

This section provides a detailed description of the statistical data collection systems implemented by the EU-Spain. In the case of EU-Spain, fisheries data are supported by three fundamental pillars:

1. INFOBASE, managed by the Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP), which compiles data obtained from electronic fishing logbooks;
2. The Information and Sampling Network (RIM), operated by the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO), which conducts sampling of tuna landings at the main ports used by the Spanish tuna fleet, including major international ports such as Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Dakar (Senegal);
3. The on-board observer programme, which consists of two complementary initiatives: one coordinated by the SGP, focusing on the distant-water surface longline fleet, and another coordinated by the IEO, covering the entire Spanish tuna fleet, including both tropical purse seiners and longliners operating within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as well as in the high seas.
4. Data from these three systems are integrated and cross-validated through a structured process. In a first step, fishing métiers are identified and classified based on information from the RIM. Subsequently, catch composition is refined using data from both the observer programmes and the RIM. This approach also enables the estimation of catch size distributions.
5. In general terms, the statistical data coverage across fisheries is approximately 10% of the total fishing trips, both within the EEZ and in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that operational challenges may affect the representativeness and accuracy of some system components. To address this, ongoing improvements have been implemented to enhance data quality, including technological advancements such as the Electronic Monitoring System.
6. Additionally, catch fate is systematically tracked, with a distinction made between target and bycatch species, as well as between retained and discarded catches, whether the individuals are dead or alive.

B. Research activities

The Spanish Data Collection Framework

A framework for the collection of fisheries data is in place in Spain since the early 2000s under the DCF Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member State and implemented by relevant research institutes and ministerial departments of the Member State. A complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (i.e. catch, effort, size and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention Area, this information focuses on the most important large pelagic species (i.e. Atlantic bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, small tuna species and large pelagic sharks). Spanish scientists usually participate in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS. This is partially supported by the European Commission via the DCF funds or at an *ad hoc* basis. In 2021, the Spanish sampling program was used for the provision of ICCAT Task 2 data.

Spanish voluntary contributions to the scientific work

Voluntary funding for several studies and research activities was provided during 2024-2025. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which Spain is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for bluefin tuna (GBYP). Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Atlantic bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this program are the improvement of the data collection, the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. Several Spanish research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme. Spain is also actively involved in other ICCAT Research Programs like Small Tuna Year Program (SMTYP), Swordfish Year Program (SWOYP) and Albacore Year Program (ALBYP). Research on other tuna species, billfish, swordfish and sharks were also carried out (see SCRS papers). Spain is also actively participating in different activities of the Atlantic Ocean Tuna Tagging Project (AOTTP). During

2025, Spanish researchers have also contributed significantly to the development of the MSE framework for north Atlantic albacore and bluefin tuna. Spain has also contributed to the Albacore Research Program of ICCAT through its participation in the electronic (pop-up satellite) tagging activities and the collection of gonad samples for reproductive biology studies in the North Atlantic Stock.

Scientific Observers Programmes

Spain is continuing observer programs in different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The Spanish scientific observers cover the main fisheries in combination with other sources of information. These observers follow appropriate training courses and the data are consolidated into the national databases after a data validation process. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refers to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gears characteristics as well as biological parameters such as the length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

Spanish Research Activities

Several research activities were developed during the 2024-2025 period. These studies contribute to the provision of scientific advice by different ICCAT Working Groups and also serve as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities. Research activities were carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks (see more detailed information in SCRS papers submitted). During 2025, Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters, in addition to the use of larval abundance indices as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. Other important works are in progress on climate change and their possible impacts and socio-economics issues. Cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics like the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, the development of non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as on aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas. Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of Atlantic bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

EU-SWEDEN**Section 1: Annual fisheries information****A. Description of the EU-Sweden fleet and fishing activities***Fishing fleet and targeted species*

Sweden does not engage in targeted fishing for ICCAT species, but can account for incidental bycatch of BFT, which is deducted from the EU's collective bycatch quota. In 2025, no catches were registered. Regarding other species managed by ICCAT and included in the annual reporting cycle (SWO, TRO, ALB), Sweden has neither a quota nor recorded bycatch of these species.

Section 2: Research and statistics*Tuna-related research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT*

This report also applies for reporting to S:BFT09.

Atlantic bluefin tunas have recently returned to the Skagerrak-Kattegat-Sound area during their summer feeding migrations, where they have been extremely rare for over five decades. In an effort to understand the factors affecting their distribution and ecology, a tagging study was developed to enable an improved understanding of the migratory behaviour of these fish visiting the NE Atlantic. The study will over time accumulate substantial individual behaviour data to shed light on the proximate causes leading to a north easterly expansion of distribution range similar to that before the 1960'ies. In 2025 the study deployed a variety of electronic and conventional tags on in total 22 large Atlantic bluefin tuna captured by volunteer rod-reel anglers in Skagerrak and in the Sound between August 23rd and September 7th in Skagerrak and between September 20th and September 28th in the Sound. Specifically, 22 pop-up satellite archival tags were deployed. Additionally, sampling fin clippings was done for each tagged individual for genetic analysis and muscle biopsy to explore the physiological status as well as the level of contaminants in the fish. These tagging and sampling operations will extend the results obtained from similar electronic tagging operations conducted in Skagerrak between 2017 - 2024.

The study has been carried out by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and the work has been carried out under the ICCAT Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (under ICCAT GBYP circular G-0777/2020 for RMA), see <https://www.iccat.int/gbyp/en/overview.asp>.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA FRANCE (SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON)
INFORME ANUAL DE FRANCIA (SAN PEDRO Y MIQUELON)

SUMMARY

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0,56 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2025 (capture de trois thons rouges par les plaisanciers pêcheurs). Les espèces relevant de la CICTA ne sont pas ciblées par les armements locaux qui se sont orientés pour l'année 2025 vers d'autres espèces. L'année 2025 a été marquée par la mise en place du nouvel outil juridique sur la transposition en droit local des dispositions de la CICTA relatives à la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique et dans la zone de la convention de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest. Un arrêté préfectoral a été proposé au Préfet de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon pour une signature au cours de l'année 2025 et applicable dès sa signature qui est intervenue le 7 août 2025. Le document a bien été mis en place et les dispositions ont été respectées par les pêcheurs. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel, le Préfet. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, Marine nationale). Les débarques de thon rouge ont été contrôlées par les agents assermentés des affaires maritimes (pesée, bague, mensurations, contrôle des déclarations...). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2025 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0,56 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2025 (capture de trois thons rouges par les plaisanciers pêcheurs). Les espèces relevant de la CICTA ne sont pas ciblées par les armements locaux qui se sont orientés pour l'année 2025 vers d'autres espèces. L'année 2025 a été marquée par la mise en place du nouvel outil juridique sur la transposition en droit local des dispositions de la CICTA relatives à la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique et dans la zone de la convention de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest. Un arrêté préfectoral a été proposé au Préfet de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon pour une signature au cours de l'année 2025 et applicable dès sa signature qui est intervenue le 7 août 2025. Le document a bien été mis en place et les dispositions ont été respectées par les pêcheurs. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel, le Préfet. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, Marine nationale). Les débarques de thon rouge ont été contrôlées par les agents assermentés des affaires maritimes (pesée, bague, mensurations, contrôle des déclarations...). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2025 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0,56 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2025 (capture de trois thons rouges par les plaisanciers pêcheurs). Les espèces relevant de la CICTA ne sont pas ciblées par les armements locaux qui se sont orientés pour l'année 2025 vers d'autres espèces. L'année 2025 a été marquée par la mise en place du nouvel outil juridique

sur la transposition en droit local des dispositions de la CICTA relatives à la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique et dans la zone de la convention de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest. Un arrêté préfectoral a été proposé au Préfet de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon pour une signature au cours de l'année 2025 et applicable dès sa signature qui est intervenue le 7 août 2025. Le document a bien été mis en place et les dispositions ont été respectées par les pêcheurs. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel, le Préfet. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, Marine nationale). Les débarques de thon rouge ont été contrôlées par les agents assermentés des affaires maritimes (pesée, bague, mensurations, contrôle des déclarations...). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2025 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2025, les quotas attribués à France-SPM étaient les suivants :

- Germon du Nord : 242 tonnes
- Thon rouge de l'Ouest : 7,09 tonnes ;
- Espadon du Nord : 40 tonnes

Les armements de France-SPM n'ont pas ciblé les espèces relevant de la CICTA et pour lesquelles France-SPM dispose de quota en 2025. Aucune espèce n'a fait l'objet d'un contrat d'affrètement avec une autre partie de la CICTA. Aucune prise accessoire d'espèces relevant de la CICTA n'a été relevée.

Les captures pour l'année 2025 (557 kilogrammes de thon rouges pour 3 specimens) ont été réalisées par des plaisanciers. Cette pêcherie est encadrée par l'arrêté préfectoral n°531 du 9 octobre 2025 portant ouverture de la campagne de pêche de loisir du thon rouge (*Thunnus thynnus*) pour les pêcheurs plaisanciers de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon et l'arrêté préfectoral n°577 du 3 novembre 2025 modifiant l'arrêté n°531 du 9 octobre 2025. Les captures issues de la pêche de plaisance/récréative sont interdites à la commercialisation.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été nulles en 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023 et 2024. Des captures de thonidés ou d'espèces apparentées avaient été réalisées en 2015 (9,34t), en 2014 (3,41t), en 2013 (9,34t) et en 2011 (100,5t). En 2022, un armement local (société SPM OCEAN) avait procédé à l'affrètement d'un navire portugais, le NOSSA (pavillon portugais) pour de l'espadon.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flotte côtière mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir des captures accidentelles. Dans les faits, en 2025, comme durant les années précédentes, les navires de la pêche côtière professionnelle n'ont pas pêché de poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

Les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel sont sensibilisés et informés de la réglementation de la CICTA. Ils ont participé, conjointement avec l'administration et les plaisanciers pêcheurs, à la rédaction de l'arrêté relatif à la conservation des requins susmentionné qui a été signé en 2025, dans un souci de préservation des espèces en danger. Les dispositions de l'arrêté ont été respectées par les pêcheurs professionnels et les pêcheurs plaisanciers.

1.1.1 Thon rouge de l'océan Atlantique ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 7,09 tonnes en 2025. Le quota n'a pas fait l'objet d'un affrètement ou d'une pêche de la part de de l'armement professionnel local qui a bénéficié d'un quota de 6,09 tonnes.

557 kilogrammes de thon rouge (3 specimen) ont été pêchés par les plaisanciers pêcheurs conformément aux dispositions de l'arrêté préfectoral n°531 du 9 octobre 2025 portant ouverture de la campagne de pêche de loisir du thon rouge (*Thunnus thynnus*) pour les pêcheurs plaisanciers de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon et son avenant susmentionnés.

1.1.2 Germon de l'océan Atlantique nord

La limite de captures applicable à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) était de 242 tonnes en 2025. Les captures ont été nulles. Pour mémoire, les captures étaient également nulles en 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,08 t en 2014 ; 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010.

1.1.3 Espadon du nord

Il n'y a pas eu de capture en 2025.

En 2022, l'armement SPM OCEAN avait affrété un navire portugais, le NOSSA pour pêcher le quota d'espadon. Les prises totales s'étaient élevées à 77982 kg.

1.1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2025 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 ; 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,1 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été nulles en 2025 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2024, 2023, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 153t en 2022 via un affrètement 0,57 t en 2014 ; 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010).

Il n'y pas d'informations supplémentaires à apporter dans ce chapitre par rapport à ce qui a été envoyé le 10 8 juillet 20256 (formulaires ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST06-T2FM, ST07-TropsupVes, ST08-FadsDep, ST09-DomObPrg, ST10-PortSamp, ST13-Traplines, TG01-CnvEleTSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc) et le tableau d'application.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'Ifremer (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon; toutefois, le travail du scientifique se concentre sur des espèces autres que les thonidés, ciblés plus majoritairement par les pêcheurs professionnels et plaisanciers de l'archipel. La recherche sur les thonidés est en effet assurée par des centres situés en France hexagonale.

Les collectes des données statistiques sont réalisées grâce aux fiches de pêche remises par les pêcheurs professionnels et plaisanciers au service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer de manière hebdomadaire. Les données sont compilées et partagées avec le délégué de l'Ifremer sur l'archipel. Cela permet de réaliser un contrôle des captures réalisées. Lorsque les espèces relevant de la CICTA sont ciblées par les pêcheurs professionnels, les indications sur les degrés de couverture des données de capture, d'effort et de taille pour les opérations de pêche sont indiquées sur les fiches de pêche.

Des contrôles à la débarque des thons rouges pêchés en 2025 par les plaisanciers pêcheurs ont été réalisés.

France-SPM n'a pas conduit d'activités de recherche thonière ou sur la limite entre les stocks, les évaluations de stock, les migrations et les facteurs environnementaux. Aucun programme d'observateurs n'a été mis en place.

Les obligations déclaratives relevant de la circulaire #00625/2026 Exigences de déclaration de l'ICCAT au titre de 2025 et de la circulaire #00620/2026 Demande de statistiques concernant les pêcheries de thonidés et d'espèces associées de l'Atlantique dans la zone de la convention de l'ICCAT sont remplies par FR-SPM.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel sont sensibilisés et informés des obligations liées à l'application de la réglementation de la CICTA.

Aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée en 2025, ni de suspicion d'activité de pêche INN.

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des autorisations de pêche aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des autorisations de pêche est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime, relatif à la pêche maritime et l'aquaculture marine, et notamment l'article R954-7 ;
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative à la zone économique et à la zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République ;
- accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche, signé le 27 mars 1972 ;
- arrêté du 20 mars 1987 fixant certaines mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques ;
- arrêté du 24 mars 2015 fixant certaines mesures techniques et tailles de captures pour la pêche professionnelle dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique française au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'État dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- arrêté préfectoral n°433 du 07 août 2025 relatif aux modalités de protection des requins dans la zone d'application de la convention internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique et dans la zone de la convention de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord Ouest.

Les services de la préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la DTAM) de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes.

Les captures doivent être débarquées dans l'archipel, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Trois administrations sont présentes à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et Marine nationale), disposant de moyens nautiques de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

A la fin de la saison de pêche 2024, le service des affaires maritimes a réceptionné un nouveau moyen nautique (semi-rigide), le KILDA. Ce navire servira à réaliser des missions de police des pêches dès le début de la saison de pêche 2025.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre ou celui de Miquelon. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. Ainsi les débarques des 3 thons pêchés par les plaisanciers pêcheurs en 2025 ont été contrôlées par les agents assermentés de l'unité des affaires maritimes à Miquelon.

Un observateur doit également être embarqué sur un navire professionnel qui ciblerait des espèces relevant de la CICTA.

Concernant la mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08, des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, des paragraphes 2 et 8 de la Recommandation 15-05, les paragraphes 2 et 2 de la recommandation 15-06, du paragraphe 6 de la Recommandation 16-12, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 16-13 et du paragraphe 8 de la recommandation 17-08 et les paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 21-09*

Le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon), concernant notamment les données de tâches 1 et 2. Chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 8 de la Recommandation 10-09 et du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-09*

Pour limiter les prises accidentelles de tortues marines et d'oiseaux de mer le gréement a été modifié. La sensibilisation est faite chaque année avant le début de la campagne de pêche.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-10*

Pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, les navires utilisant la palangre sont sensibilisés à la taille des hameçons.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-08 et du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 17-06*

Il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 16-03, du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-06 et du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 17-02*

Aucun navire ne capture de l'espadon ou du germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Aucune difficulté dans la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion en 2025

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2026-07-28		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2026-07-15	Pas d'observateurs car pas de pêche professionnelle ciblant des espèces relevant de la CICTA.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Pas de données sur le Sargassum pélagique collectées.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Pas d'élevage de thon rouge à FRSPM. Pas de recours à des caméras stéréoscopiques ou de méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pas d'élevage de thon rouge à FRSPM. Pas d'utilisation de caméras stéréoscopiques.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Pas d'élevage de thon rouge à FRSPM. Pas de programme d'observateurs nationaux.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Pas de programme de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas à un programme de recherche.	
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé aux travaux de recherche du GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Aucun navire n'a opéré dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Aucun dispositif de concentration des poissons utilisé par FRSPM. Pas d'activité de pêche à la senne par FRSPM. Pas de prise d'espèces CICTA à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2025.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Aucun dispositif de concentration des poissons utilisé par FRSPM. Pas de pêche à la senne. Pas de pêche d'espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Aucun navire de support dans les pêcheries tropicales par FRSPM. Pas de pêche d'espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de programme d'observateurs nationaux. Pas de pêche d'espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas d'EMS.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de programme d'échantillonnage portuaire. Pas de pêche de pêche de espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Aucun dispositif de concentration des poissons utilisé par FRSPM. Pas de pêche de la senne. Pas de pêche de espèces tropicales.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêche.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêche.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Oui		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêche	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Oui		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêche.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Oui		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêche.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Pas de rejets morts ou vivants de makaires/ makaires épées. Les pêcheurs rapportent leurs journées de pêche toutes les semaines avec les rejets morts ou vivants s'il y en a eu.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de programme de collecte de données mais les pêcheurs rapportent leurs journaux de pêche toutes les semaines.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Oui		Pas de plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins mis en place en 2025.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Oui		Pas de programme de recherche ou d'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu. La France(SPM) n'a pas eu de pêche et activité de pêche au titre de la CICTA en 2025.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de donnée collectée sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique nord. Pas de capture en 2025.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Pas de capture, pas de rétention à bord, pas de rejet mort ou vivant de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique nord par FRSPM en 2025. Les rejets et mises à l'eau, s'il y en avait, sont indiqués par les pêcheurs sur les journaux de pêche rapportés toutes les semaines à l'administration.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Les rejets, s'il y en avait, sont indiqués par les pêcheurs sur les journaux de pêche rapportés toutes les semaines à l'administration.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de programme de collecte de donnée. Les journaux de pêche sont rapportés toutes les semaines à l'administration.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Aucune opérations à la senne à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon. Aucune interaction avec les requins baleines n'a été rapportée.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de guides d'identification mais les informations ont été diffusées à l'aide de plaquettes ICCAT et les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés à leur présence et aux risques de prises accessoires.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Aucune interaction de navire avec les tortues marines en 2025. Aucune pêche ICCAT en 2025. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés sur les mesures à adopter.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer par FRSPM en 2025. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés sur les mesures à adopter.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Pas de mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs. Pas de prise accessoire ni de rejet d'espèces relevant de la CICTA par FRSPM en 2025.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Rapport non réalisé mais les prises accessoires sont indiquées par les pêcheurs professionnels dans les fiches de pêche remises à l'administration. Pas de pêche ICCAT en 2025, pas de prise accessoire.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		Les données de rejets et/ou de libération figurent sur les journaux de pêche que les pêcheurs rapportent à l'administration toutes les semaines.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Oui		Aucune expérimentation sur l'utilisation des lignes de piégeage.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2026-07-28		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		Le livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime applicable à FRSPM dispose que toutes les captures, rejets et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche. Il n'y a pas de rapport supplémentaire transmis.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2026-07-10		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2025.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2025.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2025.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2025. Il n'y a pas donc pas eu de rapport.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en mer en 2025. Il n'y a donc pas eu de rapport.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas fourni d'autorisation à recevoir des transbordements à ses navires en 2025.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas fourni d'autorisation à recevoir des transbordements à ses navires en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Le point de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port est le commandant du port joignable au (508)551321 et à l'adresse capitainerie.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		Le point de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection est le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer joignable au (508)411530 et à l'adresse uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Oui		Port de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		24 heures	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucun rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port de 2025.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Aucun rapport d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente en 2025.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Aucune infraction apparente constatée en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Aucune infraction apparente constatée en 2025.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord bilatéral ou multilatéral autorisant un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération en 2025.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		3 débarques de 3 thons rouges à Miquelon inspectées dans le port par les agents assermentés de l'unité des affaires maritimes.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord d'accès ou de modification en 2025.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord d'accès en 2025.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Les navires de plus de 20 mètres ne ciblent pas des espèces de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Encadrement réglementaire mis en place en 2025 pour la pêche récréative. Les obligations déclaratives sont les mêmes que pour les pêcheurs professionnels. Les débarques sont contrôlées à 100%.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Aucun navire FRSPM n'a été impliqué dans des activités de pêche INN en 2025. Aucune activité INN alléguée en 2025.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Aucune allégation d'activité INN en 2025.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Aucune demande adressée par ou pour FRSPM en 2025.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Aucune activité INN détectée en 2025 donc aucun rapport transmis en 2025 sur les mesures prises à l'encontre de ressortissants impliqués dans des activités INN.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Aucune information à déclarer en 2025 par FRSPM.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Aucune information à déclarer en 2025 par FRSPM.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Aucune allégation de non-application en 2025.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Aucun navire observé en 2025 par FRSPM. Aucun navire FRSPM n'a ciblé d'espèces relevant de la CICTA.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Aucun navire observé en 2025 par FRSPM. Aucun navire FRSPM n'a ciblé d'espèces relevant de la CICTA.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la Direction des territoires de l'alimentation et de la mer, la Marine nationale, la Gendarmerie nationale et le centre national de surveillance des pêches sont responsables de l'inspection en mer ou à terre.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Pas de programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection en 2025.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Pas de programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection en 2025.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Le plan SAR applicable à FRSPM.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Aucun navire n'a ciblé des espèces relevant de la CICTA en 2025 donc il n'y a pas eu d'incident impliquant des observateurs en 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune signalisation de récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu en 2025.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune signalisation de non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu en 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Le point de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires est le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer joignable au	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					(058)411530 et à l'adresse uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Pas de déclaration d'approvisionnement en 2025.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme national de systèmes de surveillance électronique par FRSPM en 2025.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme national de systèmes de surveillance électronique par FRSPM en 2025.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Pas de rapport soumis par FRSPM en 2025 car aucune pêche de la CICTA en 2025.	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		Pas d'incident impliquant les observateurs pour FRSPM en 2025.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Aucun élevage de thon rouge pour FRSPM.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge, ni d'élevage de thon rouge donc aucune déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Aucune mise en cage de thon rouge pour FRSPM.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui		Aucun plan de capacité d'élevage.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Oui		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui		Aucune capture en 2024. 0.56 t de thon rouge capturés en 2025	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		Navires de pêche plaisanciers	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Aucun autre navire	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2024.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Données disponibles auprès du centre national de surveillance des pêches. cnspp-outre-mer@developpement-durable.gouv.fr	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2025 donc pas de navires d'inspection.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2025 donc pas d'inspecteurs ni d'agences.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM.	
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Oui		Aucune inspection effectuée dans le cadre du JIS en 2025.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de transbordement de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (site de Miquelon)	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Rapports transmis mensuellement.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Formulaires CP25 transmis le 27/10 et le 3/11.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		Le quota de thon rouge n'a pas été utilisé dans son intégralité en 2025.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		Pas de rapport. Réglementation prise en compte dans le cadre réglementaire local appliqué à FR SPM.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Pas de changement.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Oui		Aucun navire ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou est présumé avoir pêché du BFT pour FRSPM en 2025.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Les données devant être enregistrées lorsque nécessaires. Pas de données en 2025.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Patrouilles en mer dans les eaux de l'archipel. Contrôles à la débarque des thons rouges. Des contrôles sur les navires de pêche professionnels sont réalisés fréquemment et régulièrement. Aucune infraction n'a été constatée par les agents.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Pas de navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Oui		Pas de plan de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge mais arrêté réglementaire local.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Pas de liste de navires en 2025 pour FRSPM car pas de quotas ni de capture d'espèces tropicales. FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Pas de navire pêchant BET/YFT/SKJ, pas d'activité INN.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui		Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2025.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2025.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Aucune capture de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas utilisé de DCP en 2025.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de déclaration, de plan de capacité ou de pêche des thonidés tropicaux en 2025. Aucune pêcherie pour FRSPM.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Aucune capture de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Aucune capture de thon obèse.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		La limite de capture de thon obèse n'a pas été utilisée. Aucune capture.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TRO17	Oui		Pas de mesure prise car il n'y a aucune prise ni aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux en 2025 par FRSPM.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		Aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Les quotas sont entièrement alloués à un navire. Il n'y a pas de prise accessoire autorisée pour les espèces qui font l'objet de quotas alloués aux navires. Ces espèces n'ont pas été identifiées dans les eaux de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2025.	
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2025.	
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucune prise d'espadon de l'Atlantique nord en 2025 et depuis 2022 par FRSPM. Pas de plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					l'espadon mais application de la réglementation ICCAT. En cas de pêche à l'espadon, un arrêté ministériel serait pris.	
	M:SW010	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Pas de programme de marquage, pas de capture.	
	M:SW013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucun navire d'inspection.	
	M:SW014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucun navire d'inspection.	
	M:SW015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucune autorisation spécifique délivrée en 2025. Un navire a reçu une allocation de quota mais ne l'a pas exploité.	
	M:SW016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:SW017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2025. Aucune prise d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2025 ni d'espèces relevant de la CICTA. Les prises accessoires sont décomptées des quotas de FRSPM.	
	M:SW018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:SW021	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Oui		Aucun navire n'a utilisé de lignes de piégeage en 2025.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas d'autorisation spécifique en 2025.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2025. Les prises accessoires sont décomptées du quota de FRSPM.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		Aucune capture de requin en 2025. Aucun programme de rétablissement pour le makaire bleu et le makaire blanc.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		Aucune demande de dérogation en 2025 donc pas de mesure prise pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		Les recommandations de l'ICCAT sont d'application directe pour les navires de FRSPM et sur tout le territoire. Toutefois, un arrêté préfectoral relatif aux modalités de protection des requins dans la zone d'application de la CICTA et dans la zone de convention de l'OPANO a été signé et mis en oeuvre en 2025.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucune capture ni débarquement de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique nord.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		Aucune interaction avec les requins-baleine n'a été rapportée. Il n'y a pas eu d'opérations à la senne.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de capture accidentelle de tortues marines en 2025 par FRSPM. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont sensibilisés par l'administration sur les interactions entre les navires et les tortues marines.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Aucune capture d'oiseaux de mer en 2025 par FRSPM. Les greéments des pêcheurs professionnels ont été changés car ceux-ci sont sensibilisés.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire ou de rejet en 2025. Aucun programme n'a été mis en place. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont sensibilisés et ils ont modifié leur gréement (plus sélectif) et ont augmenté la taille des hameçons.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Aucune déclaration d'encerclement de cétacés ou d'interactions avec les pêcheurs professionnels de FRSPM en 2025.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Aucun programme pilote de documents statistiques électroniques.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Aucune objection formulée à l'encontre des recommandations de la CICTA.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

SUMMARY

Les pêcheries nationales existantes au Gabon interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. Aussi, pour le compte de l'année 2025, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation de ses ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis).

RÉSUMÉ

Les pêcheries nationales existantes au Gabon interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. Aussi, pour le compte de l'année 2025, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation de ses ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis).

RESUMEN

Les pêcheries nationales existantes au Gabon interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. Aussi, pour le compte de l'année 2025, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation de ses ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis).

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

Le secteur de la pêche a vu une extension dans d'autres pêcheries hors thonières. Pour la pêche thonière, des licences de pêche ont été octroyées à des armements de pêche étrangères.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Les informations concernant la pêche ont été collectées pour les segments pêche industrielle et artisanale et communiquées au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

L'ensemble des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT ont été mise en œuvre au cours de l'année 2025 à travers l'augmentation de la couverture d'observateur à bord sur les senneurs thoniers ayant bénéficié d'une licence de pêche.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Les difficultés à collecter les données des pêcheries dans les régions enclavées demeurent toujours. Des mesures visant à améliorer le rendu des services régionaux est en cours de mise en oeuvre.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne**1ÈRE PARTIE: DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES**

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui		Pas d'activités scientifique réalisée.	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui		Pas de flotilla.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui		29 juin 2026	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui		Pas de données.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		RAS	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Oui		Aucune pêche dans cette zone.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. zéro capture dans nos registre en 2025.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie ciblant cette espèce. zéro capture dans nos registre en 2025.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Oui		Pas de plan.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie ciblant cette espèce. Aucun programme.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie ciblant cette espèce.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie ciblant cette espèce.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie ciblant cette espèce.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie ciblant ces espèces.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Pas d'informations soumises.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie ciblant ces espèces.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		RAS	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		RAS	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Pas de données concernant les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		RAS	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		RAS	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Non		Pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce.	

2ÈME PARTIE: DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui		30 juin 2026	
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui		30 juin 2026	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Pas de navire affrété en 2025.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Pas de navire affrété en 2025.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2025.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Pas de transbordement au port en 2025.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2025.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		RAS	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		17 février 2026	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Pas de rapport.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Pas de rapport.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		RAS	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant le thon.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		RAS	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêcheurie.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		RAS	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		RAS	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		RAS	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		NA, espèce n'existant pas dans les eaux gabonaises et pas de pêcheries spécifiques.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Non		cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Pas de navire.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		RAS	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		RAS	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui		RAS	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		RAS	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		RAS	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		Pas de navire.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de navire.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Pas de navire.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TR014	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Pas de navire.	
	M:TR015	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Pas de navire.	
	M:TR017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Pas de navire.	
	M:TR018	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TR017	Oui		Pas de navire.	
	M:TR019	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		RAS	
	M:TR020	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Pas de navire.	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW010	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:SW021	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Cette pêcherie n'existe pas au Gabon.	
ISTIOPHORI D	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		2026-06-30	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		RAS	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		2026-06-30	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Capture zero.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		RAS	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		RAS	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		RAS	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Oui		RAS	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15	Oui		RAS	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		RAS	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		RAS	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GAMBIA
RAPPORT ANNUAL DE LA GAMBIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE GAMBIA**

SUMMARY

The Gambia's fisheries in 2025 were characterized by an active domestic fleet and regulated foreign access, with fishing activity directed primarily toward coastal demersal and pelagic resources. The industrial fleet operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprised 64 industrial fishing vessels during the year, including 52 Gambian-flagged vessels, 6 European Union (EU) vessels operating under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA), and 6 other foreign-flagged vessels operating under bilateral arrangements. The artisanal canoe fleet was estimated at approximately 1,350–1,500 units. Total reported national catch in 2025 was 74,869.28 metric tonnes (t), comprising 54,094.28 t from the artisanal subsector and 20,775 t from the industrial subsector. The fisheries are dominated by coastal demersal and pelagic species. The Gambia maintained its Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) framework, including 100% physical observer coverage and mandatory Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) coverage of licensed industrial vessels. The country does not operate a national targeted fishery for ICCAT-managed species and its national fleet does not fish on the high seas. However, foreign tuna vessels operated in Gambian waters under the EU-Gambia SFPA; the 2025 report therefore distinguishes between the absence of a national targeted ICCAT fishery and the presence of foreign vessels authorized under access arrangements. This report summarizes the 2025 fisheries, research, statistics and management activities relevant to The Gambia's ICCAT obligations and identifies the reporting requirements considered applicable or not applicable for the 2026 reporting cycle.

RÉSUMÉ

The Gambia's fisheries in 2025 were characterized by an active domestic fleet and regulated foreign access, with fishing activity directed primarily toward coastal demersal and pelagic resources. The industrial fleet operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprised 64 industrial fishing vessels during the year, including 52 Gambian-flagged vessels, 6 European Union (EU) vessels operating under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA), and 6 other foreign-flagged vessels operating under bilateral arrangements. The artisanal canoe fleet was estimated at approximately 1,350–1,500 units. Total reported national catch in 2025 was 74,869.28 metric tonnes (t), comprising 54,094.28 t from the artisanal subsector and 20,775 t from the industrial subsector. The fisheries are dominated by coastal demersal and pelagic species. The Gambia maintained its Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) framework, including 100% physical observer coverage and mandatory Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) coverage of licensed industrial vessels. The country does not operate a national targeted fishery for ICCAT-managed species and its national fleet does not fish on the high seas. However, foreign tuna vessels operated in Gambian waters under the EU-Gambia SFPA; the 2025 report therefore distinguishes between the absence of a national targeted ICCAT fishery and the presence of foreign vessels authorized under access arrangements. This report summarizes the 2025 fisheries, research, statistics and management activities relevant to The Gambia's ICCAT obligations and identifies the reporting requirements considered applicable or not applicable for the 2026 reporting cycle.

RESUMEN

The Gambia's fisheries in 2025 were characterized by an active domestic fleet and regulated foreign access, with fishing activity directed primarily toward coastal demersal and pelagic resources. The industrial fleet operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprised 64 industrial fishing vessels during the year, including 52 Gambian-flagged vessels, 6 European Union (EU) vessels operating under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA), and 6 other foreign-flagged vessels operating under bilateral arrangements. The artisanal canoe fleet was estimated at approximately 1,350–1,500 units. Total reported national catch in 2025 was 74,869.28 metric tonnes (t), comprising 54,094.28 t from the artisanal

subsector and 20,775 t from the industrial subsector. The fisheries are dominated by coastal demersal and pelagic species. The Gambia maintained its Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) framework, including 100% physical observer coverage and mandatory Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) coverage of licensed industrial vessels. The country does not operate a national targeted fishery for ICCAT-managed species and its national fleet does not fish on the high seas. However, foreign tuna vessels operated in Gambian waters under the EU-Gambia SFPA; the 2025 report therefore distinguishes between the absence of a national targeted ICCAT fishery and the presence of foreign vessels authorized under access arrangements. This report summarizes the 2025 fisheries, research, statistics and management activities relevant to The Gambia's ICCAT obligations and identifies the reporting requirements considered applicable or not applicable for the 2026 reporting cycle.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Fishing operations within The Gambia's EEZ during 2025 were conducted across three primary subsectors:

1. Artisanal canoe fleet: Approximately 1,350–1,500 motorized and non-motorized wooden and fiberglass canoes, including vessels equipped with outboard engines ranging from 15 horsepower to 60 horsepower. The subsector landed 54,094.28 t and remains the principal source of fish for domestic consumption and export markets.
2. National industrial fleet: Fifty-two Gambian-flagged vessels comprising demersal trawlers, shrimp trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners, with a combined reported capacity of 28,321.12 gross registered tonnes (GRT).
3. EU and other foreign fleet under access arrangements: Six EU-flagged tropical tuna purse seiners (four French and two Spanish) were authorized under the EU-Gambia SFPA, together with six other foreign-flagged vessels operating under bilateral arrangements.

The total reported catch from the artisanal and industrial subsectors was 74,869.28 t, comprising 54,094.28 t from the artisanal subsector and 20,775 t from the industrial subsector. Available national statistics indicate that catches are predominantly composed of coastal demersal and pelagic resources.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Research

- Industrial observer coverage: Physical observers covered 100% of licensed industrial vessels. Observers monitor catch composition, collect information and document fishing operations and bycatch.
- Artisanal data collection sampling: Enumerators collect catch, effort and length-frequency information at selected landing sites. Laboratory processing is undertaken by the Research and Development Unit of the Department of Fisheries in Banjul.
- Regional and ICCAT-related research: The national research programme did not undertake targeted research on tuna species during 2025. The national observer and VMS systems provide a basis for strengthening data collection on shared pelagic resources and documenting interactions with ICCAT species where they occur.

1.2.2 Statistics

- Vessel Monitoring System: VMS tracking is mandatory for licensed industrial vessels and provides continuous monitoring of vessel positions.
- Integrated statistical system: Industrial fisheries statistics draw on logbook information, VMS records and observer reports.

- Artisanal fisheries statistics: Field enumerators collect catch, effort, catch-per-unit-effort and size-frequency information. The reported artisanal catch for 2025 was 54,094.28 t.
- ICCAT-related statistics: The Gambia does not maintain a national fleet targeting tuna fishery. Where foreign-flagged vessels operating under access arrangements undertake ICCAT fisheries in Gambian waters, relevant information is to be reported through the applicable ICCAT statistical and compliance mechanisms.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Gambia maintains a national fisheries governance and MCS framework covering fishing activities within its maritime jurisdiction. The national fleet does not target ICCAT tuna species or fish on the high seas. At the same time, foreign-flagged vessels authorized under bilateral access arrangements, including EU tropical tuna purse seiners under the SFP, may undertake fisheries relevant to ICCAT. Accordingly, the applicability of ICCAT measures is assessed separately for the national fleet and foreign fleets operating under access arrangements.

- Seasonal artisanal night-fishing closure: A six-month temporary closure of night fishing (June–November 2025) was gazetted for artisanal operations to support protection of juvenile fish and spawning resources.
- National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU): The national NPOA-IUU was validated during 2025.
- Inter-agency governance: An inter-agency Memorandum of Understanding and Technical Working Group were developed to strengthen implementation of IUU-fishing countermeasures. The MoU was circulating among partner institutions for formal signature at the time of reporting.
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance: Industrial fishing activities were monitored through physical observers and VMS, with 100% observer coverage reported for licensed industrial vessels.
- Port and landing controls: Controls over entry and landing activities were maintained at designated maritime ports.

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

The principal challenges relate to the scale of domestic fisheries monitoring and the need to further strengthen scientific and enforcement capacity. For ICCAT reporting, particular attention is required to ensure that information concerning foreign-flagged ICCAT vessels operating under access arrangements is distinguished from information concerning the national fleet.

- Artisanal monitoring scale: Monitoring approximately 1,350–1,500 dispersed artisanal canoes across coastal and estuarine landing sites requires sustained logistical and financial resources.
- Maritime enforcement capacity: Further investment is required to expand offshore patrol and inspection capacity.
- Scientific and data capacity: Continued strengthening of laboratory analysis, biological sampling and stock-assessment capacity is required.

Species misidentification: field enumerator lack adequate species identification skills to identify especially small tunas.

- ICCAT reporting: The distinction between national fisheries and foreign fleets operating under access agreements needs to be maintained consistently across IOMS submissions, statistical reports and the Annual Report.

Conclusion

During 2025, The Gambia continued to strengthen sustainable fisheries management through MCS measures, observer coverage, VMS monitoring, the validation of the NPOA-IUU and the implementation of domestic management measures such as the seasonal night-fishing closure. The Gambia does not operate a national targeted fishery for ICCAT-managed tuna species and its national fleet does not fish on the high seas. Nevertheless, foreign-flagged vessels, including EU tropical tuna purse seiners, operated under access arrangements and therefore require appropriate consideration in ICCAT reporting. The Gambia remains committed to fulfilling its ICCAT reporting obligations and to strengthening national scientific, statistical and compliance capacity.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req N ^o (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2026-09-15	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2026-08-18	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2026-08-18	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2026-08-18	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2026-08-18	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species Under this category. There is no size estimation.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No Tagging surveys have taken place.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No conventional tagging.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic tagging.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
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	No		The Gambia has no vessels in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No Fleet Targeting Bluefin Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No Fleet Targeting Bluefin Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No Fleet Targeting Bluefin Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No Fleet Targeting Bluefin Tuna in the Gambia.	

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		No Fleet Targeting Bluefin Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		No Fleet Targeting Bluefin Tuna in the Gambia.	
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		No Fleet Targeting Bluefin Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No			
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No Fleet Targeting Albacore Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No Fleet Targeting Albacore Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No Fleet Targeting Albacore Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No Fleet Targeting Albacore Tuna in the Gambia.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No Fleet Targeting Albacore Tuna in the Gambia.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		The does not have fleets targeting marlins / roundscale spearfish.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		2026-09-15	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting sharks. Data collection is done at landing sites and by fisheries observers.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		There are no fleets targeting this species in the Gambia. As such, there is no research or Biological sampling on shortfin mako in the Gambia. This has been reported in the Shark check sheet.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		The Gambia does not operate any flagged vessels targeting or retaining North Atlantic blue shark (Prionace glauca) in ICCAT fisheries. No commercial landings, discards, or catches of North Atlantic blue shark have been recorded.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		The Gambia does not operate any flagged vessels targeting or retaining South Atlantic blue shark (Prionace glauca) in ICCAT fisheries. No commercial landings, discards, or catches of South Atlantic blue shark have been recorded.	
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	No		No fleets targeting this species in the Gambia.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There are no domestic industrial or artisanal fisheries targeting ICCAT species in The Gambia, and no dead discards or live releases of ICCAT species have been observed or estimated in national fisheries data.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		2026-09-15	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		The Gambia has no flagged purse seine vessels, and no interactions with whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) during purse seine operations have been observed or recorded in domestic fisheries data.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
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	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The Gambia has No National fleet targeting ICCAT species or fishing in the high seas.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		There is no local Fleet targeting or interacting with these species in the Gambia.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		The Gambia does not conduct or authorize any experimental or commercial trapline fishing operations in ICCAT-managed fisheries. No data or information on the use of traplines has been collected or recorded.	

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		2026-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2026-10-15	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2026-10-16	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		The Gambia does not have fleets targeting ICCAT species, and no such vessels were chartered in the Gambia for the year under review.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		The Gambia does not have fleets targeting ICCAT species, and no such vessels were chartered in the Gambia for the year under review.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, under national fisheries legislation, transshipment at sea is strictly prohibited in Gambian fisheries waters; all authorized landings and transfers must occur exclusively in designated ports under monitoring.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Consequently, no transshipment at sea occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment at Sea is not allowed under Gambian fisheries legislation.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		The Gambia does not possess or flag any Large-Scale Pelagic Longline Vessels (LSPLVs) or industrial fleet authorised to target ICCAT species within the Atlantic Ocean / ICCAT Convention Area. Consequently, no domestic or flagged LSPLVs are authorised or registered to undertake transshipment operations.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT- authorised vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT- authorised vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		In accordance with Article 7 of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) and national fisheries legislation, the Port of Banjul (UN/LOCODE: GMBJL) is the sole designated port in The Gambia into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry. During the reporting period, no ICCAT- authorised foreign fishing vessels or carrier vessels requested entry, offloaded, or landed ICCAT species/products in the Port of Banjul or any other Gambian facility.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT- authorised vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT- authorised vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT- authorised vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	

Group	Req N° (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	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		One Agreement sent to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		2026-09-15	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No sport or recreational fishing activity targeting or harvesting ICCAT species occurred within Gambian waters during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged industrial fleet targeting ICCAT species within the Convention area. Furthermore, no landing or offloading of catches by ICCAT-authorized vessels occurred in Gambian ports during the reporting period.	
	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	No		The Gambia is located outside the geographical distribution area for Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>). Consequently, there are no bluefin tuna trap operations, farming facilities, or fattening cages in Gambian waters or territory, and no national framework or authority is required for such activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		The Pilot Program was not implemented in the Gambia.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
	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	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting ICCAT species.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Gambia has no bluefin Farming Facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Gambia has no bluefin Farming Facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No bluefin Tuna Caging	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		The Gambia does not engage in targeted, incidental, or farmed operations involving eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, no annual bluefin tuna fishing plan, fishing capacity management plan, or specialized inspection plan is required or submitted.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No Bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		The Gambia maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, assigned quota, or targeted/incidental fisheries for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) in the Western Atlantic stock management area.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna and has no quota of Bluefin Tuna allocated	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Gambia has no fleet targeting Bluefin Tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		The Gambia maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, assigned quota, or targeted/incidental fisheries for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) in the Western Atlantic stock management area.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TR017	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TR018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TR017	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TR019	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
	M:TR020	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting ICCAT tropical tuna species	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		The Gambia maintains no flagged or authorized fleet targeting swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>) within the ICCAT Convention area. Furthermore, during the reporting period, no catches or incidental bycatches of swordfish were recorded or reported from Gambian fisheries waters or by national vessels.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and no catches or bycatch of this species were reported.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish, and there were no catches or bycatch of this species reported.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish. No specific Authorization was issued.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish. No specific Authorization was issued.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish. No specific Authorization was issued.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		The Gambia has no Fleet targeting Swordfish.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries, or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries, or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries, or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries,	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries, or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries, or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries, or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The Gambia is situated in the West African Atlantic region, far outside the Mediterranean Sea management area. It maintains no fishing operations, flagged vessels, target fisheries, or incidental catches targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) under relevant ICCAT conservation measures (such as Recommendation 21-06 / Rec. 24-06).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		16-10-2025	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		The Gambia has not requested an exemption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2026-10-15	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		The Gambia has no fleet targeting the North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		The Gambia has no Purse seine fleets, and no interaction with whale sharks was reported by observers.	
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		2026-09-15	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		The Gambia has no ICCAT Fleets.	

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	No		The Gambia has no fleets targeting ICCAT Species.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		The Gambia has no fleets targeting ICCAT Species.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		This has not been implemented in The Gambia.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		No Objections.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUEL DE GHANA**

SUMMARY

*The reporting year recorded a total of 96,012 t of tuna species by Ghanaian fleet. As a major tropical tuna industry, Ghana exploited the three major tuna species, namely, Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). A total of 15 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners were authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghana and beyond. Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 97.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 93,564 t whilst baitboat fleet was accounted for 2,448 t, representing 2.5% of total landings. Skipjack dominated with 65,585t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 25,452t (27%), Bigeye followed with 2,345t (2%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,630t (3%). There is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet were produced by six (4) baitboats and seven (6) baitboats for 2024 and 2023 respectively. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi was undertaken and all information from logbooks of all fleets have been incorporated in the data submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no landings of Atlantic sailfish and White marlin. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively for the recorded period. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery (drift net) were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana and were consumed locally with no bycatch and discards. Sharks when caught alive by purse seiners were released live.*

RÉSUMÉ

*The reporting year recorded a total of 96,012 t of tuna species by Ghanaian fleet. As a major tropical tuna industry, Ghana exploited the three major tuna species, namely, Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). A total of 15 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners were authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghana and beyond. Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 97.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 93,564 t whilst baitboat fleet was accounted for 2,448 t, representing 2.5% of total landings. Skipjack dominated with 65,585t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 25,452t (27%), Bigeye followed with 2,345t (2%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,630t (3%). There is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet were produced by six (4) baitboats and seven (6) baitboats for 2024 and 2023 respectively. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi was undertaken and all information from logbooks of all fleets have been incorporated in the data submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no landings of Atlantic sailfish and White marlin. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively for the recorded period. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery (drift net) were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana and were consumed locally with no bycatch and discards. Sharks when caught alive by purse seiners were released live.*

RESUMEN

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Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Ghanaian flagged vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean landing the following tuna species, Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). Other tuna-like species: Thirty-three with 33 vessels consisting of 15 Baitboat and 17 Purse Seiners with 1 Carriers authorized to exploit tropical tuna in Ghana. A total of 96,012t of tuna was recorded for 2024 as against 83,753.80t landed in year 2023 indicated in **Tables 1 and 2**.

Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 97.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 93,564 t whilst baitboat fleet of landing was 2,448 t, (2.5%) of total landings. Skipjack dominated with 65,585t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 25,452t (27%), Bigeye followed with 2,345t (2%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,630t (3%) indicated in Table 3. The years under comparison (2023 and 2024) showed a 1% increase and decrease in the yellowfin and bigeye tuna species composition respectively as shown in **Table 3**. However, there is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet as in table 2 were produced by six (4) baitboats and seven (6) baitboats for 2024 and 2023 respectively.

Baitboats operate by exploiting the baits of the European anchovies *Engraulis encrasicolus* and juveniles of sardinellas, *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* off the coast of Ghana. Both fleets (purse seine and baitboat) employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources, more than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed vessels with no infractions observed.

Improvements in port sampling coupled with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the resource. The AVDTH protocol is used to sample the species as done since 2006. All vessels data is incorporated into the AVDTH database. Port sampling of the three (3) major species of tuna were carried out from the ports of Tema and Takoradi to determine among others, length frequency distribution, and to ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species which are used for stock assessment purposes. Task I and II and other required statistical information have been forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat.

Observer deployment coverage for the year 2024 during the moratorium was carried out on all operational purse seiners and baitboats. No infractions were recorded during the period. Data on domestic observer program has been duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators. Catch and effort data for the reporting year was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. Total catches of billfishes for the year under review was approximately 217 t with a total effort of 42726 trips. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively. There was no catch of Atlantic sailfish and White marlins within the recording period (**Table 4**). The artisanal fisheries observed a closed season in the month of July as part of management measures.

Approximately 1,443.70 t of sharks were harvested and consumed locally in 2024 by the tuna and artisanal fleet (**Table 5**). There is no discards of sharks in the Ghanaian fishing industry. The most common fish landed were the Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), Hammer-head sharks (*Sphyrna spp*) and Thresher sharks (*Alopias spp*). No Porbeagle (*Lamna spp*) nor White-tip sharks (*Chachahinus longimanus*) were reported caught in our waters as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets were the main gear used in capturing sharks which were consumed whole locally with no parts removed. Sharks caught off tuna industrial purse seiners were released alive and reported by observers on board the tuna vessels. Sharks catches from the artisanal and commercial fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task 1 and 2).

1.2 Research and statistics

Tuna statistics and research activities in Ghana is mainly undertaken by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) of the Fisheries Commission; the Government agency responsible for the management of fisheries resources in Ghana.

Information collected under domestic observer programs (S:GEN11, S:TRO05, Rec. 24-01)

All active purse-seiners and baitboats were monitored continuously during the reporting year (100% observer coverage). The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT.

FAD information is currently being recorded in Microsoft Excel formats. Observers deployed onboard have collected substantial information on FADS types and numbers and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses.

Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries (S: BIL04)

Billfish catch and effort data was monitored and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery as fish is consumed whole either dried or smoked. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no catch of Atlantic sailfish and White marlins for the year under review.

Transshipment Reports in-Port (M:GEN06b)

Transshipment is carried out in port. The 2024 data for transshipment at port has been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Monitoring of Bigeye and Swordfish catches continued with regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages. Information from the cannery is frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat through ISSF; 2023 data for canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery production to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of vessels has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licenses, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws (Port state measures). The MCSD personnel regularly monitor fishing activities especially in third party countries with licenses, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m for the year 2024 consisted of 17 Purse seiners, 15 Baitboats and 1 Carriers.

Sampling of species have improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done from observer reports onboard Ghanaian registered fleet.

Internal Action Report CP10-IntAc20

There was no change in document CP10-Intac20. Quarterly meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Fisheries Commission have been helpful in creating more awareness on the need for more responsible fishing practice and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented.

Tema and Takoradi ports have been designated for tuna berthing, discharging and bunkering activities. This arrangement is intended to meet international practices for monitoring and control operations in conformity with our own national regulations on port state measures.

Fishing and Inspection Plan

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendations; observers were placed on all vessels to monitor their activities including during the moratorium period using national observers. Reports for the 2024 moratorium have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the Task 1 and 2.

Conservation and management measures for sharks, sea turtles, and by-catch in the Convention area

Field guides by ISSF, IRD and ICCAT are currently being used for species identification mainly by observers onboard the Ghanaian fleets. Currently, the Fisheries Act 625 and Fisheries (PSM) Regulations 2024, (L.I 2490) are the general laws and regulation prohibiting landing of endangered species including their juveniles. No explicit inherent domestic regulations currently available, however, Ghana is adhering to international regulations to manage sharks, sea turtles and by-catch.

Steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research (S: BYC05)

Bycatch species caught are reported per our national observer programmes. Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named “Skippers workshops”. Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct.

Description of Pilot Electronic Statistical Document Systems (M:SDP01)

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is placing cameras at vantage points onboard the vessel. The FAO-WWF pilot program on EMS ended in 2019. Effort are being taken to incorporate all surface fleet of more 20m to adopt the system as a licensing policy.

Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 (M:BYC04)

Cetaceans are categorized as endangered species as such crew and observers onboard Ghanaian vessels manage them according to field guides by ISSF, IRD for handling sharks and turtles if encountered.

Information on fishing effort on FADs Rec. 24-01

Fishing effort of purse seine fishing vessels on FADs for the year 2018 indicated 3,583 number of sets. The reporting year (2024) observed a total of 4,939 number of sets on FADs.

Information on Labour Rec. 23-20

Ghana has ratified the ILO Convention 188 and the IMO Cape Town Agreement (International Maritime Organization). Ghana also has union and associations working towards the interest of fishers Ghana Tuna Association (GTA), National Fisheries Association of Ghana (NAFAG), Stevedores Association, Ghana Employers' Association (GEA) all of these recognized by the Ghana Trade Union Congress (GTUC) as well as the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation that seek to address labour issues. Labour issues are addressed in Ghana using Labour law 2003 (Act 651), Labour Regulation 2007 (LI 1833).

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

2.2.1 Tropical

The Ghanaian processing software for her catch data is still not available to streamline Task 2 after a decade of revisions. Within the complexities of our fishery, we do hope that the new software will be finalized by ICCAT/IRD which will yield fruitful results. Ghana has stated her willingness to co-operate in all spheres for a suitable programme which would stand the test of time. In the interim all raw data from all our individual vessels have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat and impartially incorporated into the ICCAT database since 2006.

MoU between ICCAT and Ghana for the data improvement and updating databases, softwares and computers to be funded by ICCAT/JCAP-3 with objective of improving compliance with ICCAT Recommendations related to data collection and reporting to begin in 2025 will aid in addressing this challenge.

It is very difficult to collate weekly data on tuna and other important species as vessels arrive after months of leaving port and more so have no real-time electronic monitoring systems to disseminate the information such as electronic logbook.

In integrating data collected in the field especially FAD deployed among others, over a set by set basis for monthly analysis for all segments of surface fishing fleets has become cumbersome and a unified system and software is envisaged coupled with training in analysing data collected.

2.2.2 Sharks & bycatch issues

There is the need for more training in this field as the fishery is becoming more important especially in areas of endangered species becoming extinct. Manuals are few and general and presently we are able to work closely on a few sharks grouping such as silky and blue sharks as we encounter them a lot. The others are termed others or as "shark NEI". We don't have the expertise in the field of shark taxonomy hence we often don't fill out the forms to the best of ICCAT's requirements; this has been a concern to us

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	2026-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		100% Human observer. Challenge to complete ST09. Data store in excel file per trip. Needs further formatting to enable it to be used. Report of MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-15	Annual Report	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters.	
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	No		GHA does not operate longline fishery.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
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		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2025-02-11	Capacity/FAD Management plan.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Data store in excel file per trip. Needs further formatting to enable it to be used. Report of MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessel operated.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Data store in excel file per trip. Needs further formatting to enable it to be used. Report of MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		ABNJ ended in 2019. Modalities and steps are being taken to implement but delayed due to logistical challenges.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-15	success through MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2026-07-15		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		GHA has no discards of marlins.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		GHA is currently using FAO ARTFISH open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2026-09-15	Annual Report	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mapoanu). Collaborating with NGO to consolidate studies.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-15		
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	No		No interactions with this species in our waters so far.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There are no discards, dead ones and released ones estimated by number.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		GHA is currently using FAO ARTFISH open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast. Data is part of statistics submitted.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No interactions with whale sharks so far identified.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Skippers workshop organized by ISSF 2014-2018. Usage of IRD guide 2017-2019. JCAP 3 Observer training - Species Identification, ICCAT-GHA 2025 Capacity building on species ID.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Information embedded in national observer reports where they are released per ISSF and IRD guide.	
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	No		No seabirds have been incidentally caught.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Observers trained under the ABNJ program /ISSF method are collaborating with crew to release live or dead endangered species (by-catch).	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		There are no discards in small-scale artisanal fishery.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		No traplines used in Ghana.	

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	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No vessel chartering done.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		No vessel chartering done.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		All transshipment done in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		All transshipment done in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-02-25		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No authorized LSPLVs.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No action taken since there were no infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No current arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No access arrangement.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No access arrangement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access arrangement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-07-15	Submitted FC Task 1.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No changes.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No sport and recreational fishery.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No IUU vessels were reported.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No IUU vessels were reported.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No vessel on IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No vessel on IUU list.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Information is only on re-export when processed.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		All vessels complied.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No findings applicable.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No sighting observed.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No action taken as no vessel was sighted.	
	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	No		Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Heads of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		No exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2027.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No incidence. Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2026.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		None so far.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No fishing gear lost.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Fisheries Commission (MCS/Fisheries Enforcement Unit) and Ghana Navy.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No EMS Domestic Program.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No EMS Domestic Program.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		GHA ratified ILO convention 188. Annual Report.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard,	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC				
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		As and when details need to be updated.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Authorized vessels are renewed at the beginning of every year.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		No re-export for the reporting year.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-05-26		
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2026-07-15	Embedded in Task 1 and 2.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2025-02-11	FAD Management Plan	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-02-11		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2026-07-15	Also as part of Task 1 and 2.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Ghana is not using electronic real-time data transmission system, hence it is difficult to obtain data on weekly basis.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not entirely utilized.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		15% of GRT of vessel.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Using observer coverage to monitor by-catch levels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		GHA operates a tropical tuna fishery. All tuna harvest reported in Task 1 and 2.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		15% of GRT of vessel.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No re-export for the reporting year.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-05-26		
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. No tagging program.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		Updated as and when needed by ICCAT.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Ghana is on the view that every live endangered species should be released.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-15	Updated as and when needed by ICCAT, Annual report.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not seen in our catches so far.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		No interactions with whale sharks. Operations monitored through observer program.	
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	2026-09-15	Annual Report	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		No NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Initiative from ISSF/AZTI (skippers workshop) are being practiced as to release endangered species and incorporated in our national observer program.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2026-09-15	Annual Report	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2026-09-15	Annual Report. Steps are being taken to roll over ABNJ-FAO and WWF EMS.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		None so far.	

Table 1. Tuna catch by gear and species in Ghana in 2024.

<i>Gear</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baitboat	1,039.00	4	1,284.00	121	2,448
Purse Seine	24,413	2,341	64,301	2,509	93,564
Total	25,452	2,345	65,585	2,630	96,012

Table 2. Landings by gear in 2023 and 2024.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Purse Seiner</i>	<i>Baitboat</i>	<i>Total</i>
2023	78,881.80	4,872.00	83,753.80
2024	93,564.00	2,448.00	96,012.00

Table 3. Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2023 to 2024.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>%</i>
2023	22,159.00	26	2,371.00	3	56,625.00	68	2,598.80	3
2024	25,452	27	2,345	2	65,585	68	2,630	3

Table 4. Catch and effort in trips for billfishes in 2024.

<i>Month/Species</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
Swordfish	2.3	1.815	0.275	0	1.69	0.55	0	7.7	4.485	2.24	0	0	21.055
Blue Marlin	9.1	3.9	5.4	6.2	2.9	8.3	0	32.8	110.50	10	0	7	196.1
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Sailfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Catch	11.4	5.72	5.68	6.2	4.59	8.85	0	40.5	115	12.24	0	7	217.155
Effort in Trips	3476	3967	3626	3778	2335	2398	0	4956	4963	5204	4391	3632	42726

Table 5. Landings of shark from the artisanal and tuna fleet for 2024.

<i>Fleet type</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuna fleet	0	0	18	42.035	56.9	70.1	76.52	85.71	98.226	99.344	75	93	714.835
Artisanal Fleet	93.2	19.9	69.5	20.55	26.8	17.5	0	126.5	199.6	66.7	47.3	41.34	728.89
Total	93.2	19.9	87.5	62.585	83.7	87.6	76.52	212.21	297.826	166.044	122.3	134.34	1443.725

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GRENADA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GRENADE
INFORME ANUAL DE GRANADA**

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.2 Research and statistics

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementing and enforcing ICCAT conservation and management measures

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		No scientific reports have been submitted since Grenada has not conducted any major Scientific research within its fisheries.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-15	No task 1 fleet characteristics has been submitted to the Secretariat. Grenada is currently updating its fisheries registry, will update this request shortly.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15	T1NC report sent. however, there were issues with the submission. ICCAT response was, submission had to be done on IOMS platform. The submission was attempted however the IOMS platform did not upload the report. system showed error code.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Grenada submitted task 2 catch and effort data. However, ICCAT response was that the DATA submission was rejected.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Grenada did not collect or submit Task II size-sampling data for ICCAT-managed species during the reporting period.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Grenada did not conduct or participate in any scientific tagging surveys involving ICCAT-managed species during the 2026 reporting period. No conventional or electronic tagging inventories were submitted.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Grenada did not conduct or participate in any scientific tagging surveys involving ICCAT-managed species during the 2026 reporting period. No conventional or electronic tagging inventories were submitted.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Grenada did not participate in any conventional tagging programme involving ICCAT-managed species during the reporting period. No tagged fish were released or recovered, and no conventional tagging declarations were submitted.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Grenada did not participate in any electronic tagging programme involving ICCAT-managed species during the reporting period. No electronically tagged fish were released or recovered, and no electronic tagging declarations were submitted.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Grenada did not maintain a dedicated Task 3 Port Sampling Programme for tropical tuna species during the reporting period. No Task 3 port sampling data were submitted to ICCAT. We are currently Building capacity in this area by onboarding.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		In 2025 Grenada recruited and tested one observer in 2025. to commence a 5% in 2026. the problems encountered is that many of our boats are small lest that 15 m and cannot accommodate an observer due to limited space. We are currently	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				revisiting how this can be accomplished and the Modality of implementation. we await a project to equip 20 Vessels with VMS systems to as an initial thrust to cover 10% of our fleet.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Grenada continued to experience seasonal occurrences of pelagic Sargassum during the reporting period. Observations were made along sections of the coastline and in offshore waters, with varying impacts on fishing operations, including turtle nesting and vessel access in some areas. The Fisheries Division continues to monitor reports from fishers regarding the presence of Sargassum and its effects on fishing activities. influxes and strandings are managed by the Grenada Solid waste Management Authority and the cabinet appointed National Sargassum Task force. several projects initiatives have been undertaken to address sargassum management. currently we are building capacity in Data collection for landings along our coastline. DATA on information will be provided soonest.	
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	No		Grenada did not authorize any fishing vessels to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean during the preceding year. Therefore, no information is reportable under this requirement.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		CPC Grenada does not have a BFT Fisheries. Additionally, no stock assessment has been necessary.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No Task 2 samples are available since we do not possess this type of equipment within our fisheries.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		BFT, is not targeted or landed in Grenada Fisheries. We have no supporting DATA currently for submission.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No research has been conducted by CPC Grenada or in collaboration with any other CPC.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No information regarding Stock assessment is available since we do not actively target BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Grenada does not currently possess the capacity in the area, and has not actively participated in any collaborative research with any other CPC. Grenada does not have BFT quotas.	
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		No scientific project research activities related to BFT has been conducted.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Grenada is preparing to engage and expert for a FAD policy and management plan under our UBEC project financed thru the World bank. Currently Grenada has adopted the CRFM FAD management plan developed for regional states.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Grenada has begun compiling its FAD data in compliance with ICCAT. This is new Information that was only collected	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				this year and is still being collected apart from other catch DATA. This information will be provided based on where we are at currently.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Bo submission was done on FAD data.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Grenada Does not currently have an observer program. Under our new ministry mandate, and in compliance with ICCAT regulations we intend to recruit persons to serve aboard vessels 20 meters and above. Additionally, we are preparing to equip up 10% or more EMS/ VMS systems to compensate for this deficiency until we can find and train personnel.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Grenada currently have no electronic monitoring system. However, we are currently in the procurrent phase of purchasing 20 VMS Remora systems for installation by Q1 -Q2 of 2027. Further investments are being pursued for EMS systems that will be piloted and final scale up to meet ICCAT obligations to address the difficulty with onboarding observers.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No activities has been conducted, have been conducted.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Historical data On FADs might have been submitted with in the past with the Task 1 DATA. We will review our records and provide any data that has been recorded. This data should exist with the earlier FAD cooperative.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Grenada does not currently have the capacity to conduct these studies and will need assistance in capacity building and collaboration in this field.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Grenada lacks the capacity in this area. Requests will be made to participate in capacity building.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Grenada does not have the current capacity in this area but sees this an easy opportunity to conduct research in this area with assistance from RFMOs and other academic institutions.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Grenada currently does not have the capacity in this area, but is willing to develop this capacity since it is an effective and low activity tool for research and data collection.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Lack of capacity in this field, has limited our ability to provide this data. however, it is an area of relevance, and we will request support in conducting this research.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		No statistical methodology has been used to collect dead and discarded data for Marlins and Round scale spearfish. Grenada is currently building capacity and in the process of conducting stakeholder engagements to build capacity effect compliance in these areas.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Grenada has just commenced in 2026 the use of Logbook and market landing books to actively collect and record landings, we have also finalised operations	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				for the Calipseo data collection and reporting platform that is currently in trail phase.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		A series of management plans are being developed for species specific management of all our major listed species including sharks (specifically those species protected under CITES and Cartagena SPAW Protocol. We are currently updating our fisheries act to reflect modern management protocols and align with regional and international standards.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Grenada currently lack the capacity to conduct research in this area. However, through participation in ICCAT initiatives and seek assistance from or collaborate academia and research institutes.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Grenada has no current information on North Atlantic Blue shark. This species has not been properly identified within our fisheries since its range is beyond our fishery.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		No data Available however we wish to build capacity through engagement with the convention to assist in management of the resource as a contracting party.	
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	No		This Species is not encountered within Grenada's fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Not DATA available since this Species is not targeted by our fisheries, no Catch recorded for this species, DATA is unreliable due to low capacity in the area.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		We have implemented log and market books, along with the Calipseo data platform to improve data collection. Currently Human resource development regarding staffing of the Fisheries division is currently being undertaken. improvement of hardware for data collection and analysis.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Grenada does not operate purse seine fisheries.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Guides on sharks, Sea birds and turtles are in the process of being completed as part of our new legislation and resource management plan under the new Ministry of the Blue Economy and Marine Affairs.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Management plans are being currently drafted for stakeholder engagements and final review and gazetting for management implementation.	
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		Sea Bird management is being developed, for effective management. due to low-capacity strength with this report and lack of reporting, there is currently no data available.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Currently a longliners chat has been created by the Grenada Longliners association that was organised and logbooks and marine mammals interaction logs were provided to the	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				fishermen, to provide data on interactions. Due to no VMS or EMS installations, only logbook data can provide this information.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Implementation of circle, hooks across our longline fleet. High implementation. more than 75 percent of active fishing fleet has transferred to the circle hook technology. Further plans will be implemented for compliance. Capacity building is needed in this area.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		There is no statistical methodology used to support DD and Live releases currently. Grenada is currently developing a management plan for the effective management of SWO-N. Landings are being recorded, for reporting while preparation is being made for capacity building in this area.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		Grenada participated in the online - Hybrid meeting in efforts to build capacity with respect to this fishing method. Communication was received from ICCAT. The new reporting template has been received.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-17	Grenada notes the delayed submission of its annual reports but remains committed through capacity building and increased competent human development and onboarding, to address its deficiencies regarding its obligations for ICCAT compliance.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Grenada fulfills its ICCAT reporting obligations through the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of the Blue Economy and Marine Affairs. Data on catches, fishing effort, vessel activity, landings, and species composition are collected through fisheries monitoring programmes, landing-site data collection, fisher interviews, logbook information where applicable, and routine administrative records. Annual reports and statistical datasets covering ICCAT-managed species, including tunas, billfishes, and shark species, are compiled and submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat in accordance with established reporting deadlines. Grenada also provides information relating to compliance measures, port State measures, vessel authorizations, and other reporting requirements applicable to its fisheries. Efforts continue to strengthen data quality, reporting systems, and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. However, efforts to	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					monitor and report on shark, seabirds, marine mammals and turtle incidental catches and some of the species listed as bycatch under our fisheries have to be addressed. updated or management plan and have to be developed. Currently our new fisheries act is being finalized, with the assistance of FAO. That should provide the platform for management plan development.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-07-15	Grenada notes that only compliance tables for task 1 and 2 nominal catches were submitted with some challenges. outstanding compliance tables will be submitted subsequently.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No vessel chartering arrangements were made within Grenada Fisheries.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No vessel chartering arrangements of termination has been entered into within grenadas Fisheries	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		No transshipment has been conducted within Grenada's fisheries.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		No transshipment occurred within Grenada Ports.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No transshipment declarations done at Sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		there are no Carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments of tunas for or on behalf Grenada.	

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	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No LSPLVs has been Authorized has been conducted by Grenada.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2026-09-15	The Grenada Port Authority serves as the national point of contact for receiving and processing advance port entry notifications from foreign fishing vessels requesting entry into designated ports in Grenada.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		The Ministry of Health leas agency along with the ministry of the Blue Economy, Fisheries Division, Department of Customs and Excise.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Grenada Port Authority controlled ports (St. Georges Main port) and Tyrrel Bay Carriacou (also Grenada Port Authority controlled).	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Under the Grenada Fisheries act of 1986 and the Port Authority requirements Foreign Vessels must notify the Port Authority at least 24 hours in advance of arriving.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Grenada did not deny entry into port or deny the use of port services to any foreign fishing vessel during 2026. Therefore, no reports of denial of entry or denial of use of port were submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Grenada did not deny entry into port or deny the use of port services to any foreign fishing vessel during 2026. Therefore, no reports of denial of entry or denial of use of port were submitted to ICCAT.	

Group	Req N° (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		Grenada did not deny entry into port or deny the use of port services to any foreign fishing vessel during 2026. Therefore, no reports of denial of entry or denial of use of port were submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		There are no infringements reported and no results reports for submission.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Grenada has no bilateral or multilateral agreements or formal arrangements currently in force that provide for an inspector exchange programme designed to promote cooperation in fisheries inspection and enforcement activities under ICCAT measures. However, Grenada participates in regional cooperation initiatives and information-sharing mechanisms relating to fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance within the Caribbean region.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		Grenada did not conduct any ICCAT-related port inspections of foreign fishing vessels during the 2026 reporting period. Consequently, no annual port inspection activity report was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.	

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	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Grenada had no fisheries access agreements in force with other States or entities relating to ICCAT fisheries during the reporting period. No new agreements were concluded, amended, renewed, suspended, or terminated, and no access agreements were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Grenada had no fisheries access agreements in force during the 2026 reporting period relating to ICCAT-managed fisheries. Consequently, no fishing activities were conducted pursuant to access agreements, and no catches were recorded under such arrangement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Grenada will supply a list for this requirement shortly. We are currently executing fisheries registry update due to a number of inactive or damages vessels since hurricane beryl. approximately 90-95 % Of our vessels are below this LOA size.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No report on review of international actions submitted.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Grenada manages sport and recreational fisheries through vessel registration requirements, fisheries monitoring activities, fisher outreach and compliance with the Fisheries Act. Recreational fishers and charter operators are encouraged to report catches of tuna, billfish and other highly migratory species. The Fisheries Division collects information	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					through landing site monitoring, consultations with fishers and sport-fishing operators, and participation in regional fisheries management initiatives.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		There are currently no vessels involved or recorded in IUU fishing activity.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No comments sent to ICCAT regarding IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Grenada did not submit any request for the removal of a vessel from the ICCAT Final IUU Vessel List during the 2026 reporting period. Therefore, no submission date is applicable.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Grenada did not identify any nationals involved in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities related to ICCAT-managed fisheries during the 2026 reporting period. Consequently, no enforcement reports or notifications regarding actions taken against nationals were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No import and trade data has been submitted to ICCAT to date. Grenada will endeavour to submit its records once all data has been summarized and verified.	

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	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		There are currently no data on non-compliance submitted to ICCAT from Grenada. Grenada is currently working to increase its compliance obligations by onboarding new staff and accessing capacity building resources for officers.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Grenada does not possess of have reported to ICCAT any investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Grenada recorded no vessel sightings during the 2026 reporting period that required reporting to the ICCAT Secretariat. Therefore, no vessel sighting reports were submitted.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No action taken due to lack of information on vessel sightings.	
	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		The Ministry of the Blue Economy and Marine Affairs, through the Fisheries Division, is the national authority responsible for fisheries management and implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures. At-sea inspection, surveillance and enforcement activities are conducted primarily by the Grenada Coast Guard, with support from the Fisheries Division, Customs and Excise Division, Royal Grenada Police Force and Grenada Port Authority, as appropriate. Grenada has no bluefin tuna trap fisheries, tuna farming, or tuna ranching activities; therefore, this aspect of the requirement is not applicable.	

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	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of the Blue Economy and Marine Affairs serves as the primary point of contact for implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures. The Chief Fisheries Officer and designated fisheries management and compliance personnel are responsible for coordination of reporting, monitoring, compliance, and liaison with the ICCAT Secretariat. The Grenada Coast Guard serves as the operational point of contact for at-sea inspection and maritime enforcement activities. Contact details are maintained and communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat as required.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Grenada did not participate in any pilot programme for the exchange of fisheries inspection personnel during the 2026 reporting period. No inspector exchanges, joint inspection assignments, or related activities were conducted under such a programme.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Grenada has established national maritime emergency response procedures through the Fisheries Division and the Grenada Coast Guard. No ICCAT observer deployments requiring activation of an Emergency Action Plan occurred during the reporting period. Grenada remains committed to	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					implementing observer safety and emergency response measures consistent with ICCAT requirements.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Grenada recorded no observer incidents during the 2026 reporting period that triggered activation of an Emergency Action Plan (EAP). No observer injuries, missing-person incidents, fatalities, or emergency evacuations were reported, and therefore no corrective actions were required.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Grenada recorded no incidents during 2026 involving ICCAT-related fishing gear that was lost and subsequently retrieved. Therefore, no reports on retrieved lost fishing gear were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Grenada recorded no incidents involving lost fishing gear associated with ICCAT-managed fisheries that remained unrecovered during the 2026 reporting period. Consequently, no reports of unretrieved lost fishing gear were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of the Blue Economy and Marine Affairs serves as the primary point of contact for the receipt and exchange of information relating to vessel sightings and fisheries compliance matters. The Grenada Coast Guard provides operational support for maritime surveillance, investigation, and enforcement activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					These authorities cooperate with regional and international partners to facilitate the timely exchange of information concerning vessel sightings and suspected fisheries violations.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Grenada did not submit any Supply Declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat during the 2026 reporting period. No activities requiring the submission of Supply Declarations were recorded, and no related reports were transmitted.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Grenada does not currently operate a formal Domestic Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) programme for ICCAT-managed fisheries. Monitoring and compliance activities are conducted through vessel registration, fisheries inspections, landing-site monitoring, logbook reporting requirements, and maritime surveillance undertaken by the Fisheries Division and supporting enforcement agencies. Grenada continues to assess opportunities for the future development of electronic monitoring and reporting systems.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Grenada did not implement a domestic Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) programme for ICCAT-managed fisheries during the 2026 reporting period. Fisheries monitoring and compliance activities continued to be	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					conducted through vessel registration, fisheries inspections, landing-site monitoring, logbook reporting, and maritime surveillance activities undertaken by the Fisheries Division and supporting enforcement agencies. No EMS data were collected or reviewed during the reporting year.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Grenada supports the implementation of ICCAT Resolution 23-20 through national fisheries management, maritime safety, and emergency response arrangements. The Fisheries Division, in collaboration with the Grenada Coast Guard and other relevant authorities, maintains procedures for emergency reporting, search and rescue, and incident response involving fisheries observers. No observer incidents involving serious injury, death, disappearance, or emergency recovery occurred during the 2026 reporting period, and no activation of an Emergency Action Plan was required. Grenada remains committed to strengthening observer safety, compliance monitoring, and implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		Grenada recorded no observer incidents involving serious injury, death, disappearance, or observers presumed fallen overboard during the 2026 reporting period. No Emergency Action Plans were activated, and no corrective actions were required. Consequently, no reports relating to such incidents were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. We are working to implement and improve observer program by engaging in Capacity building initiatives offered by ICCAT, NOAA and other international RFMOs and RFOs	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Grenada does not participate in Bluefin Tuna Farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No Farming of BFT.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No Farming of BFT	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No BFT fishery or farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		None Targeted BFT.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		No BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		No BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		No BFT Fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		No BFT Fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		No BFT Fishery.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		No BFT Fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		No purse Seine Vessel engaged in Fishery. Under Grenada longline Tuna registry our targeted fishery is yellow fin tuna. BET and SKJ while captured does not require an authorized list. Longliners are registered as targeting yellowfin. we are currently reviewing our registry status to update of fishery description to reflect listing requirements with the support form ICCAT.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Grenada had no vessels specifically authorized to target bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, or skipjack tuna during the previous reporting year. Consequently, no vessel list was submitted under this requirement.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No reports are available at this time for the Period 2025.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Grenada did not issue, validate, import, export, or re-export any ICCAT Statistical Document Program (SDP) documents during the reporting period. Therefore, no SDP data were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.	

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	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No validation seals and signatures for SDPs Submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		No quarterly catches submitted to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Steps Taken to minimize Ecological impacts of FADs not yet implemented. Under the UBEC project Grenada is engaging a consultant to develop a FAD Policy and Management plan. in 2025 -26 Grenada deployed 11 new Sub-surface moored FADS within its EEZ. We are in preparation stage for the management program. currently we track and record the FAD Catch effort separately from other fishing efforts.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		No Tropical Tuna Capacity plans/ Declarations have been developed. Capacity building is needed in this area.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		No monthly catches of Tropical Tunas submitted. While we have improved slightly, we still have gaps in data collection personnel that limits timely processing of data. We currently in trial phase of our Calipseo platform that has been established to alleviate and improve this monthly reporting.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Grenada has not submitted weekly catches of big eye Tuna. we are currently building capacity to comply with these request. As we fully implement and operate our Calipseo platform and increase data collection we expect to fill these current gaps in our data program.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		No quota noted for Grenada, since our main target is YFT, we are endeavoring to implement and comply these measures. however this is not a main targeted species and therefore a quota system has not been assigned.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Grenada does not operate Purse seine catch effort within its fisheries; however, we would need capacity building in this regard for future management and conservation efforts of this species.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Grenada does not operate Purse seine catch effort within its fisheries; however, we would need capacity building in this regard for future management and conservation efforts of this species.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Grenada does not operate a purse seine fishery, and no tropical tuna bycatch was reported during the reporting period. However, based on task 1 nominal catch reported quantities of (BET and SKJ) are recorded and reported).	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Grenada has not established a specific maximum per-trip bycatch limit for this stock. Incidental catches are managed in accordance with applicable ICCAT conservation and management measures and national fisheries regulations.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		sent 15 July 2026 Task 1 Nominal catch.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Signatures for specific document profiles are being updated. Due to the departure of officers and the lack of official document seals as was identified by internal audits, the process has begun for formalizing official emails for reporting, seals for all forms and reports and a repository of signatures to be developed for authorized signatories for all official documents, based on roles and level of Authorities.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Grenada is currently developing draft management plan for North Atlantic Swordfish. Since Grenada lost its allotted quotas several years ago, no management plan currently, exists. the Division of Fisheries is currently developing a plan for the sustainable use and Management of the SWO-N, with ambitions of reapplying for a Quotas.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		No record of bycatch limit for SWO-N.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		No SWO-s fishery.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		No SWO-MD fishery.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		No SWO-MD fishery, Trapline not yet tried in Grenada.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		No ALB-MD fishery. Grenada operates Multi-Gear, Multi Species fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		No Authorisation issued Grenada does not have North Atlantic Albacore Fishery.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		No ALB-S fishery, no Authorization issued.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		No ALB- N bycatch limit established. No ALB- N Fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		No ALB- S bycatch limit established. No ALB- N Fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		No- ALB-MD Fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No- ALB-MD Fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No- ALB-MD Fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		The Implementation Rec 19-05 Had /some challenges. However, tracking of Fish DATA was partially successful. While no quarterly submissions or 80% reporting was made. Tracking of DATA was given attention to ensure recommendation for closing of the fisheries could be advised. While this activity was not implemented for the 2025 period, due to capacity issues, in 2026 there was a higher percentage of implementation, that resulted in a significant level of harvest control.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Grenada claims the exemption applicable to developing coastal CPCs and small-scale artisanal fisheries for catches of blue marlin, white marlin and roundscale spearfish used for local consumption. The exemption is limited to small-scale fishing operations operating within Grenadian waters. To ensure the exemption is not applied beyond its intended scope, the Fisheries Division monitors landings through routine fisheries data collection, vessel registration systems, landing site inspections, and direct engagement with fishers. Billfish catches are recorded and reviewed as part of national fisheries monitoring programmes,	

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					and no industrial-scale fishery operates under this exemption. If Grenada does not claim the exemption: Grenada does not claim an exemption from ICCAT requirements regarding the release of live blue marlin, white marlin, and roundscale spearfish. Fishers are encouraged to release live specimens whenever practicable and in accordance with applicable ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Submission of shark Questionnaire and Check Sheet. Application of Shark Conservation measures. Monitoring Limiting the landings of Protected shark Species as listed by ICCAT.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2026-07-15	Task 1 Nominal catch.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		No interactions recorded or reported. Grenada Does not conduct 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		Implementation of Logbooks to 20% of Fishing fleet, still in implantation stage. Collection of this data is still preliminary, However, introduction of specific gear type and national laws for protected species are enforced, by implementing catch prohibitions and closed season for some species. initiating the development of Seas turtle Management Plan.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		CPC Grenada is currently developing a seabird management plan to include in its updated fisheries regulations. However, introduction of gear modification such as Circle hook technology and recording of incidental catches on logbooks are being implemented.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards are through use of selected gear. Grenada employs LL-Surf, LL and Trawl catch effort. This selective gear use significantly reduces bycatch. Discards are only encouraged for compliance to local and international protection regulations and quotas. All catches once within the framework of protected species and an quotas prohibitions are landed and used. Currently developing management plans to improve.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		CPC Grenada has implemented measures regarding Res. 23-15 by passing into law marine mammal protection act. which governs fishing activities for its fishing operations. Gear use transition that is currently being implemented. introduction of Circle hooks. introduction of logbooks for monitoring interactions and encouraging release protocol for incidental and accidental catches.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		CPC Grenada Continues to Pilot CALIPSEO Software for Electronic Statistical Document Systems. For synergizing DATA submissions to ICCAT With Consultancy Provided by FAO. While the Project Has Concluded, Trials of the Platform and Continuous training continues.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		no information or Submission to ICCAT Rec at this time.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA**

SUMMARY

El Estado de Guatemala forma parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) y reafirma su compromiso con el cumplimiento de las disposiciones, recomendaciones y medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas en el marco de la Comisión, conforme a las responsabilidades que le competen como Parte Contratante. En el ámbito nacional, el ordenamiento pesquero se encuentra a cargo de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura, adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, siendo las pesquerías de atún uno de los principales recursos hidrobiológicos vinculados al comercio internacional. En este proceso, se trabaja de manera conjunta con la industria, proporcionándole las herramientas necesarias debidamente revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en el seno de la Comisión. Durante el año de pesca 2025, Guatemala no contó con embarcaciones atuneras de pabellón nacional operando en el océano Atlántico ni dentro del área de competencia de la CICAA. En consecuencia, no se registraron operaciones dirigidas a la captura de túnidos y especies afines reguladas por la Comisión, por lo que la captura total reportada por Guatemala para dicho periodo fue de cero (0). No obstante, la ausencia de actividad pesquera durante el periodo reportado, Guatemala continuó dando seguimiento a sus compromisos como Parte Contratante de la CICAA, incluyendo la atención de requerimientos de información, la participación en los mecanismos correspondientes y el seguimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por la Comisión.

RÉSUMÉ

El Estado de Guatemala forma parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) y reafirma su compromiso con el cumplimiento de las disposiciones, recomendaciones y medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas en el marco de la Comisión, conforme a las responsabilidades que le competen como Parte Contratante. En el ámbito nacional, el ordenamiento pesquero se encuentra a cargo de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura, adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, siendo las pesquerías de atún uno de los principales recursos hidrobiológicos vinculados al comercio internacional. En este proceso, se trabaja de manera conjunta con la industria, proporcionándole las herramientas necesarias debidamente revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en el seno de la Comisión. Durante el año de pesca 2025, Guatemala no contó con embarcaciones atuneras de pabellón nacional operando en el océano Atlántico ni dentro del área de competencia de la CICAA. En consecuencia, no se registraron operaciones dirigidas a la captura de túnidos y especies afines reguladas por la Comisión, por lo que la captura total reportada por Guatemala para dicho periodo fue de cero (0). No obstante, la ausencia de actividad pesquera durante el periodo reportado, Guatemala continuó dando seguimiento a sus compromisos como Parte Contratante de la CICAA, incluyendo la atención de requerimientos de información, la participación en los mecanismos correspondientes y el seguimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por la Comisión.

RESUMEN

El Estado de Guatemala forma parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) y reafirma su compromiso con el cumplimiento de las disposiciones, recomendaciones y medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas en el marco de la Comisión, conforme a las responsabilidades que le competen como Parte Contratante. En el ámbito nacional, el ordenamiento pesquero se encuentra a cargo de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura, adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, siendo las pesquerías de atún uno de los principales recursos hidrobiológicos vinculados al comercio internacional. En este proceso, se trabaja de manera conjunta con la industria, proporcionándole las herramientas necesarias debidamente revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en el seno de la

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Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Pesquerías nacionales

Pesquería de Atún en el Zona de CICAA para el año 2025

La pesca de atun y especies afines constituye una actividad de relevancia internacional y debido a las características biológicas y migratorias de estos recursos, se encuentra sujeta a mecanismos regionales de seguimiento, conservación y ordenación. En este contexto, la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atun Atlántico (CICAA; ICCAT, por sus siglas en inglés) es la organización responsable de la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en el océano Atlántico y mares adyacentes.

Como Parte Contratante de la CICAA, Guatemala mantiene el compromiso de contribuir al cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por la Comisión y de proporcionar la información correspondiente a las actividades desarrolladas por embarcaciones de pabellón nacional dentro del área de competencia de la organización.

Durante el año 2025, Guatemala no contó con embarcaciones atuneras de pabellón nacional operando en el océano Atlántico ni en el área de competencia de la CICAA. Por esta razón, durante el período reportado no se desarrollaron operaciones de pesca dirigidas a túnidos ni se registraron capturas de las principales especies reguladas por la Comisión.

En consecuencia, para el año de pesca 2025 Guatemala reporta una captura de cero (0) para las principales especies de atún, incluyendo atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), atún patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) y atún listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), así como ausencia de capturas de especies asociadas provenientes de operaciones de la flota atunera nacional en el área de competencia de la CICAA.

Debido a la inexistencia de actividad de la flota atunera nacional en el Atlántico durante el período de referencia, no corresponde realizar un análisis de tendencias, composición de captura, esfuerzo pesquero o distribución de las operaciones para el año 2025.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

Guatemala se adhiere a los sistemas de investigación y establecidos de manera colaborativa en el marco de la CICAA, en concordancia con los mecanismos y medidas de gestión definidos por esta organización. En cumplimiento de dichas disposiciones, el Estado guatemalteco mantiene los mecanismos nacionales correspondientes para la recopilación, verificación y presentación de la información estadística requerida por la Comisión.

Durante el año 2025, debido a que Guatemala no contó con embarcaciones atuneras de pabellón nacional operando en el área de competencia de la CICAA, no se generaron registros de captura, esfuerzo pesquero ni desembarques derivados de operaciones de pesca de atún en el Atlántico.

De igual manera, al no registrarse operaciones de embarcaciones atuneras durante el período reportado, no se generó actividad de observadores a bordo asociada a esta pesquería, No obstante, la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura, mantuvo el seguimiento administrativo y los mecanismos de control correspondientes que permiten confirmar la ausencia de operaciones y capturas por parte de embarcaciones nacionales sobre las especies reguladas por la CICAA.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

En el marco de la Constitución Política de la República de Guatemala, específicamente en su artículo 97, y en observancia de los tratados internacionales de los que Guatemala es parte entre ellos la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar y el Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico, junto con sus respectivos protocolos, así como lo establecido en el Decreto 80-2002, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, y su Reglamento contenido en el Acuerdo Gubernativo 223-2005, el país dispone de un marco jurídico sólido y eficiente que respalda el cumplimiento de las medida de conservación y ordenación pesquera tanto en aguas bajo jurisdicción nacional como en alta mar.

En concordancia con lo dispuesto en el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, relativo a la obligación de los Estados de prevenir o eliminar la sobrecapacidad pesquera y de garantizar la compatibilidad del esfuerzo de pesca con el aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos, Guatemala promueve el fortalecimiento de su participación en las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera de las que forma parte, incluyendo la CICAA.

Durante el período de referencia no se registraron operaciones de embarcaciones atuneras de pabellón guatemalteco en el área de competencia de la CICAA. No obstante, Guatemala mantuvo el seguimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por la Comisión y continuó atendiendo las obligaciones que le corresponden como Parte Contratante.

Las medidas adoptadas por la CICAA son de carácter obligatorio para el Estado de Guatemala y cuando corresponda, para las embarcaciones que enarbolan su pabellón. En este sentido, la autoridad pesquera nacional mantiene los mecanismos necesarios para comunicar, implementar y dar seguimiento a las disposiciones adoptadas por la Comisión.

Adicionalmente, en el marco del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA), Guatemala cuenta con instrumentos regionales orientados a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada (INDNR), complementando las acciones nacionales de seguimiento, control y vigilancia de las actividades pesqueras.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Durante el período reportado no se reportaron dificultades relacionadas con la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea
PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		11/09/2026	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		22/07/2026	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		22/07/2026	
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		22/07/2026	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		22/07/2026	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		22/07/2026	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores, pero los buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa acreditada por el Estado.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que compartir.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquería autorizada y registrada de palangre en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplicable. No se han conducido investigaciones.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones del Atlántico Sur.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquerías en el área del Norte.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Guatemala no dispone de esta información de pesquerías de tiburón artesanales.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Guatemala no registra interacciones con tiburones ballena en las operaciones cerqueras.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas nacionalmente que compartir.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales destinadas a la pesca de atún.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		11-09-2026	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		11-09-2026	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		11-09-2026	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no tiene fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Guatemala no posee Grandes Buques palangreros y por tanto no corresponde reportar conforme al párrafo 28 de la Red 21-15.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques de transporte para transbordo.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos autorizados para entrada en puerto.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No aplica. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Este CPC no realizó inspecciones en puerto.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Guatemala no ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		No hay acciones en marcha.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en la Zona del Convenio.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene alegaciones de pesca IUU para su flota.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene alegaciones de pesca IUU para su flota.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No hubo necesidad de emprender acciones por cuanto no hubo buques de esta CPC implicados en actividades INN.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre presuntos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Guatemala no participa en este programa.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Esta CPC no embarca observadores regionales de la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Esta CPC no embarca observadores regionales de la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Este CPC no tiene tales contactos.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		No existe información que reportar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadras de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadras dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto REM.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí		16-09-2026	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		16/09/2026	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso que comunicar.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		11/09/2026	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		No se tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUINEA-BISSAU
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE GUINÉE-BISSAU
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA-BISÁU**

SUMMARY

Guinea-Bissau is a coastal country that has been a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) since 2016. The country was previously sanctioned for various reasons, prohibiting its vessels from catching tuna and related species. Following concerted efforts by the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, the sanction imposed on Guinea-Bissau was lifted in 2025 after the country met certain ICCAT requirements. Throughout 2025, Guinea-Bissau recorded no operations involving national or chartered tuna vessels; consequently, it possesses no relevant statistical data. Guinea-Bissau continues its efforts to comply with all ICCAT requirements, even though national technical staff has encountered difficulties using the IOMS system and other tools provided by the international organization. Accordingly, Guinea-Bissau submits this report to fulfill ICCAT formalities and recommendations, which urge CPCs to submit statistical and compliance data even in the absence of active national or chartered tuna vessels.

RÉSUMÉ

Guinea-Bissau is a coastal country that has been a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) since 2016. The country was previously sanctioned for various reasons, prohibiting its vessels from catching tuna and related species. Following concerted efforts by the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, the sanction imposed on Guinea-Bissau was lifted in 2025 after the country met certain ICCAT requirements. Throughout 2025, Guinea-Bissau recorded no operations involving national or chartered tuna vessels; consequently, it possesses no relevant statistical data. Guinea-Bissau continues its efforts to comply with all ICCAT requirements, even though national technical staff has encountered difficulties using the IOMS system and other tools provided by the international organization. Accordingly, Guinea-Bissau submits this report to fulfill ICCAT formalities and recommendations, which urge CPCs to submit statistical and compliance data even in the absence of active national or chartered tuna vessels.

RESUMEN

Guinea-Bissau is a coastal country that has been a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) since 2016. The country was previously sanctioned for various reasons, prohibiting its vessels from catching tuna and related species. Following concerted efforts by the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, the sanction imposed on Guinea-Bissau was lifted in 2025 after the country met certain ICCAT requirements. Throughout 2025, Guinea-Bissau recorded no operations involving national or chartered tuna vessels; consequently, it possesses no relevant statistical data. Guinea-Bissau continues its efforts to comply with all ICCAT requirements, even though national technical staff has encountered difficulties using the IOMS system and other tools provided by the international organization. Accordingly, Guinea-Bissau submits this report to fulfill ICCAT formalities and recommendations, which urge CPCs to submit statistical and compliance data even in the absence of active national or chartered tuna vessels.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

During 2025 Guinea-Bissau did not operate any tuna vessel.

1.2 Research and statistics

Guinea-Bissau did not do any research on tuna during 2025.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Guinea-Bissau did not apply any conservation and management measures on tuna during 2025.

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

Guinea-Bissau did not apply any conservation and management measures on tuna during 2025.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
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		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-07-09	La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2026-07-09	La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2026-07-09	La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2026-07-09	La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2026-07-09	La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2026-07-09	La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
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	Yes	2026-07-09	La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		A Guiné-Bissau não possui FAD.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		A Guiné-Bissau não possui FAD.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		A Guiné-Bissau não possui FAD.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2026-07-09	A Guiné-Bissau não tem plano para a melhoria da coleta de dados sobre tubarões. porque o país não possui as frotas Nacionais da pesca do atum.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2026-07-09	A Guiné-Bissau não realizou investigações científicas.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-09		
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-09	N/A	
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	2026-07-09	A Guine-Bissau não registou captura de shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2026-07-09	N/A	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2026-07-09	N/A	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes	2026-07-09	N/A	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2026-07-09	A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-07-09	A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
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		A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-07-09	N/A	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes	2026-07-09	N/A	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		La Guinée-Bissau n'a enregistré aucun navire de pêche INN de thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		La Guinée-Bissau n'a enregistré aucun navire de pêche INN de thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		La Guinée-Bissau n'a enregistré aucun navire de pêche INN de thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		La Guinée-Bissau n'a enregistré aucun navire impliqué dans la pêche INN en 2025.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
	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	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon en 2025.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin farms.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin farms.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna cage operations.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna cage operations.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have tuna traps	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin farms.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-07-10	Guinea-Bissau does not have Bluefin tuna operations.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.		
	BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
		M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
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	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes	2026-08-07	Le pays ne dispose pas de navires de pêche au thon.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA**

SUMMARY

La production halieutique en Guinée est dominée par la pêche artisanale, qui représente 80,51 % des 354 047 tonnes capturées annuellement, les thonidés mineurs constituant l'essentiel des prises de cette flotte. La Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT) encadre ces activités par des recommandations spécifiques visant à améliorer la collecte statistique, à réduire la mortalité des juvéniles sous dispositifs de concentration de poissons. Des séances de renforcement des capacités des gestionnaires et des professionnels de la pêche ont été organisées à Conakry et sur le littoral pour le respect et la mise en application des recommandations de l'ICCAT, en vue d'une gestion durable des ressources thonières.

RÉSUMÉ

La production halieutique en Guinée est dominée par la pêche artisanale, qui représente 80,51 % des 354 047 tonnes capturées annuellement, les thonidés mineurs constituant l'essentiel des prises de cette flotte. La Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT) encadre ces activités par des recommandations spécifiques visant à améliorer la collecte statistique, à réduire la mortalité des juvéniles sous dispositifs de concentration de poissons. Des séances de renforcement des capacités des gestionnaires et des professionnels de la pêche ont été organisées à Conakry et sur le littoral pour le respect et la mise en application des recommandations de l'ICCAT, en vue d'une gestion durable des ressources thonières.

RESUMEN

La production halieutique en Guinée est dominée par la pêche artisanale, qui représente 80,51 % des 354 047 tonnes capturées annuellement, les thonidés mineurs constituant l'essentiel des prises de cette flotte. La Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT) encadre ces activités par des recommandations spécifiques visant à améliorer la collecte statistique, à réduire la mortalité des juvéniles sous dispositifs de concentration de poissons. Des séances de renforcement des capacités des gestionnaires et des professionnels de la pêche ont été organisées à Conakry et sur le littoral pour le respect et la mise en application des recommandations de l'ICCAT, en vue d'une gestion durable des ressources thonières.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La capture annuelle, toutes espèces confondues et pour l'ensemble des pêcheries (artisanale, semi-industrielle et industrielle), est estimée à 354 047 tonnes en 2025. Elle est dominée par la pêche artisanale avec 285 060 tonnes, soit 80,51 %, suivie par la pêche industrielle et la pêche semi-industrielle avec respectivement 56 698 tonnes (16,01 %) et 12 289 tonnes (3,47 %).

En 2025, les prises accessoires annuelles de thonidés mineurs s'élèvent à 12 381 tonnes, contre 18 tonnes pour les thonidés majeurs. La pêche artisanale enregistre les captures les plus élevées de thonidés mineurs avec 11 946,4 tonnes pour l'ensemble des pirogues répertoriées, contre 342 tonnes pour la pêche industrielle et 92 tonnes pour la pêche semi-industrielle.

En termes d'effort de pêche, ces prises accessoires ont été réalisées par 1 472 pirogues de pêche artisanale réparties sur les 83 sites de débarquement concernés, totalisant 174 400 jours de pêche cumulés, avec une capture par unité d'effort (CPUE) moyenne de 68,5 kg/jour de pêche.

Le nombre des thoniers (senneurs et canneurs) enregistré en Guinée en 2025 et 2026 est respectivement de 23 et 22 (**tableau 1**). La majorité de ces flottilles bat pavillon étranger (Sénégalais, Espagnols, Français, Panamien, bélizien et Salvadorien) et un seul bat pavillon guinéen. Ils sont à 96% senneurs et un seul canneur de pavillon Sénégalais.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

a. Système de suivi de débarquement de la pêche artisanale maritime

Le système de suivi des débarquements de thonidés et d'espèces voisines de la pêche artisanale, mis en place par le Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB) dans les sites échantillonnés le long du littoral guinéen pour la période d'avril à décembre 2025, indique une production de 5 033 tonnes (**tableau 1**). Les mois de novembre, mai, juin et avril ont enregistré respectivement 785,2 t, 782,8 t, 627,4 t et 611,9 t.

L'analyse du **tableau 2**, indique les thonidés mineurs réalisent 62,2% (3 132,8 t), suivi par les thonidés mineurs 21,1% (1 062,4 t) composés essentiellement par les trois espèces de thons tropicaux (Listao, Albacore et Thon Obèse) et autres thons majeurs (Voilier de l'Atlantique et Espadon) avec 642,2 tonnes soit 12,8 % ainsi que le Requin soyeux avec 3,9% (195,5 t) du débarquement total.

b. Récupération des données historiques des prises accessoires de la pêche industrielle et débarquement de la pêche artisanale de 1995 à 2025

1. Espadon : Captures totales réalisées par les différentes pêcheries (1995-2025)

Entre 1995 et 2024, le volume cumulé des captures de l'Espadon pour l'ensemble des pêcheries s'élève à 4 155,2 tonnes. Cette activité est largement dominée par la pêche industrielle, dont les captures annuelles ont évolué de 78 tonnes en 1995 à 163,8 tonnes en 2025. Cette tendance globale est toutefois ponctuée par deux sommets exceptionnels, enregistrés en 2021 (388,5 tonnes) et en 2024 (372,6 tonnes), comme l'indique le tableau 4. La baisse de captures en 2025 s'explique par une normalisation de l'activité, liée notamment à l'instauration du repos biologique et à une réduction de l'effort de pêche visant à préserver les ressources halieutiques globales (plus de détaille dans le SCRS/2026/053 de l'ICCAT-2026).

La **figure 1** retrace l'évolution annuelle des captures d'espadon pour l'ensemble des flottilles. Le volume global progresse de 78 tonnes en 1995 pour atteindre 524,4 tonnes en 2025. Après une période de prélèvements limités jusqu'en 2019, une dynamique de croissance s'installe dès 2020. Il est à noter que sur ce total, la pêche industrielle représente 163,8 tonnes en 2025.

L'écart de 360,6 tonnes entre les captures totales et industrielles met en évidence le rôle majeur de la pêche artisanale, qui assurerait environ 69 % des prélèvements en 2025. Cette prédominance s'explique par une modernisation constante de la flottille artisanale et l'adoption de techniques de capture plus performantes. Bien que moins encadré que le secteur industriel, ce segment reste le principal pilier de l'exploitation de l'espadon, tout en garantissant la subsistance des communautés locales.

2. Thons tropicaux : Captures totales réalisées par les différentes pêcheries

Les trois principales espèces des thonidés tropicaux (Albacore, Listao, Thon obèse) ont été rencontrées dans les prises accessoires de la pêche industrielle, pêche semi-industrielle et dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale le long du littoral guinéen (détailé dans le document SCRS/2026/081 de l'ICCAT).

Entre 1995 et 2025, la production totale de l'ensemble des pêcheries a progressé de 114 tonnes à 2 640 tonnes. Cette dynamique est largement portée par la pêche artisanale maritime, dont les captures ont crû de 89 tonnes en 1995 à 2 595,2 tonnes en 2025. La production a atteint un pic remarquable en 2023 avec un volume de 2 873,75 tonnes (**figure 2**).

La capture moyenne (1995-2025) par espèce de l'ensemble des pêcheries est dominée par Albacore avec 43%, suivi par les Thons obèse 29% et Listao avec 28% (**figure 3**).

3. Thons mineurs : Captures totales réalisées par les différentes pêcheries

Ils sont exploités par les trois pêcheries présentes dans la ZEE guinéenne (détaillé dans le rapport de thonidés mineurs SCRS/2026/193). La production est donnée par la pêche artisanale qui réalise d'important débarquements le long du littoral guinéen avec 79,6%, suivi par la pêche industrielle et semi-industrielle avec respectivement 20,4% et 4,8% de la production totale (**figure 4**).

Les principales espèces majeures de thons mineurs rencontrées dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale et dans les prises accessoires de la pêche industrielle et semi-industrielle sont : Le thon blanc (*Scomberomorus tritor*), la thonine commune (*Euthynnus alletteratus*), L'auxide (*Auxis thazard*), le bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*).

La **figure 5** indique que les thons blancs (MAW, Thazard blanc) prédominent dans les captures moyennes avec 91,23 %, suivis par les auxides (FRI, *Auxis thazard*) avec 5,4 % et la thonine commune (LTA) avec 2,15 %. Les autres espèces de thonidés mineurs et grands pélagiques représentent moins de 2 % de la production totale ; il s'agit respectivement du marlin rayé (MLS, 0,79 %), du bonitou (BLT, 0,25 %) et du thazard franc (WAH, 0,18 %).

c. Statistiques de capture de l'ICCAT

Le seul thonier battant pavillon guinéen a mené ses activités de pêche durant le second semestre de l'année 2025. Les formulaires ST01, ST02 et ST03 ont été dûment renseignés pour les trois principales espèces ciblées, intégrant les prises accessoires d'espèces voisines ainsi que les rejets de requins. Les captures totales s'élèvent à 5 455 tonnes de thon et 946 individus de requins-taupes bleus. Les données relatives à ces trois tâches sont désormais disponibles sur la plateforme de transmission des informations de l'ICCAT (IOMS).

L'analyse des débarquements (Figure 6) montre une nette prédominance du listao (SKJ), qui représente à lui seul 67,8 % de la production totale avec 3 699 tonnes. Les captures sont complétées par deux autres espèces majeures : la bonite à dos rayé (BON) et l'albacore (YFT), qui atteignent respectivement 800 tonnes (14,7 %) et 575 tonnes (10,5 %). De leur côté, les prises accessoires cumulent un volume de 381 tonnes, soit 7 % de l'ensemble. Enfin, le reste de la production est constitué d'espèces minoritaires, menées par le chinchard à queue jaune (233 tonnes ; 4,3 %) et le thon obèse (109 tonnes ; 2 %), tandis que le thazard-bâtard (WAH) et la thonine commune (LTA) affichent des volumes marginaux, inférieurs à 0,5 %.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

2.1.1 Renforcement de capacités des gestionnaires dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT pour la gestion durable des espèces suivies par la commission et pertinentes pour la Guinée en 2025

L'atelier avait regroupé 30 participants composé des gestionnaires du ministère de la pêche et de l'économie maritime, ainsi que les professionnels de la pêche. Il a été réalisé par la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime (DNPM) en collaboration avec le Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB) avec un appui financier du projet JICA-3 de l'ICCAT-2025 (détaillé dans le rapport.

Cet atelier a permis de sensibiliser les gestionnaires pour la prise en compte intégrale des mesures de gestions et des recondamnassions par groupe d'espèces des thonidés de l'ICCAT dans les futurs plans d'aménagement et de gestion des ressources halieutiques en Guinée (Rapport Guinea Rapport scientifique MuO- JICAP-ICCAT-2025).

2.1.2 Organisation des ateliers de sensibilisation des pêcheurs dans la protection des zones de nurseries et la protection de pêche de juvénile dans certains sites de débarquements de la pêche artisanale

Deux ateliers de formation des agents de terrain ont été organisés dès la mise en place du fonds (*Rapport activités projet-ICCAT-JCAP3, Septembre,2025*). Au cours de ces ateliers, vingt (20) agents ont été formés sur l'identification des différentes espèces de thons et apparentées (les Istiophoridés de l'atlantique et les

requins). L'objectif principal été de permettre aux enquêteurs de remplir les fiches de collecte de données par espèce de thon au lieu de faire la catégorie statistique utilisée par le CNSHB depuis la mise en place des systèmes de suivi des statistiques de pêche. En plus, les formulaires numériques déployés sur les tablettes ont été présentés et les tests de saisie des données et de déploiement sur la plateforme pratiqués sur place. Ensuite, les tablettes ont été remis aux enquêteurs après la formation pour la collecte des données (détaille dans le *RAPPORT ACTIVITES Projet-ICCAT-JCAP, Septembre, 2025*).

2.1.3 Sensibilisation des pêcheurs et armateurs sur les réglementations, bonnes pratiques et obligations de rapportage sur les Thonidés et espèces apparentées dans les sites Port Néné (Kamsar) et Koba Taboriah à Boffa

L'objectif général est de contribuer à la durabilité des pêcheries de thonidés et espèces apparentées à travers le renforcement de la conformité réglementaire et l'amélioration du système de déclaration et de rapportage dans les sites de Port Néné à Kamsar et à Koba Taboriah (détaille dans le *Rapport Sensibilisation DNPM du MuO de JICAP-ICCAT-CNSHB-2026*).

2.1.4 Renforcement des capacités des agents de terrain de la pêche artisanale (CNSHB) et semi-industrielle (DNPM) du littoral Guinéen

L'objectif principal est de renforcer la capacité des agents de terrain dans la reconnaissance et l'identification des thonidés et espèces apparentées lors des débarquements. Plus spécifiquement, cette formation vise à fiabiliser les déclarations statistiques des thons mineurs et à garantir une identification précise de l'ensemble des espèces rencontrées sur les sites de suivi (Détaille dans le *Rapport Formation, CNSHB, MuO JICAP-3 ICCAT 2026*).

2.1.5 Plan d'aménagement et de gestions des pêcheries

Mise en application du plan d'aménagement et de gestions des pêcheries depuis le 1er janvier 2026 et la vulgarisation des mesures de gestion à l'ensemble des acteurs de la pêche maritime dans certains débarcadères du littoral guinéen par la Direction Nationale de l'Aménagement des Pêcheries en Juillet 2026.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pas de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations et les mesures de conservation et de gestion. Le Ministère de la Pêche et l'Economie Maritime (MPEM) de la République, à travers son plan d'aménagement et de gestion des pêcheries prend en compte toutes les recommandations de l'ICCAT pour une meilleure gestion durable de ces ressources halieutiques en générale. Les différentes Directions et Services techniques du MPEM chacun dans ses attributions et rôles apportent leurs contributions dans l'application des dispositifs et des réglementèrent du Code de la Pêche Maritime promulgué par le CNT en Mai 2025 et ratifier par Monsieur le President de la République au 31 Août 2026.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2026-09-08		2026-09-08
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui	2026-01-02		2026-01-02
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2026-07-15		2026-07-15
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2026-07-15		2026-07-15
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui		Pas de collecte des données biologiques à bord du navire pavillon guinéen.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'estimation de prise.	
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		L'observateur est embarqué et il collecte les données de captures et efforts de pêche avec la collaboration du Capitaine du navire.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		La Guinée s'intègre également progressivement dans les groupes d'experts régionaux liés à la Convention d'Abidjan (qui encadre la protection du milieu marin en Afrique de l'Ouest) pour tenter de structurer une réponse politique unifiée face à ce fléau transfrontalier. Des études et stratégie en cours d'expolaration.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui	2024-01-31	On a reconduit la dernière date de mise en œuvre.	2024-01-31
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2026-07-15		2026-07-15
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Pas de navire de support.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de données d'observateurs scientifique.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Programme EMS inexistant.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Programme EMS inexistant.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'échantillonnage portuaire.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Mise en place d'un système suivi de débarquements de la pêche artisanale des petits métiers des thonidés.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Non		Mais il sera fonctionnel très prochaine avec le renforcement de la capacité des enquêteurs de la pêche artisanale à l'identification des espèces de raies et requins.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui	2026-07-15	Déclaration du nombre rencontré dans les opérations de chalutage de navire de licence de thonidés guinéen (ST-F03/2025).	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Mise en place d'un système suivi de débarquements de la pêche artisanale des petits métiers des thonidés.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'interaction avec l'espèce.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Un programme pilote de suivi des prises accidentelles des tortues et oiseaux de mer est en cours au Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB). Le point focal reçoit certaines informations de prises accidentelles par la pêche artisanale et participe au relâchement d'individus vivant avec les pêcheurs guinéens.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Les données sont déclarées (requins et tortues en 2025).	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Un programme pilote de suivi de la pêche artisanale est en cours. Besoin de formation pour intégrer ces méthodes de collecte dans le programme de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Pas de rapport. Mais avec l'application de plan d'aménagement et de gestion des pêcheries les mesures sont prises pour atténuer les prises accessoires et limiter les rejets.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Non		Programme inexistant pour notre CPC.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2026-09-08		2026-09-08
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2026-09-08		2026-09-08
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2026-09-08		2026-09-08
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Pas d'affrètement de navires.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		La législation interdit l'affrètement de navire étranger par les guinéens.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		La réglementation interdit le transbordement de capture en mer, à l'extérieur des limites d'un port et de la rade.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Il n'y a pas eu de transbordement.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Pas de navire de charge.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non		Pas de navire de charge.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Pas de navire transporteur.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Si c'est nécessaire c'est CNSP (Centre national de surveillance et police de pêche) qui fait l'inspection des navires de la pêche industrielle en général .	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		Si c'est nécessaire c'est CNSP (Centre national de surveillance et police de pêche) qui fait l'inspection des navires de la pêche industrielle en général.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Non		Si c'est nécessaire c'est CNSP (Centre national de surveillance et police de pêche) qui fait l'inspection des navires de la pêche industrielle en général.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		Si c'est nécessaire c'est CNSP (Centre national de surveillance et police de pêche) qui fait l'inspection des navires de la pêche industrielle en général.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		N/A	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		N/A	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		N/A	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		N/A	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		L'inspection du thonidé guinéen se fait à Dakar par les inspecteurs du CNSP et l'ONSPA.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Non		Il n'y a pas d'inspection au port de Conakry.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'inspection au port de Conakry.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Absence d'accord/arrangement bilatéraux ou multilatéraux.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2022-07-31	On a reporté la date de première application.	2022-07-31
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'information pertinente à déclarer.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Absence de pêche sportive ou récréative.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Il n'y pas eu de navire impliqué dans la pêche INN.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Il n'y pas eu de navire impliqué dans les activités de pêche INN.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Aucune demande n'a été formulée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Aucune demande n'a été formulée.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'information pertinente à déclarer par rapport aux débarquement des thonidés de la pêche industrielle.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'information.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Il n'y pas eu d'enquêtes sur une allégation de non application.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'observation.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'observation.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de participation à un programme volontaire. Il n'y a pas non plus eu de participation à un échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Point de contact non désigné parce qu'il n'y a pas eu de participation à un programme volontaire.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de déclaration d'activités menées dans le cadre d'un programme pilote d'échange de personnel d'inspection parce qu'il n'y a pas eu de participation à un programme volontaire et il n'y a pas non plus eu de participation à un échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Pas de navire à bord duquel des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT sont déployés.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas de navire à bord duquel des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT sont déployés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de récupération d'engin de pêche perdu.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Le point de contact n'est pas désigné.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Il n'y a pas de navire de charge assurant le ravitaillement en mer	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas de programme de surveillance électronique pour le moment. Le CNSP, surveille tous les navires avec le VMS/AIS qui pêche dans la ZEE Guinéenne.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Absence de programme nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS).	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		La République de Guinée étant membre de l'Organisation internationale du travail (OIT), participe à l'implémentation et à la mise en œuvre des normes de ladite organisation. Ainsi, conformément à la Résolution 23-20 de la CICTA, le mécanisme	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					envisagé pour l'inspection portuaire tient compte des questions liées aux normes de travail.	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		Il n'y pas eu l'incident courant l'année 2025.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		La pêche est inexistante.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madrages comprises)	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Programme inexistant.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Non		Programme inexistant.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2026-01-01		2026-12-31
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2026-01-01		2026-12-31

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Il n'ya pas eu le rapport. Aucun navire de pêche INN, n'a été déclaré.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Non		La République de Guinée n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé, ni de l'espadon.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		La République de Guinée n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé, ni de l'espadon.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2026-07-15		2026-07-15
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		Le nombre de DCP à déployer par année et par navire est limité à 300. Il est autorisé d'utiliser uniquement des DCP biodégradables. La pêche sous DCP dérivant est interdite durant les 15 jours qui précèdent la fermeture temporaire des zones de pêche du 1er janvier au 13 mars.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2023-01-31	On a reporté la date de la première application.	2023-01-31
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui	2026-07-15		2026-07-15
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Les prises en thon obèse n'ont pas atteint 80% de la limite de capture.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		L'intégralité de la limite de thon obèse n'a pas été utilisée.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Il n'y a pas de limite fixée.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TRO17	Non		Il n'y a pas de limite fixée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		2639,7 tonnes avec 2595,2 tonnes débarqués par la pêche artisanale et 27,3 tonnes pour la pêche semi-industrielle et 17,08 tonne comme prise accessoire des navires de la pêche industrielle (autres licences de pêche) / SCRS/2026/081, Mai 206.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Non		N/A	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Non		Pas d'importation.	
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2024-10-09	Reconduit la date qui été déjà là.	
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	Autorisation accordée en 2023.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	Autorisation accordée en 2023.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de limite fixée. Il n'y a pas eu de réalisation de capture au titre de prise accessoire.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Pas de limite fixée. Il n'y a pas eu de réalisation de capture au titre de prise accessoire.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Programme inexistant.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:SWO21	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	Autorisation accordée en 2023.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2023-01-10	Autorisation accordée en 2023.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui	2026-09-15	Prise déclarée dans les statistiques ST002, ST03.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		N/A	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pêcherie inexistante.	
ISTIOPHORI D	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2024-09-08	Report de la dernière date.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Il n'y a pas eu de demande de dérogation.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2025-01-01	Plan d'aménagement et gestion des pêcheries 2025.	2025-01-01
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Il n'y a pas eu déclaration des débarquements de requin taupe bleu.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		Pas de rapport.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Les opérations de relâchement des individus vivant sont mentionnées dans le carnet de pêche fournie par le capitaine.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		Pas d'information.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non		Pas d'information.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Non		Pas d'information.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Absence de programme.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCART	Oui	2025-01-01	Les recommandations de l'ICCART sont parfaitement alignées avec les mesures de gestion durable des ressources halieutiques spécifiées dans les différents plans annuels d'aménagement et de gestions des pêcheries en Guinée. Et le code de la pêche maritime promulgué en Septembre 2026.	2026-12-31

Tableau 1. Nombre des thoniers autorisé de pêché dans la ZEE Guinéenne de 2025-2026 par type d'engins.

Pavillon	Type de pêche	2025	2026
Belize		1	0
Guinée	Thonier Senneur	1	1
Espagne		5	5
France		4	4
Panama		1	1
Salvador		2	2
Sénégal	Thonier Senneur	8	8
	Thonier Canneur	1	1
Total		23	22

Tableau 2. Débarquement de la pêche artisanale des petits métiers de thonidés d'Avril – Décembre 2025.

Nom espèce	Groupe d'espèce	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.	Total général
Bonito	Thon mineur								6,9	4,5	11,4
Thazard franc				4,2							4,2
Auxis thazard		121,2	16,8	1,8	0,4					6,8	147,0
Thonine commune		23,8	10,1	21,6	1,2		10,5	38,5			105,6
Thazard blanc		31,1	312,3	429,6	286,6	464,1	484,1	165,2	462,5	177,0	2 812,5
Marlin rayé	Thon majeur			10,1	42,0						52,1
Listao				34,5	2,4		108,8	13,3	60,9	83,9	303,9
Albacore		54,5	55,8	13,5	46,2	12,7		18,7	236,6	29,2	467,1
Thon obèse		68,2	40,6	17,6	82,5	12,8		29,5			251,1
Thon rouge de l'Atlantique		33,3	7,0								40,3
Voilier de l'Atlantique	Thon (majeur sp.)								18,3		18,3
Espadon		106,7	317,7	103,7	26,3		24,0			45,4	623,9
Requin soyeux	Requin (autres sp.)	173,1	22,4								195,5
		611,9	782,8	636,6	487,6	489,6	627,4	265,1	785,2	346,7	5 032,9

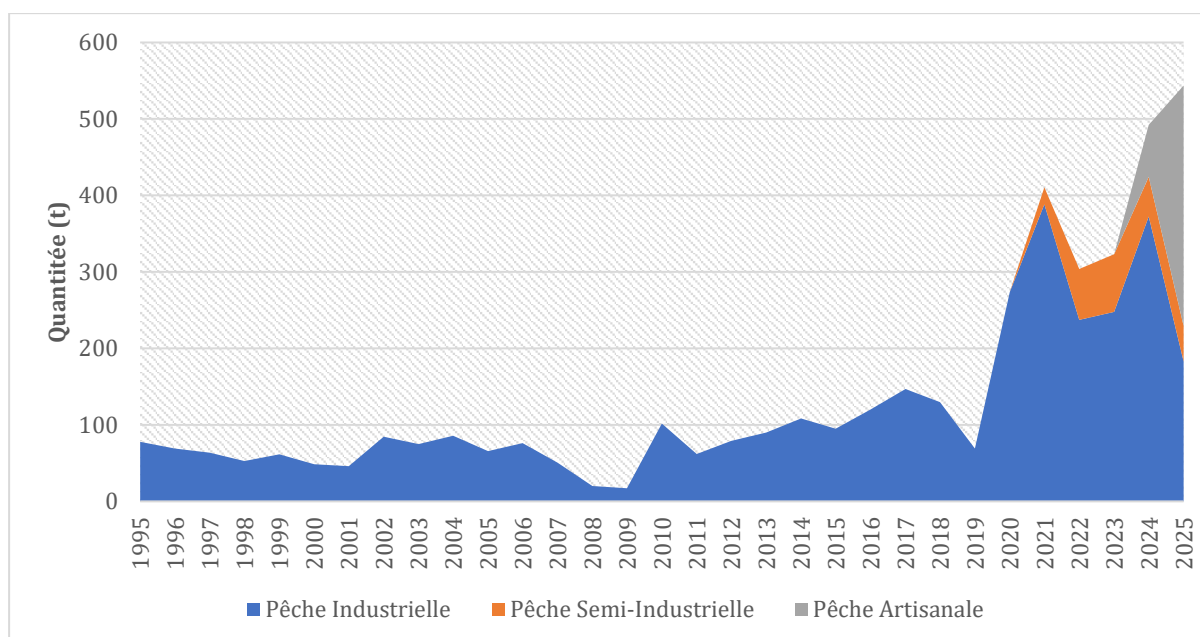


Figure 1. Capture totale annuelle de l'espadon de 1995 à 2025.

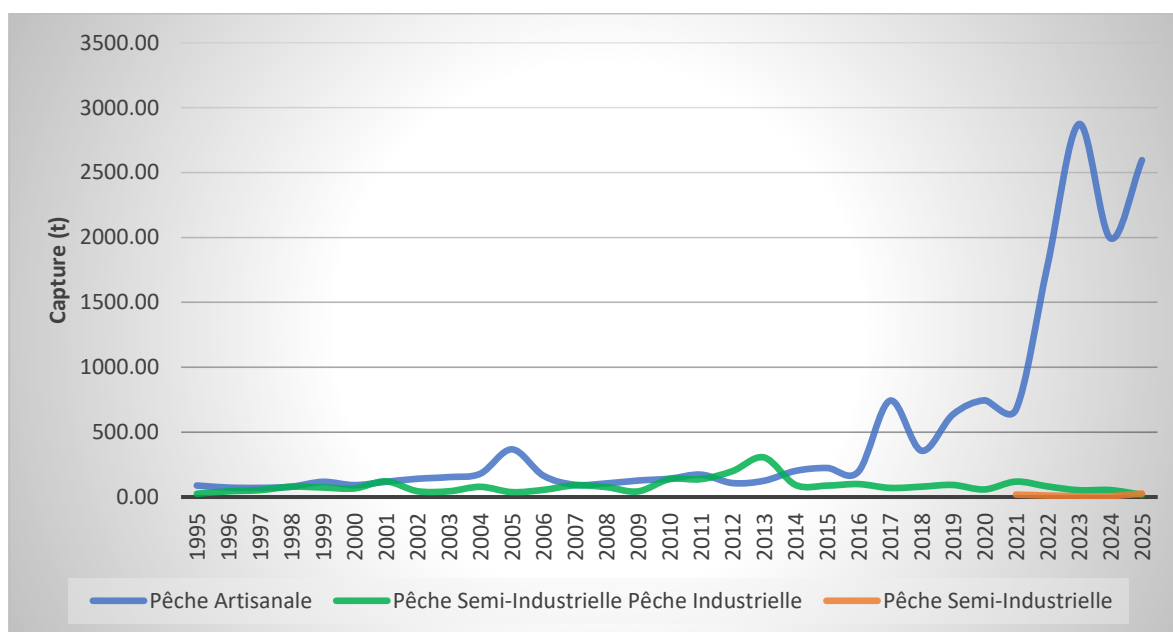


Figure 2. Evolution de la capture des thonidés tropicaux dans les trois pêcheries maritimes.

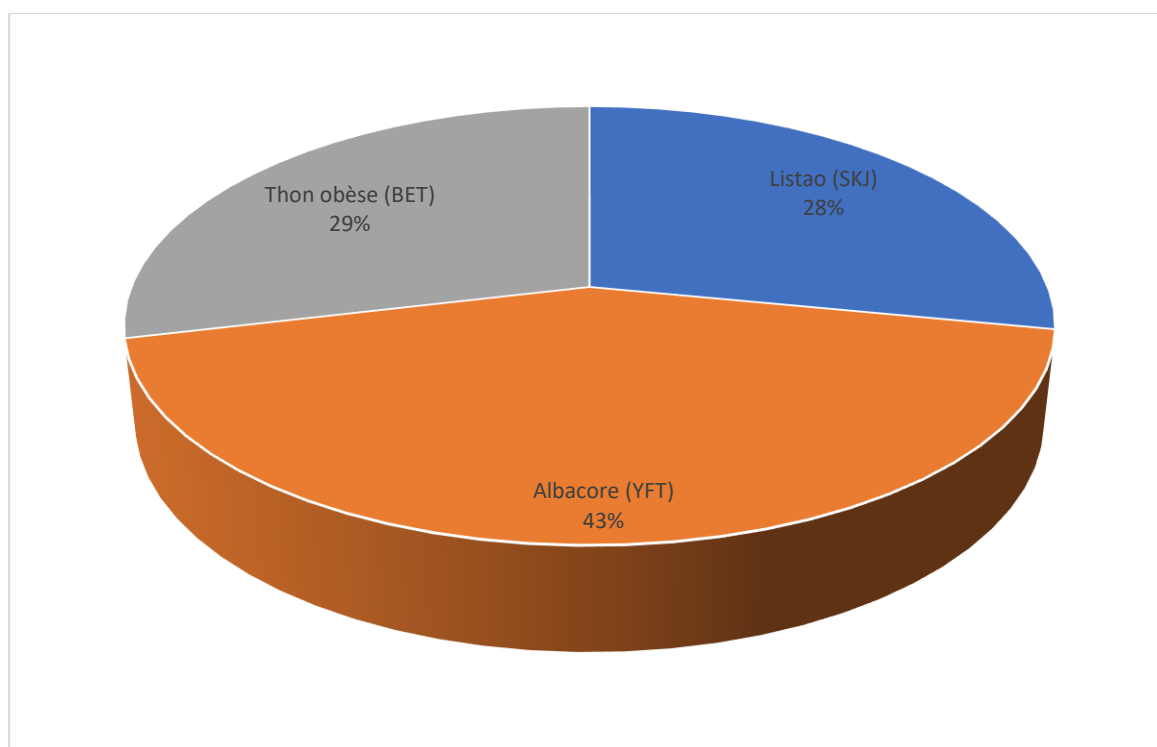


Figure 3. Pourcentage de capture moyenne (1995-2025) par espèce des thons tropicaux.

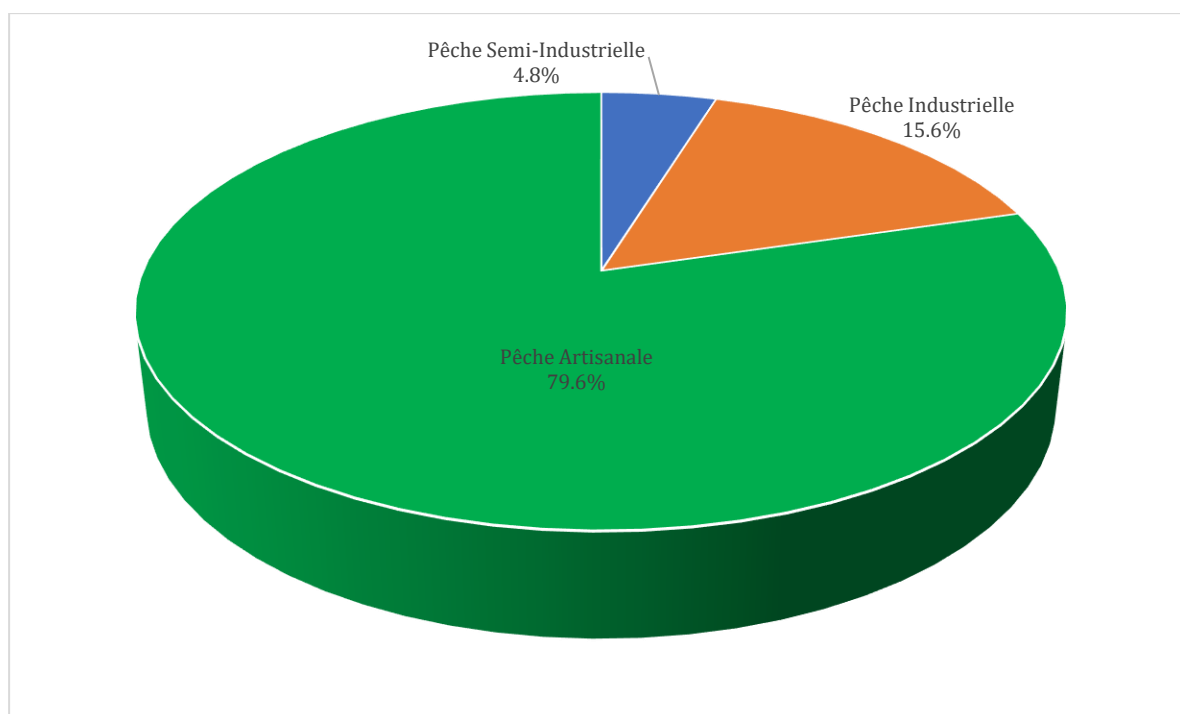


Figure 4. Pourcentage des captures des thons mineurs par pêcherie.

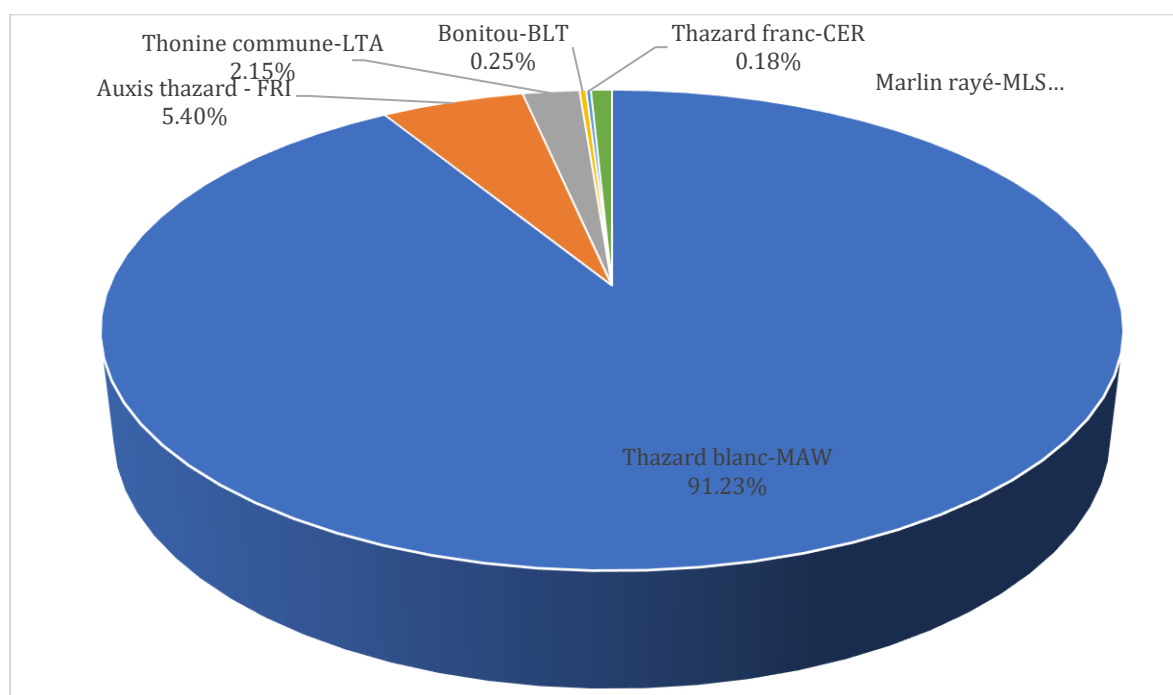


Figure 5. Pourcentage des captures par groupe d'espèce.

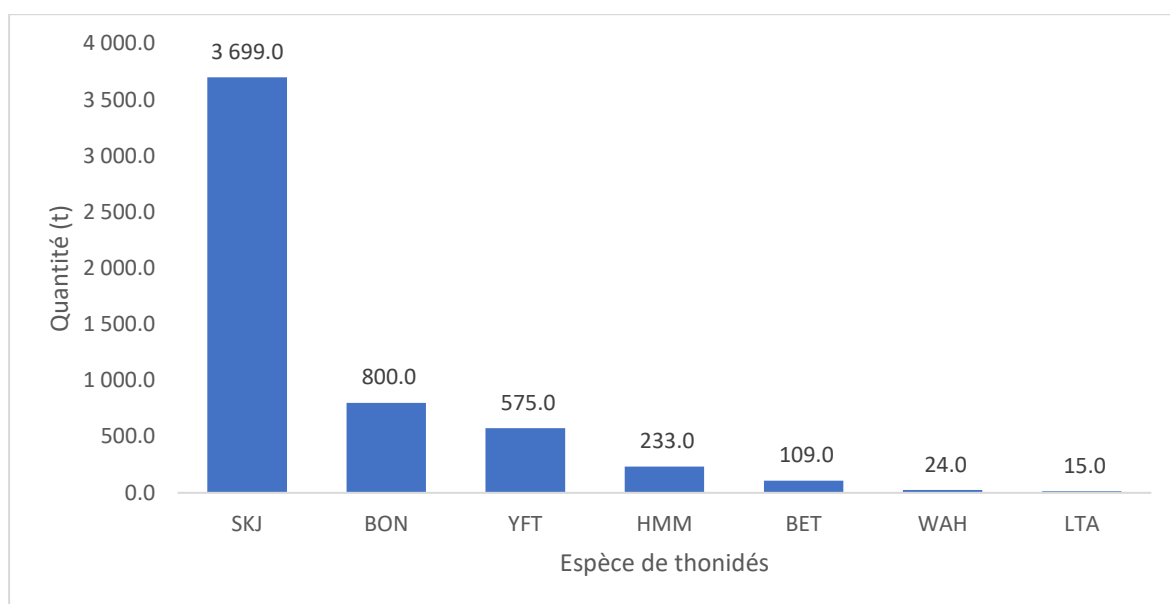


Figure 6. Quantité (t) par espèce de thonidés.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA**

SUMMARY

There were no directed fisheries in 2024 for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-E) or other ICCAT regulated species. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. Bycatch of BFT-E was recorded in 2024 and reported to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

There were no directed fisheries in 2024 for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-E) or other ICCAT regulated species. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. Bycatch of BFT-E was recorded in 2024 and reported to ICCAT.

RESUMEN

There were no directed fisheries in 2024 for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-E) or other ICCAT regulated species. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. Bycatch of BFT-E was recorded in 2024 and reported to ICCAT.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2025 was 224 tonnes. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2025 allocations were a) 200 tonnes to up to three long-liners and b) 24 tonnes for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2025. There was no directed fishing by Icelandic vessels in 2025. Iceland transferred 200 tonnes of its quota for 2025 to the European Union. Bycatch of EBFT (150 kg) has been recorded in 2025 and reported to ICCAT.

1.2 Research and statistics

As there has been no directed fishing for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2025 but only bycatches, there are limited information to be submitted regarding research and statistics.

Electronic catch reporting on board vessels is mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE, catch distribution and bycatches from logbook information. Information on landings are also used by the MRFI.

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing at species level. Data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access from the ports on the day of landing. Additionally, all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases (by species) and processing of raw material each month, which is used for double checking of landings data. All data on catches are available publicly online down to composition of weight of individual species per landing of each vessel (www.fiskistofa.is).

As there have been no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels, only bycatch in 2025 (150 kg), there has been limited scientific information from Iceland to be submitted to ICCAT.

For directed fishing Icelandic longline EBFT vessels are obliged to carry an inspector from the Directorate of Fisheries for at least 20% of fishing days or trips. The longliners are not allowed to leave port without an inspector unless the Directorate issues a special written permit in that regard. Icelandic inspectors are full

time employees of the Directorate, usually with a long experience as fishing captains or crew members and have full enforcement mandate as well as being trained to take biological samples for the MRFI. The Directorate and the MRFI cooperate closely in the training of inspectors for scientific biological sampling, which the inspectors perform in all Icelandic fisheries.

As discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species shall be recorded in logbooks, all dead commercial catches shall be landed. All bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook but need not to be retained onboard. There are no known encounters with sea-turtles in or around Icelandic waters.

The MRFI receives samples for research from the inspector onboard EBFT vessels and/or present at landing of bluefin tuna in directed fishing. Length, weight, and fishing position of all BFT caught in targeted fisheries are recorded, as well as samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis. The MFRI has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths, and stomach content of BFT in directed fisheries. From bycatches stomach content analysis was conducted when possible. The length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch has been recorded. As there were no directed fishing in 2025 there have been no information to report in this regard.

Section 2: Information on Conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

No additional information on implementation of ICCAT CMM.

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

Due to a discard ban onboard Icelandic fishing vessels, ICCAT CMM provision that ban retention or landing of certain commercial fish species cannot be implemented as such. In yearly BFT regulations for directed fishing provisions are made that require such species (mostly shark species not present in Icelandic waters) to be released alive if possible. If dead the catch shall be landed, registered, and submitted to the Marine and Freshwater Research Institute for scientific purposes only.

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	2026-06-30		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-06-30		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-06-30		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-06-30		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-06-30		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-06-30	No T2CS estimations were made on these ICCAT species (low catches or by-catch only).	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-06-30	N.a., no scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-06-03	N.a., no tagging declaration releases or recoveries.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N.a., no data to report as no release/recovery.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		N.a., no directed fisheries, nothing to report.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		No such fisheries.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No information or data to report.	
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		No such vessels.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		No W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		N.a., no information to report, no directed fishing.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		N.a., no information to report.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	Yes		N.a., no data to report.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		N.a., no BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries or bycatches.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		N.a., no FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		N.a., no such vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		N.a., no TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		N.a., no TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		N.a., no TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		N.a., no FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		No longline fisheries (or fisheries in general).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		N.a., no such fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		N.a., no such vessels/fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		N.a., data collection already in place.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		N.a., no shortfin mako catches.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N.a., no information to submit.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N.a., no information to submit.	

Req N° (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		N.a., no NA shortfin Mako fisheries/bycatch.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		No fishing activities.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		No fishing activities.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		N.a., no information to submit.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		N.a., generally guided by the Icelandic Marine and Freshwater Marine Institute if needed.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No directed fisheries, no data to report.	
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		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		No directed fisheries.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		N.a. no such fisheries.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		N.a. no such fisheries.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-08-25		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-08-25		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-06-30		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		N.a., transshipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		N.a., no transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		N.a. transshipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		N.a., no such vessels by Iceland.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		N.a. Transshipments at sea banned by Iceland.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No changes.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2026-02-10		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		N.a., no denials by Iceland.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		N.a., no apparent incidents to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		N.a., no landings/transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		N.a., no landings/transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		N.a., no agreements/arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No information.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		N.a., no access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		N.a., no access agreements by Iceland.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		No directed fishing in 2025.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		N.a., no directed fishing in 2025 by Iceland.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		N.a., no sports/recreational fisheries in Iceland.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No reports.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No reports.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		N.a., no requests.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		N.a., no imports/landings to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No data to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No data to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No sightings to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No sightings.	
	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		N.a., not taking part in voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		N.a., not part of voluntary scheme.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		N.a., not part of voluntary scheme.	
	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		No incidents	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		N.a., no incidents.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No reporting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No information.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No report.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		No report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		No report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		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	Yes		2026-02-10	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		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	Yes		2026-08-25	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		No information.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		No direct fisheries in 2025. Bycatch has been reported to ICCAT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		No BFT vessels in 2025 registered for directed fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		N.a., no other BFT vessels – no data to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes		This CPC did not realize Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		N.a., no directed fishing no VMS messages sent.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		N.a., not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N.a., not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N.a., not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		N.a., not a part of the JIS,	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		2026-02-10	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		2026-02-10	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		N.a., no directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		N.a., no directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		N.a. for 2025 no directed fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2026-06-30	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from last submission.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		No directed fishing, bycatch has been reported.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Iceland has been using the eBCD for several year, no update to registration.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		N.a., no BFT farming	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes		N.a., no such fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		N.a., no IUU investigations for such vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		N.a., no data to report.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		N.a., no SDP.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		N.a., no such catches.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		N.a., no FADs.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TR011	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		N.a., no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TR013	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		N.a., no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TR014	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		N.a., no catches to report.	
	M:TR015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		N.a., no tropical tuna catches.	
	M:TR017	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		N.a., no tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TR018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TR017	Yes		N.a., no tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TR019	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		N.a., no tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TR020	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		N.a. no tropical tuna fishing or vessels	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		N.a., no data to report.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		N.a., no SDPs. catches or trade.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		N.a., no vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		N.a., no such vessels.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		N.a., No MED-SWO fisheries,	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		N.a. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		N.a. No MED-SWO fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		N.a. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		N.a., no Med-SWO catches.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries/bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		N.a. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		N.a. No such vessels.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		N.a., no directed fishing.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		N.a., no directed fishing.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		N.a., no directed fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	2026-08-26		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		N.a. No BUM/WHM/SPF catches by Icelandic vessels now or historically.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-08-26		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		This CPC does not have any interactions with whale sharks to report.	
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		No information.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		No directed fisheries for ICCAT species no measures to report. Discards of commercial species banned on all Icelandic fishing vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					All catches to be reported in e-logbooks, including non-commercial species (seabirds and marine mammals). MFRI monitors and carries out research programs to assess compliance with discard ban.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		N.a., no pilot system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		N.a. No objections raised by Iceland to ICCAT Recs.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN¹²
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, bigeye tuna, northern and southern blue shark and southern shortfin mako, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. 100% of logbook data from the Japanese fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2025 have been analyzed and included in this report. In 2025, the number of fishing days was 9,300, which was 76% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in 2025 is estimated to be about 18,000 t, which is about 86 % of past ten years' average. In 2025, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 55% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch in weight. The second and third dominant species were yellowfin tuna (22%) and bluefin tuna (19%). A total of 1,415 fishing days were monitored by human observers or Electronic Monitoring (EM) analysis in 2025 covering 15.2% of the entire operations. All Japanese vessels operating in the Convention area are equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has taken the necessary measures to comply with other obligations including minimum size regulations, time area closures by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for bigeye, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

RÉSUMÉ

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, bigeye tuna, northern and southern blue shark and southern shortfin mako, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. 100% of logbook data from the Japanese fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2025 have been analyzed and included in this report. In 2025, the number of fishing days was 9,300, which was 76% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in 2025 is estimated to be about 18,000 t, which is about 86 % of past ten years' average. In 2025, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 55% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch in weight. The second and third dominant species were yellowfin tuna (22%) and bluefin tuna (19%). A total of 1,415 fishing days were monitored by human observers or Electronic Monitoring (EM) analysis in 2025 covering 15.2% of the entire operations. All Japanese vessels operating in the Convention area are equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has taken the necessary measures to comply with other obligations including minimum size regulations, time area closures by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for bigeye, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

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RESUMEN

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, bigeye tuna, northern and southern blue shark and southern shortfin mako, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. 100% of logbook data from the Japanese fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2025 have been analyzed and included in this report. In 2025, the number of fishing days was 9,300, which was 76% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in 2025 is estimated to be about 18,000 t, which is about 86 % of past ten years' average. In 2025, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 55% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch in weight. The second and third dominant species were yellowfin tuna (22%) and bluefin tuna (19%). A total of 1,415 fishing days were monitored by human observers or Electronic Monitoring (EM) analysis in 2025 covering 15.2% of the entire operations. All Japanese vessels operating in the Convention area are equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has taken the necessary measures to comply with other obligations including minimum size regulations, time area closures by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for bigeye, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

Section 1: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1 Annual Fisheries Information

1.1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fisheries, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

1.1.2 Statistical coverage

The Fisheries Resources Institute (FRI) (former National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF)) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks for commercial tuna fishery as well as biological data. Logbook coverage from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2025 is considered 100%. Note that while this document is based on the calendar year, we manage catch limits on a fishing season basis (August - July) from the compliance perspective.

1.1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2025 of calendar year (preliminary), were 61 vessels and 9,300 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). Total fishing days and total hooks were relatively low during COVID-19 (2019-2021) but have recovered since then especially in the tropical Atlantic. The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic until 2016 and it slightly increased until 2018, decreased until 2021, and increased again until 2024, but decreased in 2025 to 27 million (preliminary), which is 32% of 2005 level. In the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2008, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and was decreasing trend after that. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend during 2005-2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011 with slight increase from 2017. In the south area (> 20S) fishing effort was increasing after 2010, decreased in 2017, fluctuated until 2020, decreased until 2022, and was comparatively stable after 2023.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2024 and 2025 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from south to north Atlantic, as well as from east to west Atlantic, but mainly in the eastern area. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off east coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the south of Iceland and off east coast of North America, fishing operations mainly take place from the 3rd to 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

1.1.4 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2025 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 18,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2025 was 76% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2015 – 2024), the total catches excluding discards in 2025 were about 86% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and increasing trend during 2021-2024. The most dominant species in 2025 was bigeye, representing 55% in weight of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch. During COVID-19 (2019-2021), the catch of bigeye was relatively low, but has recovered since then. The second dominant species was yellowfin which occupied 22% and the third one was bluefin (19%). The catches of bigeye, yellowfin and bluefin in 2025 represented 93%, 101% and 119% of last ten years' average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, southern bluefin tuna and swordfish. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 because an allocation for south Atlantic albacore (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from the 2014 fishing year. The catch drastically increased in 2018, which is probably because of increase in catch rate, and decreased in 2019. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. This severe action was introduced in response to the fact that Japan's allocation was drastically reduced in 1997 and as a result Japan used up all the allocation from 1997 to 2001 by the end of 1999. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species is also shown in **Table 3** for the recent two years (2024 - 2025). Amounts of dead discards were included in the Task 1 data for bluefin tuna starting from 2017, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish from 2018 and albacore, swordfish, sailfish, blue shark and shortfin mako from 2019. The amount of dead discards for each species in each year is shown in **Table 4**.

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (albacore). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna catch coincide with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna were mostly limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Bigeye tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. Albacore is caught mainly in the southeastern area. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boats actually fishing has been observed since 1995 while it was comparatively stable since 2015. The total number of hooks also has been decreased with an increasing trend during 2016-2018 and 2023-2024 (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Research and Statistics

The FRI has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

1.2.1 Fishery data

The FRI provided up to 2025 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, 24 trips by human observers and 3 trips by EM analyses on longline vessels operating in the Atlantic were conducted in 2025. A total of 1,288 fishing days were monitored by human observers and 127 fishing days by EM analyses (preliminary). These represent 13.8 and 1.4 %, respectively, of all longline fishing operations in the Atlantic Ocean during calendar year 2025. In addition, observer coverage represented 29.8 % of the vessels targeting eastern bluefin tuna during the 2025 fishing year (August 2025 to July 2026; preliminary) and 10.0 % of fishing operations in tropical tuna fishing areas during calendar year 2025.

1.2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the FRI on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the FRI participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the SCRS species group meetings;

- Intersessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Statistics (online, 24-25 February 2026)
- Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 3-5 March 2026)
- First Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin Tuna Species Group (online, 9-12 March 2026)
- Atlantic Swordfish Data Preparatory Meeting (online, 23-27 March 2026)
- Albacore Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/ Pasaia, Spain, 13-17 April 2026)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Tropical Tunas Species Group (including MSE) (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 20-22 April 2026)
- Meeting of the Standing Working Group on Dialogue between Fisheries Scientists and Managers (online, 27 April 2026)
- Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 18-22 May 2026)
- Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 25-28 May 2026)
- North Atlantic Shortfin Mako Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (hybrid/Lisbon, Portugal, 8-12 June 2026)
- Albacore Stock Assessment Meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 25-25 June 2026)
- Second Intersessional Meeting of Bluefin Tuna Species Group (hybrid/Nara, Japan, 1-4 July 2026)
- Swordfish Stock Assessment Meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 13-17 July 2026)

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report the catch weight of each bluefin tuna with its tag number, the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

2.1.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

The Ministerial Order requires that all Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area be equipped with VMS satellite tracking devices onboard, through which their positions are reported in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

2.1.3 Catch quota

i) Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish, bigeye tuna, northern and southern blue shark, and southern shortfin mako, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant

ICCAT recommendations. FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch information for these stocks every ten days (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. FAJ issues a caution to the vessels when the total amount of catch approaches the catch quota, and any catches are prohibited when the catch quota is fully utilized. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas must be tagged with designated official plastic bands distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

ii) Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (from August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/ roundscale spearfish, bigeye tuna, southern albacore, northern and southern blue shark and southern shortfin mako. The 2025 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2025 Fishing Year which started on August 1, 2025 and ended on July 31, 2026.

2.1.4 The number of fishing vessels

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.

Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area in accordance with relevant recommendations for tropical tunas.

When the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, FAJ appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. As the TAC and Japan's allocation has been increasing in recent years, the number of fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna has started increasing while keeping the total capacity commensurate with the allocation.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2025 fishing year were 40 and 17,883, respectively.

2.1.5 Minimum size limits

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance by the Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by the Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975, and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations for not only bluefin tuna but also others such as swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order in relation to minimum size limits was in August 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

2.1.6 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. For the bluefin tuna fishery, an area closure has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10 ° W and north of 42 ° N, where such fishing has been prohibited from February 1 to July 31, in accordance with relevant Recommendations.

2.1.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean. In 2025 (calendar year), the program covered 15.2% (provisional accumulated figure: 13.8% by human observers and 1.4% by EMS) of the total number of fishing days, and the coverage of human observer was above 5% required by the Recommendation 16-14. The program also covered 29.8% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic Ocean (fishing year), which was above 20% required by the Recommendation 22-08, and 10.0% of the total number of fishing days for tropical tunas in the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year). Observer activities have returned to the level before the COVID-19 pandemic.

* The figures above are tentative ones, based only on data in 2025 that have been cleaned and submitted. Further data collection and cleaning are currently ongoing, and the coverage rate is expected to increase.

2.1.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan had prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-19.

2.1.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started requiring BTSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started requiring BTSDs for fresh products in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started requiring Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started requiring BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the Recommendation 02-22 to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna import on November 14, 2003. Based on the Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. If there are tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

Also, the Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, FAJ has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna based on the relevant Recommendations.

2.1.13 Conservation of sharks

Based on the relevant Recommendations, FAJ has prohibited its longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead sharks, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark, porbeagle and whale shark by the Ministerial Order. Since 18 June 2026, retaining, transshipping or landing basking shark and great white shark has been also prohibited. In addition, retaining Northern shortfin mako shark is prohibited, unless caught in accordance with paragraph 3 of Recommendation 19-06.

2.1.14 Conservation of sea turtles

In accordance with recommendation 22-12, FAJ requires all longline vessels that fish in a shallow-set manner in ICCAT convention area except the Mediterranean, north of 55 degrees N and south of 35 degrees S latitude to use large circle hooks or finfish bait by the Ministerial Order.

2.1.15 Conservation of mobuild rays

In accordance with recommendation 24-12, FAJ has prohibited its longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of mobuild rays by the Ministerial Oreder.

2.1.16 Authorization and data collection of traplines

In accordance with recommendation 25-09, FAJ has required the prior registration of longline vessels intending to use traplines in the ICCAT convention area since 18 June 2026. In addition, Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency (FRA) has been collecting information on traplines, according to the protocol mentioned in annex 2. This data is to be submitted to SCRS as soon as they become available.

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

There were no significant difficulties to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2024.

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	2026-09-15	2026-09-15 Submitted.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-06-28	2026-07-13 Submitted.	2026-07-13
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-06-26	2026-06-28 Submitted.	2026-06-28
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-06-26	2026-06-26 Submitted.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-06-26	2026-06-26 Submitted.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-06-26	2026-06-26 Submitted.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-07	Tentative version was submitted on 2026-07-07. Finalized version was submitted on 2026-09-15.	2026-09-15
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Section 1.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Japan has no available information.	
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	No		No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean from 2010.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Japan is not involved in cooperative research.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2025-03-28	SCRS/2025/067	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Japan has collaborated on the GBYP biological sampling program and intends to continue supporting it by providing biological samples to support scientific research.	
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		Japan does not conduct the scientific activities by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-07	Tentative version was submitted on 2026-07-07. Finalized version was submitted on 2026-09-15.	2026-09-15
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2022-06-06	The result of EM trials was reported to 2022 EMS WG. Japan will submit data when EM data for tropical area become available.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Japan does not engage in Port Sampling Program	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2022-07-28	2022-07-28 Submitted.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Japan does not operate artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Convention area.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Japan has reported species-specific shark data.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Japan does not undertake such research.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Japan does not undertake such research.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Japan does not undertake such research.	
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	No		Japan prohibits its vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako since 2022-08-01.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-09-20	2022-09-20 Submitted.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Japan does not engage in artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Japan does not operate purse seiners in the Convention area.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2020-10-22	2020-10-22 Submitted.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-07-07	2026-07-07 Submitted.	
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	2026-07-07	2026-07-07 Submitted.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries in the Convention area.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Section 1.	
S:SW001	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2025-08-15	2025-08-15 Submitted.	2025-08-15
S:SW002	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		Data collection is ongoing.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-15	2026-09-15 Submitted.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Section 2.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-13	2026-08-13 Submitted.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2026-09-07	2026-09-07 Submitted.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-09-07	2026-09-07 Submitted.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		The masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2026-07-13	2026-08-03 Submitted.	2026-08-03
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2026-07-07	2026-07-07 Submitted.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2026-07-07	2026-07-07 Submitted.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2026-04-02	2026-04-02 Submitted. 2026-05-29 Requested secretariat to update.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		No update on Japan's list of foreign vessel ports	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		168 hours in advance (7 days).	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2026-09-10	2026-09-10 Submitted.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Japan does not have any access agreements under which Japanese vessels operate.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Japan does not have any access agreements under which Japanese vessels operate.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-02-09	2026-08-03 Submitted.	2026-08-03

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There is no change from 2012.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Japan has no comment on IUU allegations.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No Japanese IUU vessel on the list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-09-15	2026-09-15 Submitted.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Japan has no information regarding suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No case to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No case to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No case to report.	
	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	No		Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-06-26	2020-06-26 Submitted.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Japan has not submitted the points of contact.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		The masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2025-08-13	2025-08-13 Submitted.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes	2026-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Section 1.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Japan did not provide the information.	
	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	No		There has been no such case.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Japan has no BFT traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-02-13	2026-02-18 Submitted.	2026-02-18
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-07-28	2026-07-28 Submitted.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		No request by Secretariat.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-06-28	2026-07-13 Submitted.	2026-07-13
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2026-07-15	2026-07-15 Submitted.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2026-07-13	2026-07-13 Submitted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Japan transmitted VMS information to the Secretariat.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2026-02-13	2025-02-13 Submitted.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-02-13	2025-02-13 Submitted.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-08-28	2025 fishing year: 15 First: 2025-08-28 Last: 2026-03-12	2026-03-12
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2025-09-30	2025 fishing year: 7 First: 2025-09-30 Last: 2026-03-30	2026-03-30
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-03-09	2026-03-09 Submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2026-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Section 2.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-09-15	2026-09-15 Submitted.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2026-03-23	2026-04-15 Submitted.	2026-04-15
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2026-04-02	2026-04-02 Submitted. 2026-05-29 Requested secretariat to update.	2026-05-29

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2026-06-26	2026-06-26 Submitted.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2026-08-26	2026-08-26 Submitted.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Japan has no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not required	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Japan does not participate in REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-09-07	2026-09-07 Submitted.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-02-09	2026-06-26 Submitted.	2026-06-26
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-06-28	2026-07-13 Submitted.	2026-07-13
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-03-23	2026-09-14 Submitted.	2026-09-14
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-03-23	2026-04-15 Submitted.	2026-04-15
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-10-31	2026-07-31 Submitted.	2026-07-31
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2026-02-13	2026-02-13 Submitted.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-08-28	2025 fishing year: 12 First: 2025-08-28 Last: 2026-07-31	2026-07-31
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Japan's catch has not reached 80% of its TAC yet	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Japan did not fully utilize its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-03-25	2026-09-14 Submitted.	2026-09-14
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-03-23	2026-04-15 Submitted.	2026-04-15
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2026-09-01	2026-09-01 Submitted.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes	2026-07-15	2026-07-15 Submitted.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes	2026-07-15	2026-07-15 Submitted.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention are authorized to catch and retain SWO-N.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention are authorized to catch and retain SWO-S.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes	2026-06-05	2026-06-09 Submitted.	2026-06-09
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-07-15	2026-07-15 Submitted.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-07-15	2026-07-15 Submitted.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		Japan has no sports/recreational vessels for Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-07	2026-09-07 Submitted.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Japan does not claim any exemption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-07	2026-09-07 Submitted.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2025-08-28	2026-07-31 Submitted.	2026-07-31

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Japan does not operate purse seine fishery.	
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	2026-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Section 2.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-09-15	2026-09-15 Submitted.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2026-09-15	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Section 2.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Japan does not operate purse seine fishery.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Japan is not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Japan has nothing to report on this matter.	

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna vessels operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2025.

* Values are preliminary

Year	Number of vessels	Longline		Purse seine	Pole-and-line	
		Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	
1981	320	297	93	-	10	
1982	269	307	114	1	7	
1983	182	175	96	1	4	
1984	212	252	119	1	2	
1985	205	279	136	2	-	
1986	190	208	109	2	-	
1987	146	172	118	2	-	
1988	183	260	142	2	-	
1989	239	345	144	1	-	
1990	235	359	153	1	-	
1991	242	339	140	2	-	
1992	248	292	118	2	-	
1993	307	399	130	-	-	
1994	232	380	164	-	-	
1995	253	385	152	-	-	
1996	291	471	162	-	-	
1997	276	414	150	-	-	
1998	250	403	161	-	-	
1999	229	339	148	-	-	
2000	208	355	171	-	-	
2001	199	276	139	-	-	
2002	185	240	130	-	-	
2003	198	319	161	-	-	
2004	199	323	163	-	-	
2005	193	290	150	-	-	
2006	173	252	145	-	-	
2007	127	254	200	-	-	
2008	154	283	184	-	-	
2009	123	222	180	-	-	
2010	111	220	198	-	-	
2011	103	186	180	-	-	
2012	101	187	186	-	-	
2013	102	157	153	-	-	
2014	89	151	170	-	-	
2015	73	134	183	-	-	
2016	77	128	166	-	-	
2017	83	143	172	-	-	
2018	87	150	172	-	-	
2019	81	126	156	-	-	
2020	87	119	137	-	-	
2021	76	98	129	-	-	
2022	72	108	150	-	-	
2023	70	107	153	-	-	
2024	70	116	166	-	-	
2025*1	61	93	153	-	-	
average (2015 - 2024)	78	123	158			
2025 / average	79%	76%	97%			

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2025. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636		
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794		
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596		
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096		
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497		
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241		
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300		
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325		
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514		
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930		
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883		
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515		
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917		
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442	60,505
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492	55,990
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295	53,829
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	41,373
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	44,073
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	35,745
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,781	6,280	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	906	33,514	8,183	41,697
2009	2,085	228	1,209	16,398	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	889	29,010	5,724	34,735
2010	1,508	126	1,499	15,205	4,579	2,377	41	731	2	151	106	995	27,320	5,579	32,899
2011	1,666	172	1,531	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	820	23,346	5,083	28,429
2012	1,396	309	3,305	15,393	4,660	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	864	28,522	5,943	34,466
2013	1,446	910	4,853	13,399	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	877	27,430	4,331	31,761
2014	1,436	1,100	1,398	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	999	24,241	6,793	31,034
2015	1,732	1,611	2,028	12,390	3,470	1,089	8	293	2	48	0	930	23,600	6,455	30,055
2016	1,923	1,725	1,393	10,365	3,376	1,016	9	296	2	65	4	1,051	21,225	6,505	27,730
2017	2,250	1,965	1,555	10,994	3,123	1,371	10	430	1	52	2	1,101	22,854	7,745	30,598
2018	2,668	2,107	3,181	9,854	3,093	964	6	287	2	49	4	1,263	23,480	7,720	31,200
2019	2,920	1,504	1,843	9,333	4,062	1,002	11	357	3	80	2	858	19,055	6,147	25,202
2020	3,180	947	1,161	9,505	2,883	952	7	297	3	78	4	668	16,504	3,927	20,431
2021	3,189	589	1,869	9,211	3,335	784	9	289	1	54	1	437	16,578	2,935	19,513
2022	3,525	876	2,083	12,274	4,192	1,053	3	317	3	30	2	348	21,182	2,715	23,896
2023	3,693	970	1,757	12,254	5,865	870	9	386	2	51	4	501	22,669	2,894	25,563
2024	3,678	1,281	2,494	12,887	5,654	928	3	366	2	76	1	609	24,300	2,628	26,928
2025	3,432	1,653	1,348	10,096	3,954	488	1	167	0	43	3	478	18,228	1,741	19,969
average (2015 - 2024)	2,876	1,357	1,936	10,907	3,905	1,003	7	332	2	58	2	777	21,145	4,967	26,112
2025*3 / average	119%	122%	70%	93%	101%	49%	7%	50%	6%	73%	127%	62%	86%	35%	76%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2025 values are preliminary. *4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2024 and 2025. Discards are not included.

2024											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL*2
bluefin	702	2,976							0		3,678
southern bluefin					0	0	1,281	0			1,281
albacore			196	2,297							2,494
bigeye										12,887	12,887
yellowfin	1,452	4,202									5,654
swordfish			432	496							928
white marlin			1	2							3
blue marlin			274	92							366
black marlin					1	0	1	0			2
sailfish	2	74									76
spearfish	0	1									1
skipjack	0	10									10
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					1,930	110	582	7			2,628
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0
2025*1											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL*2
bluefin	683	2,749							0		3,432
southern bluefin					0	0	1,653	0			1,653
albacore			266	1,082							1,348
bigeye										10,096	10,096
yellowfin	1,182	2,772									3,954
swordfish			272	216							488
white marlin			0	0							1
blue marlin			153	14							167
black marlin					0	0	0	0			0
sailfish	1	42									43
spearfish	0	3									3
skipjack	0	4									4
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					1,182	109	417	32			1,741
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0

*1 2025 values are preliminary.

*2 "Total" does not necessarily agree with the sum of breakdowns due to rounding error.

Table 4. Amount (t) of dead discard for each species by the Japanese longline fishery.

Year	Bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Blue marlin	White marlin	Spearfish	Sailfish	Swordfish	Blue shark	Shortfin mako
2017	5.26										
2018	8.52		26.12	6.18	5.49	1.53	11.75				
2019	9.47	37.29	14.75	5.33	8.36	1.04	8.38	1.45	7.49	289.87	31.30
2020	8.39	12.38	17.61	6.62	16.19	1.48	6.93	2.65	5.70	473.59	32.53
2021	0.68	4.73	19.44	9.93	9.36	0.31	4.25	0.29	7.06	296.55	27.80
2022	4.18	2.27	24.61	6.69	2.03	0.16	0.73	0.33	1.64	289.70	10.58
2023	5.92	3.33	14.16	12.52	7.36	0.81	0.92	10.80	2.86	389.01	12.08
2024	9.21	1.63	12.30	16.77	34.51	1.06	2.38	0.99	3.44	446.11	20.00
2025	3.74	4.52	6.48	5.25	33.90	0.22	1.05	3.23	1.70	348.95	15.89

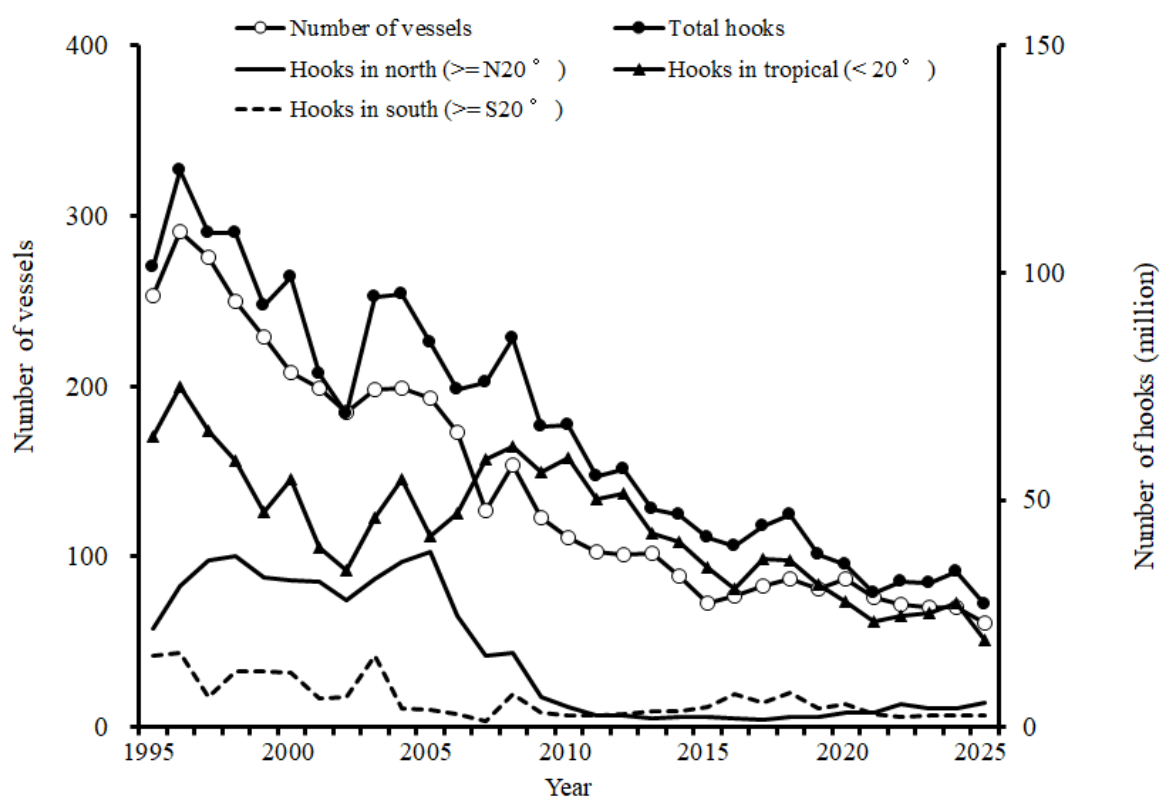


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of vessels operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2025. The number of hooks is also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^\circ N$), tropical ($20^\circ N$ - equatorial - $20^\circ S$) and south ($\geq 20^\circ S$). 2025 values are preliminary.

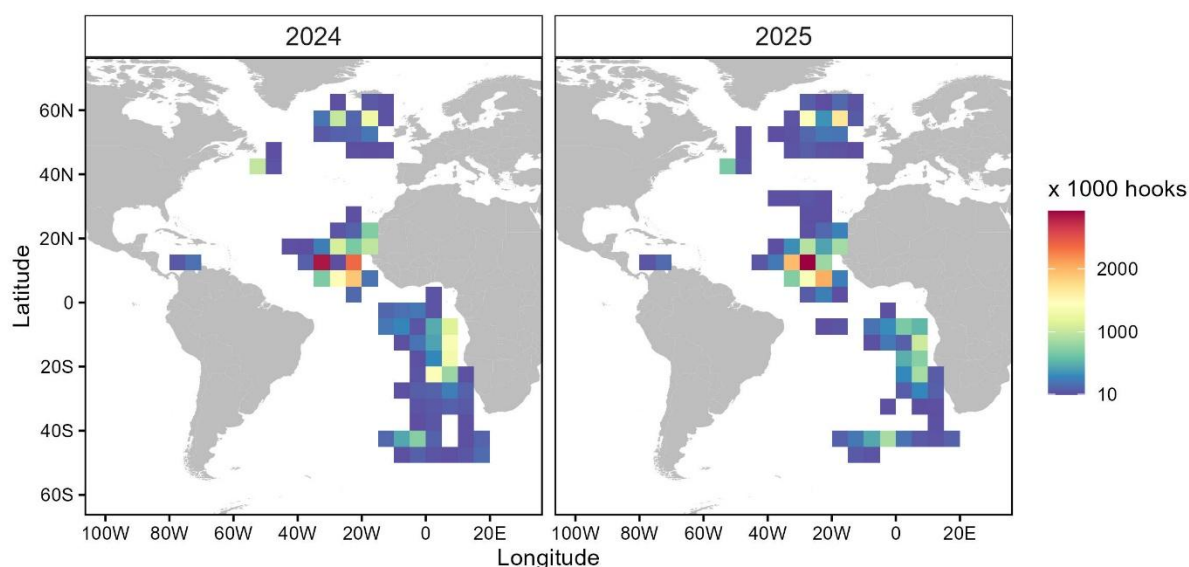


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

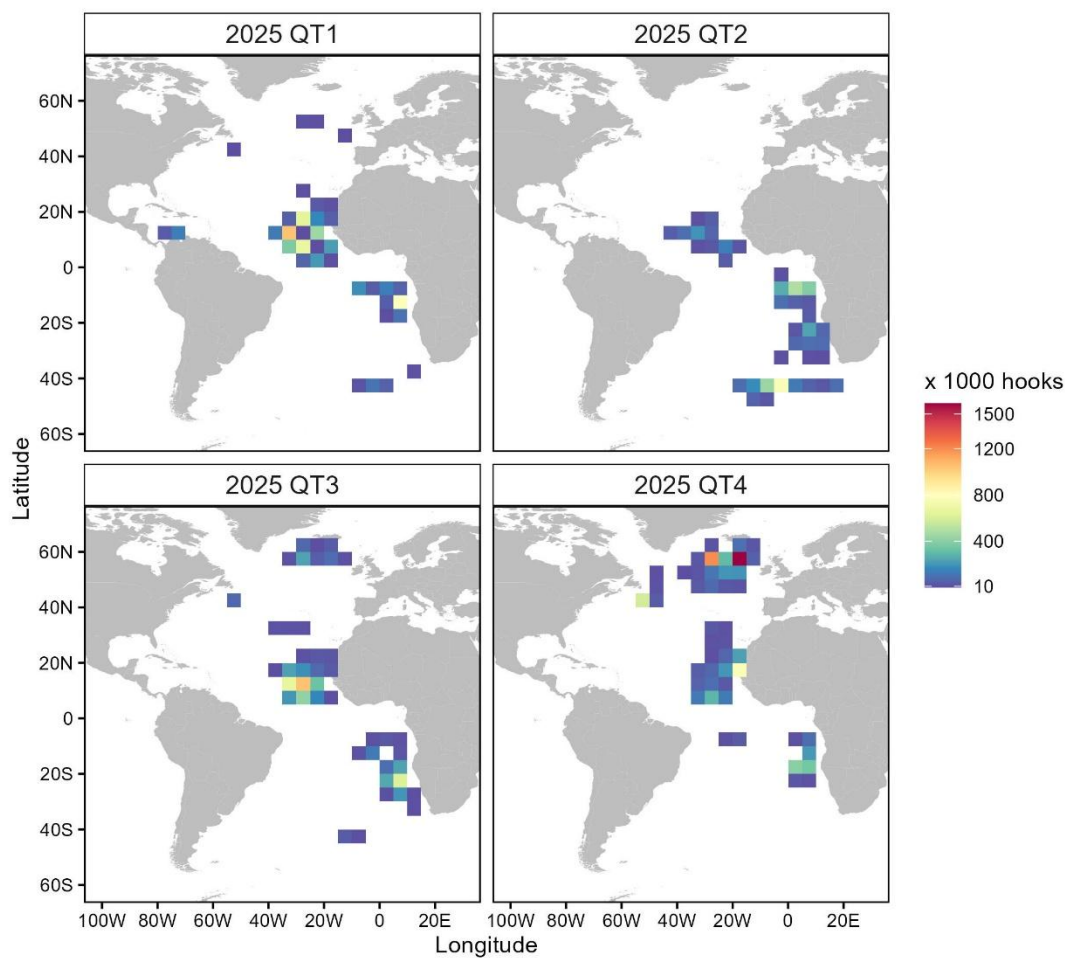


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2025.

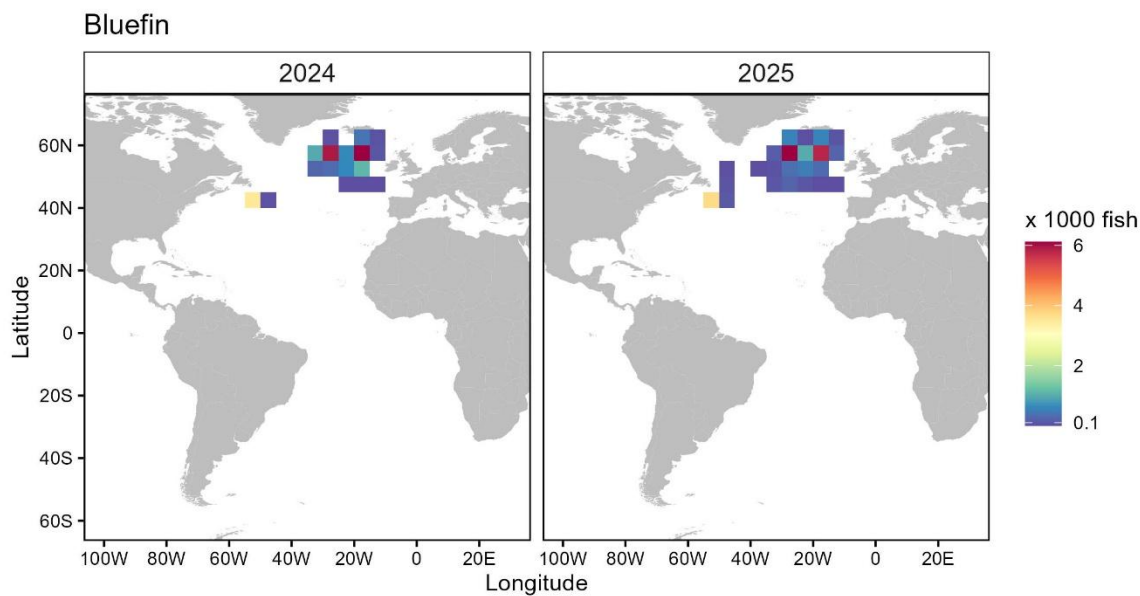


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of **bluefin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

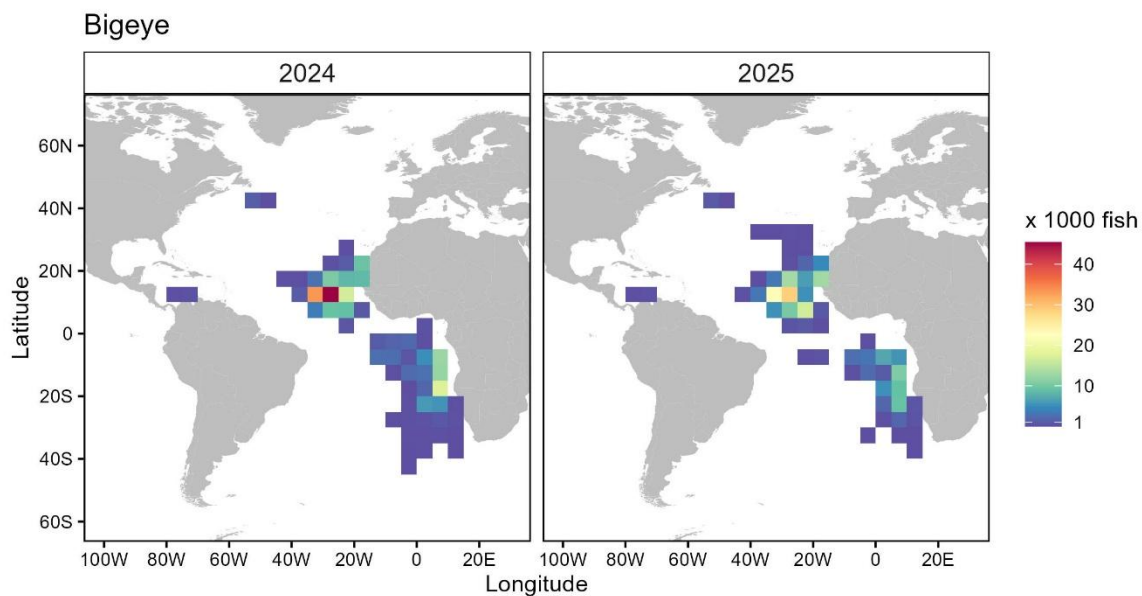


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of **bigeye tuna** catch in number in the Atlantic for 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

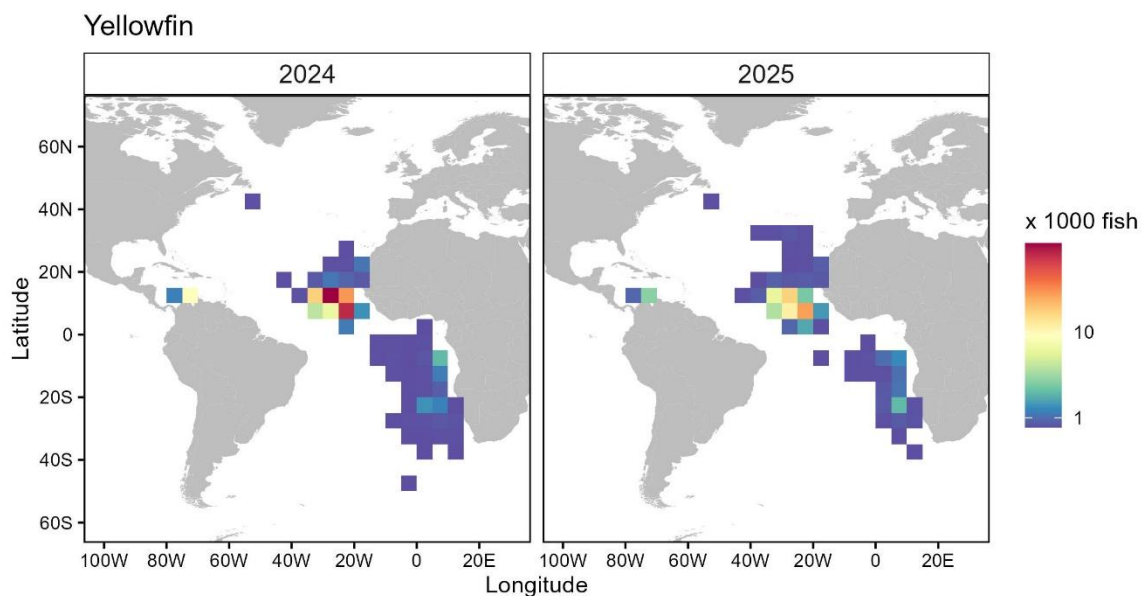


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of **yellowfin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

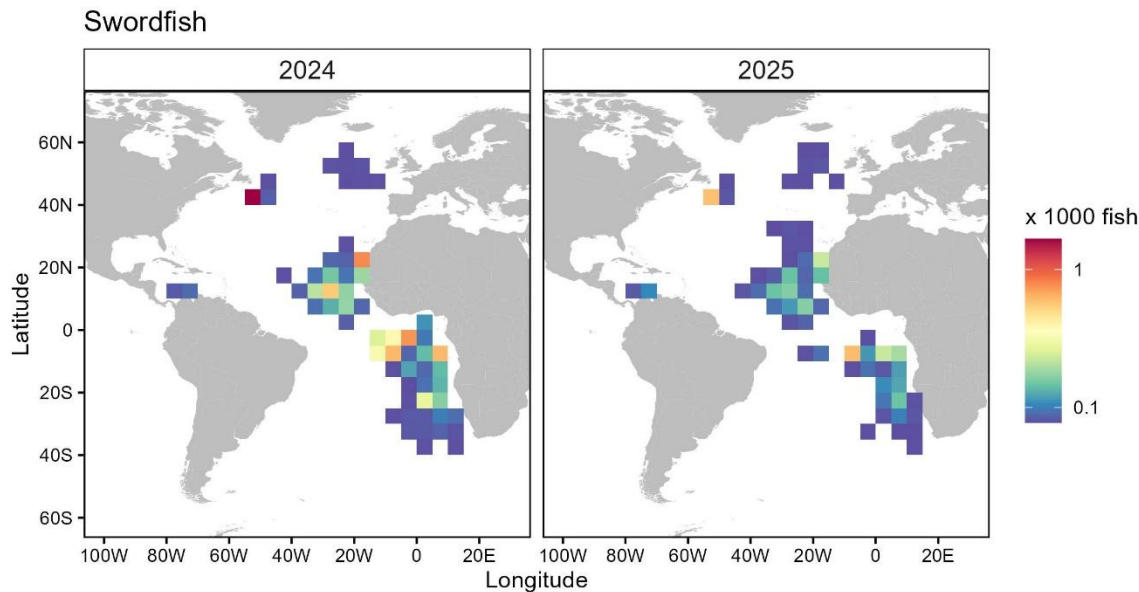


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of **swordfish** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

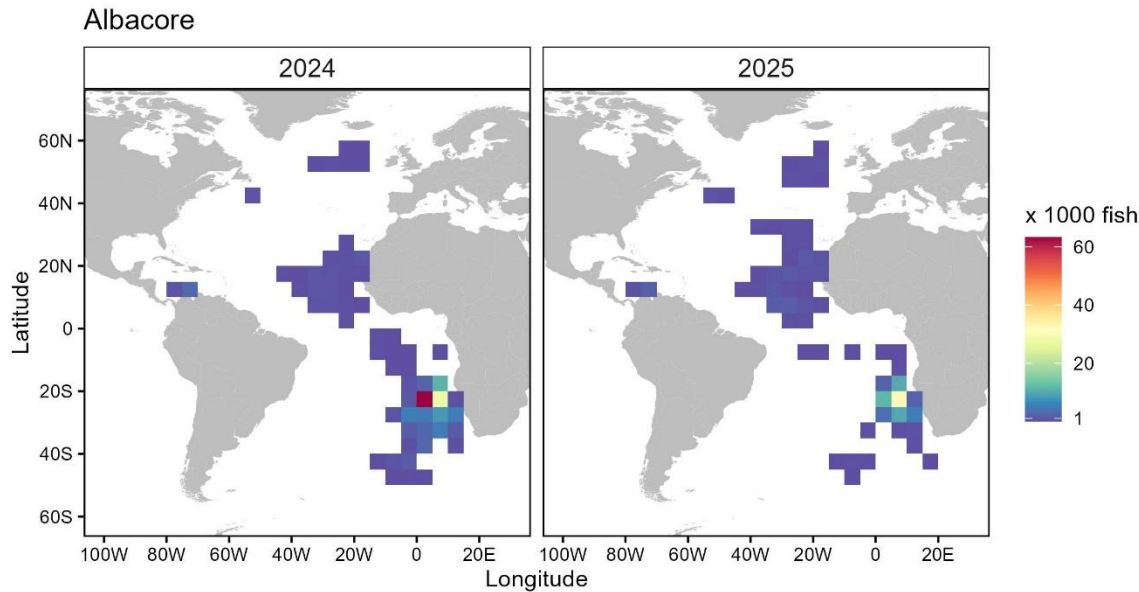


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of **albacore** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

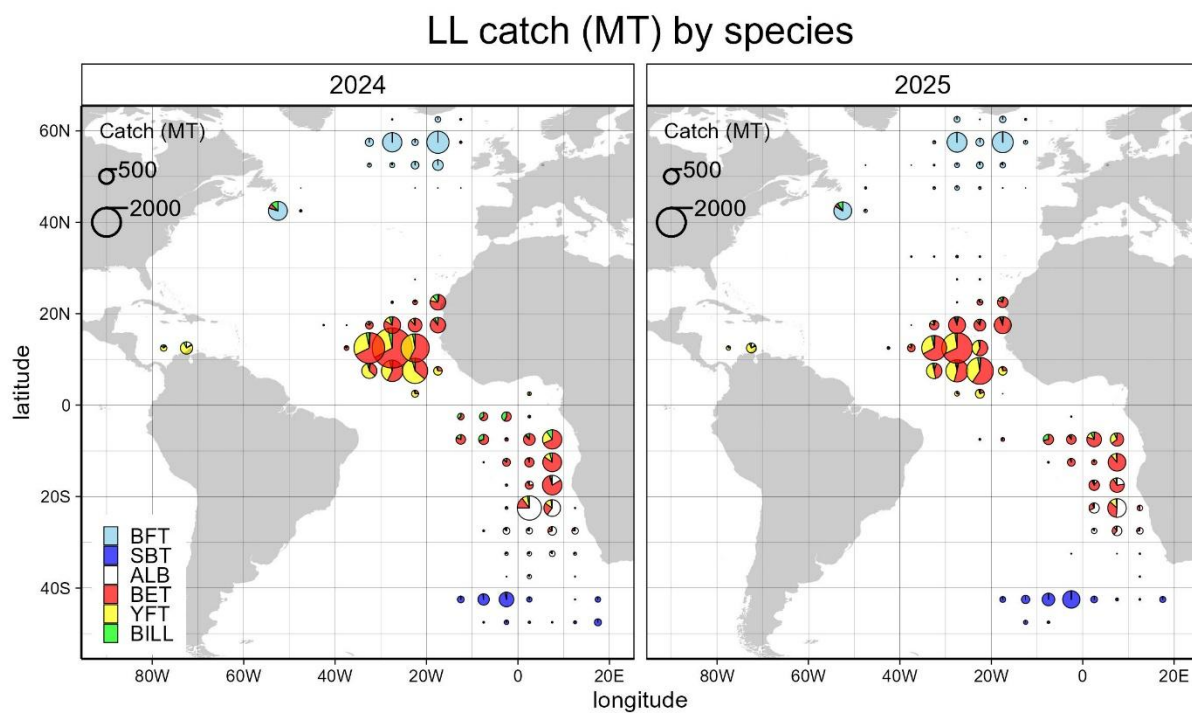


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2024 (left) and 2025 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), ALB (albacore), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna) and BILL (swordfish and all billfishes).

Appendix 1

1. Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese vessels and to observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch any patrol vessel because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. From 2012 to 2018, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic. But, Japan has not dispatched patrol vessels in the North Atlantic since 2019.

2. Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese longline fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those vessels to enforce the catch quotas, minimum size limits, and other relevant measures. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated and this scheme has enabled the FAJ to conduct 100% direct landing inspections against Atlantic bluefin tuna caught by Japanese LSTLVs since 2009. A range of information collected through the MCS measures mentioned above (e.g., weight and number of bluefin tuna, attachment of plastic tags) are utilized at the landing inspections. This 100% landing inspection is implemented as one of the alternative measures in accordance with Recommendation 25-04, para 234.

3. Management of transshipment

A prior authorization from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea. At-sea transshipment is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. At-sea transshipment of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant Recommendation. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

4. Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ by the Ministerial Order. The catch report includes the daily activity of the vessel such as the noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks used, sea surface temperature. The information on the catch report is examined and compiled into the database by Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency.

5. Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observers or EMS and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

6. Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishery operators to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental bycatch of sea turtle and seabirds.

For seabirds, when Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds can occur, it is required by the Ministerial Order to implement bycatch mitigation measures in accordance with the relevant Recommendations. In other areas, fishery operators are also encouraged to implement those measures. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

7. Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data of imported tuna products, such as quantity, value and export country, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

8. Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic were limited to 8 and 40 vessels, respectively, in the 2025 fishing year. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna to submit their fishing plan, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for tropical tuna are managed to be consistent with Japan's catch limit for bigeye tuna in accordance with the relevant recommendation.

9. Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

10. Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. The law prescribes that, in accordance with management measures adopted by international organizations, the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that is recognized by the relevant international organization as not rectifying its fishermen's activities that diminish the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of the law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure the appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stable tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on the law, to obtain more information on possible IUU activities and to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

11. Scrapping of IUU vessels

In implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US\$ 28 million. Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

12. Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the ICCAT Resolution 02-25 concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.
- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, were taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

13. Activities of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT), an international NGO, was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers from major tuna longline countries and areas. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyzes the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another main task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from fishery operators of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, and Vanuatu are also Members of the OPRT.

14. Access agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement in the ICCAT Convention area under which Japanese tuna fishing vessels currently operate. Some Japanese tuna fishing vessels have been operating in EEZs of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not allowed by the Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that information. As for chartering arrangements, Japan has submitted the information in accordance with the relevant recommendation.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE COREA**

SUMMARY

In 2025, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. Nine of Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,375 days, which is decreased by 1% compared to 2024. Total catch was 3,113t, which is decreased by 5% compared to 2024. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 258 t (8%), 756 t (24%) and 339 t (11%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 14°-28°W and 49°-59°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tuna, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 40°W-8°E and 20°N-24°S. Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 19% (No. of sets) in 2025.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2025, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. Nine of Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,375 days, which is decreased by 1% compared to 2024. Total catch was 3,113t, which is decreased by 5% compared to 2024. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 258 t (8%), 756 t (24%) and 339 t (11%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 14°-28°W and 49°-59°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tuna, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 40°W-8°E and 20°N-24°S. Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 19% (No. of sets) in 2025.

RESUMEN

In 2025, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. Nine of Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,375 days, which is decreased by 1% compared to 2024. Total catch was 3,113t, which is decreased by 5% compared to 2024. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 258 t (8%), 756 t (24%) and 339 t (11%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 14°-28°W and 49°-59°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tuna, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 40°W-8°E and 20°N-24°S. Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 19% (No. of sets) in 2025.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1. Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Total catch

In 2025, Korea had only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch caught by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean was 3,113 t, which was decreased by 5% compared to the last year (3,272t) and was higher than 2,891 t, which is the average of the last 5 years (2020-2024). The dominant species in 2025, except for Southern bluefin tuna, were bigeye tuna, accounting for 24% (756t), and followed by albacore tuna (13%, 401t) and yellowfin tuna (11%, 339t). In billfishes, 20 t of swordfish, 15 t of blue marlin and 3 t of sailfish were caught (**Table 1**). In terms of quota allocated species, no species exceeded their catch limits (**Table 2**).

The retained catch and the number of discards and releases of key sharks, which are blue shark, shortfin mako shark, porbeagle shark and other sharks were presented in **Table 3**. There were no retained sharks caught by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2025. The number of discards and releases of sharks were generally decreased in 2025. Most of sharks were discarded in southern area to catch Southern bluefin tuna. The proportion of discards of blue shark and porbeagle shark was over 86% and 100% respectively.

The catch distributions of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2024 and 2025 were shown in **Figure 1** (total), **Figure 2** (Atlantic bluefin tuna), **Figure 3** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 4** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 5** (albacore tuna), **Figure 6** (swordfish) and **Figure 7** (blue marlin), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught 14°-28°W and 49°-59°N.

1.1.2 Fishing effort

There were Nine of Korean longline vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2025. The number of days fished and hooks in 2025 were 1,375 and 3,703 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were decreased by about 1% and 3% compared to 2024, respectively (**Table 4**).

The distribution of fishing effort by the Korean longline fishery in 2024 and 2025 had similar patterns (**Figure 8**). Seasonal distribution showed different patterns due to changing target species, which were yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the first quarter (Q1), Southern bluefin tuna in the second and third quarter (Q2, Q3), and Atlantic bluefin tuna in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 9**).

1.1.3 Nominal CPUE

Figure 10 shows the distribution of nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery in 2024 and 2025. It showed relatively higher CPUE in the areas of north targeting for Atlantic bluefin tuna and within 10°E-40°W and 20°N-30°S for mainly tropical tunas, such as bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

1.1.4 Size frequency data

The fork length (FL) frequency of bigeye tuna ranged from 70 cm to 190 cm (mean 144.8 cm), Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 160 cm to 260 cm (mean 203.2 cm) and yellowfin tuna ranged from 90 cm to 180 cm (mean 138.2 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**). Korean tuna longline vessels are actively implementing in compliance with the Recommendation 22-08 and accordingly, Atlantic bluefin tuna less than 115 cm fork length (or 30 kg) in the Atlantic Ocean were not caught in 2025.

1.1.5 Bycatches

In 2025, bycatch of seabird was no observe. But one species of sea turtle was caught incidentally, and sea turtles were released alive (**Table 5**).

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Statistical data collection

Since 1st September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishers of distant water fisheries to report the catch statistics every day to National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) through the Electronic Reporting (ER) system in order to manage/cross-check the data in real time. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by all tuna RFMOs regarding information on ecologically important species (sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, etc.) and discard/release by species. The data coverage in 2025 was 100%.

1.2.2 GBYP tagging activity

There was no tagging campaign on the Korean longline vessels in 2025 (**Table 6**).

1.2.3 Observer program

Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 19% (No. of sets) in 2025.

Under the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing, Inspection and Capacity Management Plan of Korea, one observer was deployed on board, and the observer coverage for Eastern bluefin tuna was 37% (No. of sets) in 2025.

1.2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

NIFS provides regular training program for captains who are scheduled to start fishing trip. Through the program, NIFS offers information of the newest conservation and management measures, identification of ecologically important species, guideline for safe releasing for ecologically important species (seabirds, sea turtles, etc.). They are strongly encouraged to report better accurate and detailed data of not only main target species but also other bycatch species with discard and release information and size data. All those data are submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of Task I and II in an annual basis.

1.2.5 Results of scientific programs for billfishes

Since Korea has no fishing vessels targeting for billfishes, no scientific program related to billfishes was conducted in 2025.

1.2.6 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures. Also, NIFS provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard. The contents of those parts be updated according to the newest relative conservation measures from all tuna RFMOs in a regular manner.

Korean National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-seabirds) was established in January 2014. Interactions and mortality of seabirds have been collected through national scientific observer program and logsheets compiled from fishermen onboard.

Interactions and mortality of sea turtles have been also collected through national scientific observer program and logsheets compiled from fishermen onboard. When issuing a permit for Distant Water Fisheries in Korea, tuna longline vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean are required to comply with measures to prevent incidental bycatch of sea turtles and to release them safely in accordance with the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act. The field guide for identifying sea turtle has been distributed on board to encourage fishermen to record and report the data for sea turtles, likewise the case of seabirds. And Korean fishing vessels maintain tools and devices for safe handling and releasing sea turtles onboard.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Distant Water Fisheries Development Act of Korea stipulates that Korean vessels operating in waters beyond Korea's jurisdiction shall comply with all measures and requirements adopted by RFMOs.

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

None.

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	2026-09-14		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-20		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys in 2025.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys and no information related to tag recovery in 2025.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys in 2025.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel on pelagic Sargassum in 2025.	
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		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has no procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras or alternative methodology.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2026-07-15	Not applicable/ There were no size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel for BFT-W.	

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	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has no information of updated abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no information resulting from GBYP in 2025.	
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	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no scientific activities in 2025.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable / There were no FAD activity in 2025. Korea have only longline fishing vessels.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable / There was no information on EMS in 2025.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Section 1 (1.2.4) in Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2026-09-14	There were no results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako in 2025.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-09-14	Section 1 (1.1.1 and Table 3) in Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-09-14	Section 1 (1.1.1 and Table 3) in Annual Report (Scientific).	
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	2026-07-15		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Korea collected all information related to dead discards and live releases of sharks through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea have only longline fishing vessels.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Korea have identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals for captain's education and scientific observer survey.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-09-14		
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	2026-09-14		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal fishing vessels.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-09-14		
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-07-15	Korea collected all information related to dead discards and live releases of SWO-N through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no experimental use of traplines in Korea.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-14		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-14		
	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	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2026-09-07		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-09-07		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		No Korea-flagged carrier vessels carried out transshipment in 2025.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in- port	Yes	2026-01-08		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2026-01-08		
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2026-09-07		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		No change has been made.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2026-09-07		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2026-09-07		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No denial of port entry or use in 2025.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		We did submit several inspection reports in 2025 but none of them contained findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		We did submit several inspection reports in 2025 but none of them contained findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		We did submit several inspection reports in 2025 but none of them contained findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Korea doesn't have such agreements or arrangements currently.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2026-09-04		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-08-27		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		There were no infringements related to Korean vessels in 2025 so no internal actions were taken.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Korea doesn't have any sport or recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Korea has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Korea has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Korean nationals were/are not involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-09-04		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Korea did not have any allegations to investigate in 2025.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	No		Korea doesn't participate in the bluefin tuna trap or faring activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Korea doesn't participate in the programme currently.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Korea doesn't participate in the programme currently.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2026-09-04		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There were no reported observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP in 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		There were no reported retrieval of lost fishing gear in 2025.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		There were no reported losses of fishing gear in 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		We have not designated points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No Korea-flagged carrier vessels provided supplies at sea in 2025.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Korea doesn't implement EMS in the Atlantic Ocean currently.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Korea doesn't implement EMS in the Atlantic Ocean currently.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		We note that this requirement is not mandatory and Korea did not have any incidents involving crew labour issue on Korean vessels.	
	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		Such incidents did not take place on Korean vessels.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		No change since the last submission.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2026-07-30		2026-08-10
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Korea doesn't have vessels engaged in related activities, other than catching vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		Korea does not engage in any JFO currently.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Korea does not engage in any JIS currently.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Korea did not participate in the JIS in the previous year.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-11-16	3	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Korea does not participate in bluefin tuna fisheries in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Korea did not utilize its bluefin tuna quota fully in 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2026-09-14		
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-09-04		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		No change since last submission.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		No change since last submission.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No change since last submission.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Korea does not use tail tagging schemes.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Korea does not have such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		No change since last submission.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Korea is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Korea is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Korea does not participate in western Atlantic bluefin tuna fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		9	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-07-20		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		None of Korean flagged vessels have allegedly carried out IUU activities.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-09-04		2026-09-07

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change since the last submission.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-10-29		2026-01-30
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Korea doesn't have purse seine fisheries nor does it use FADs in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2026-02-10		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-02-14	12	2026-01-13
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Korea didn't reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Korea did not utilize it catch limit of bigeye tuna fully in 2025.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Korea does not allow bycatch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Korea does not allow bycatch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Korea does not allow bycatch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Korea does not allow bycatch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-09-04		2026-09-07
SWORDFISH	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change since last submission	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targeting SWO-MD	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels targeting MED-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Korea did not issue any special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2026-09-04		
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		Korea didn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection in 2025.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Korea didn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection in 2025.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		9	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		9	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		Korea does not have any other vessels that may take north Atlantic SWO as bycatch.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		Korea does not have any other vessels that may take south Atlantic SWO as bycatch.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Korea didn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection in 2025.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Korea doesn't have vessels targeting MED-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		Korea does not have any vessels that use traplines.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		9	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		9	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Korea does not have any other vessels that may take north Atlantic ALB as bycatch.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Korea does not have any other vessels that may take south Atlantic ALB as bycatch.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		Korea does not have any sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Korea did not fish in the Mediterranean in 2025.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Korea did not fish in the Mediterranean in 2025.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-08		2026-09-16
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-08		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Korea does not retain or land shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Korea doesn't have purse seine fisheries.	
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		Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires Korean fishing vessels to comply with the requirements in Recommendation 22-12, including use of mitigation measure, safe release and handling of sea turtles, and data collection and reporting. Korean longline vessels are using circle hooks (i.e. alternative or new gear types and gear modifications as set out in para. 2.a)i.) and it should be noted that Korean longline vessels do not fish in a shallow-set manner. Korea does not have any purse seine fishing vessels operating in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-09-04		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2026-09-14		
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Korea does not have purse seine fishing vessels in the ICCAT Convention area.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Korea has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Korea has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Table 1. Species-specific catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016-2025

unit: t												
Year	BFT	BET	YFT	ALB	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	SBF	OTH	Total
2016	162	562	368	61	1	26	26	0	5	967	619	2,798
2017	181	432	411	94	<1	28	25	<1	12	1,081	570	2,819
2018	208	623	455	194	<1	24	25	<1	8	1,104	565	3,195
2019	232	540	507	219	<1	18	13	<1	8	1,202	436	3,175
2020	247	587	579	247	1	29	20	0	10	314	249	2,283
2021	242	674	373	246	1	19	12	0	5	1,035	50	2,658
2022	252	763	481	277	1	23	10	0	1	1,033	225	3,067
2023	274	724	732	194	<1	24	13	0	6	1,004	204	3,175
2024	268	728	555	295	1	27	16	0	6	1,218	158	3,272
2025	258	756	339	401	1	20	15	0	3	1,220	101	3,113

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SBF: Southern bluefin tuna, OTH: Other tunas, billfishes, sharks and fishes (not identified).

Table 2. Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species of the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021-2025.

unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)												
Year	BFT			BET			ALB-N			ALB-S		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2021	242	0	0	647	25	0	115	0	0	131	0	0
2022	252	0	0	763	16	0	124	0	0	153	36	0
2023	274	0	0	724	0	0	106	0	1	88	0	655
2024	268	0	0	728	0	38	128	0	0	167	0	0
2025	258	0	0	756	0	21	212	0	0	189	0	253

Year	SWO-N			SWO-S			BUM			WHM		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2021	13	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
2022	17	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
2023	20	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
2024	18	0	1	10	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
2025	12	0	0	9	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0

* R : retained catch, A : release (alive), D : discard (dead)

** ALB-N: Northern albacore, ALB-S: Southern albacore, SWO-N: Northern swordfish, SWO-S: Southern swordfish

Table 3. Catches and discards of key shark species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021-2025.

Year	unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)											
	BSH			SMA			POR			OTH		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2021	23	41	2,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	2,758	14,752	0	0	8	0	0	326	0	0	157
2023	0	3,245	16,004	0	0	10	0	0	962	0	0	974
2024	0	2,401	10,241	0	0	36	0	0	21	0	1	0
2025	0	1,117	6,871	0	0	0	0	0	385	0	0	0

* R : retained catch, A : release (alive), D : discard (dead)

** BSH: Blue shark, SMA: Shortfin mako shark, POR: Porbeagle shark, OTH: Thresher sharks and other sharks (not identified)

Table 4. Annual fishing efforts of Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016-2025.

Year	No. of vessels	No. of days fished	No. of hooks (x1,000)
2016	11	1,731	5,602
2017	12	1,751	5,439
2018	11	1,892	5,766
2019	11	1,641	4,996
2020	10	1,238	3,729
2021	9	1,467	4,255
2022	9	1,616	4,573
2023	9	1,552	4,398
2024	9	1,384	3,832
2025	9	1,375	3,703

Table 5. Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2025.

Species	No. of individuals	Wing length (cm)
Olive ridley turtle	2 (Alive)	Not measured

Table 6. Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2025

Species	Tagging 1		Tagging 2		Release Information		
	Code	Type	Code	Type	Date	Lat	Long Length (cm)
No tagging activities							

* No tagging activities conducted in 2025.

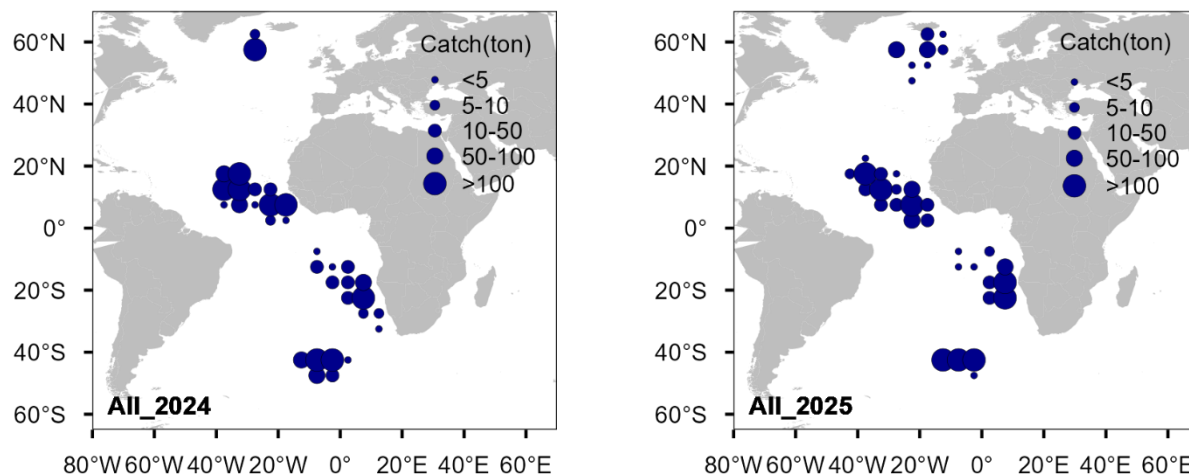


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

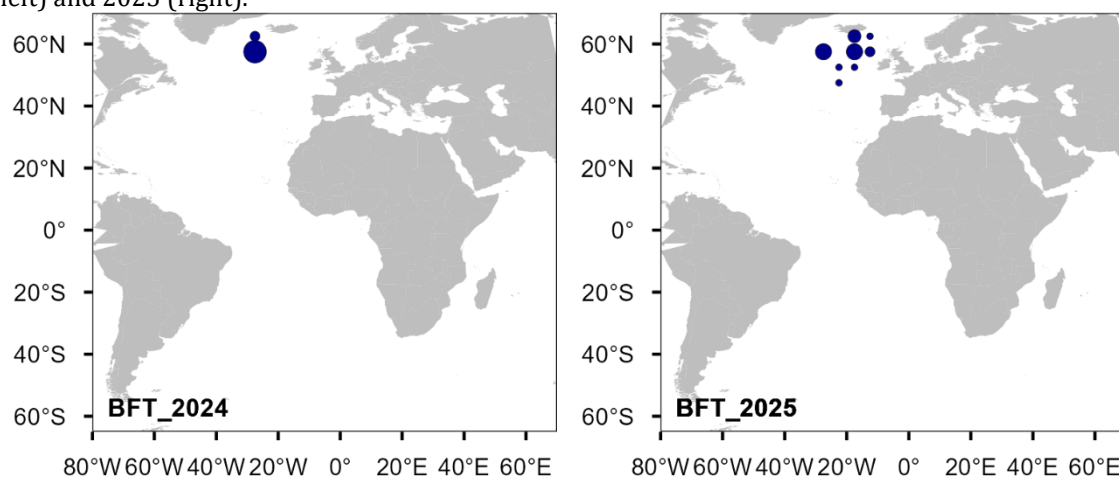


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

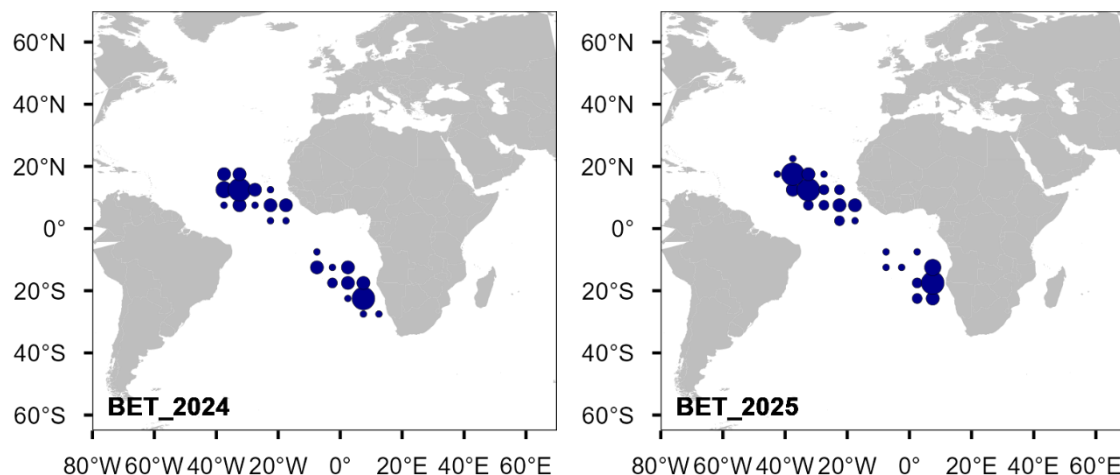


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

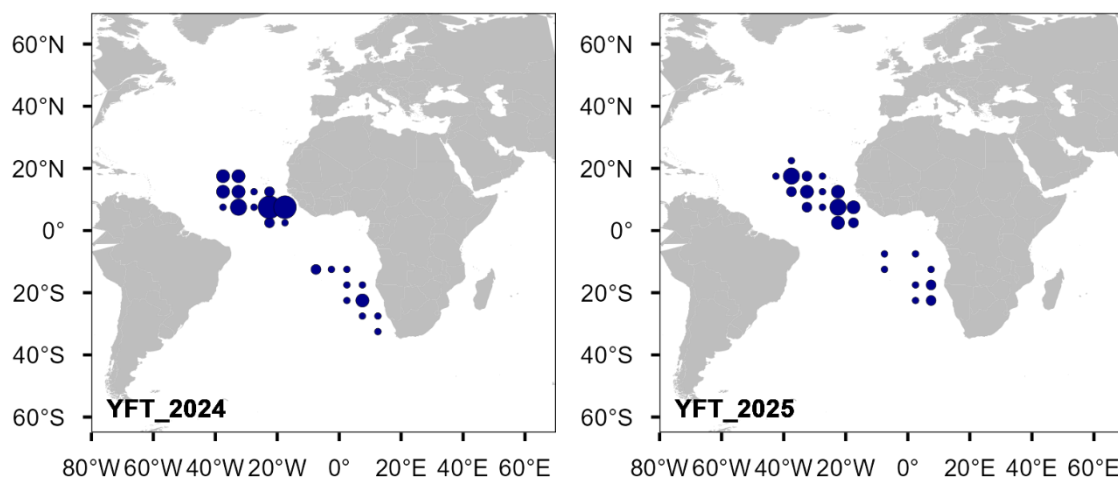


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

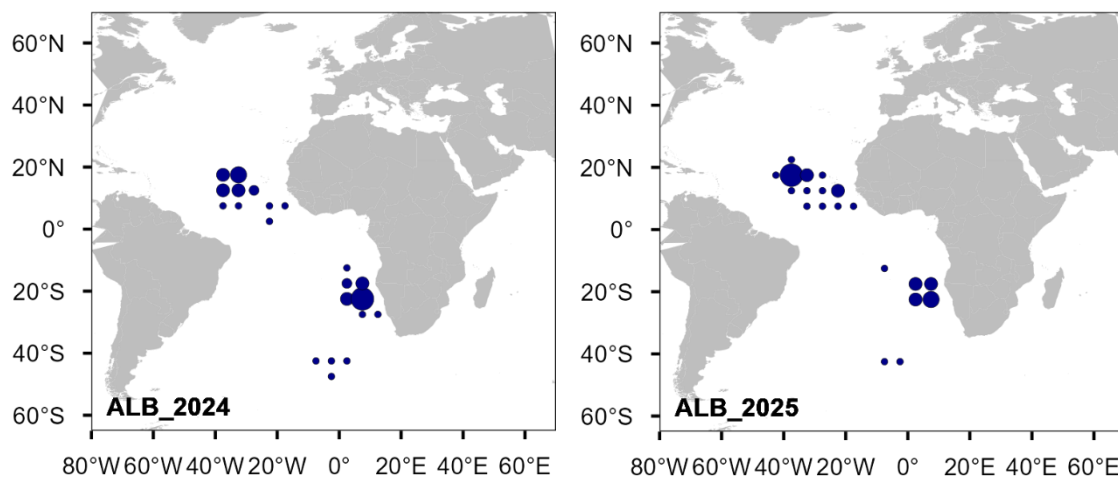


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

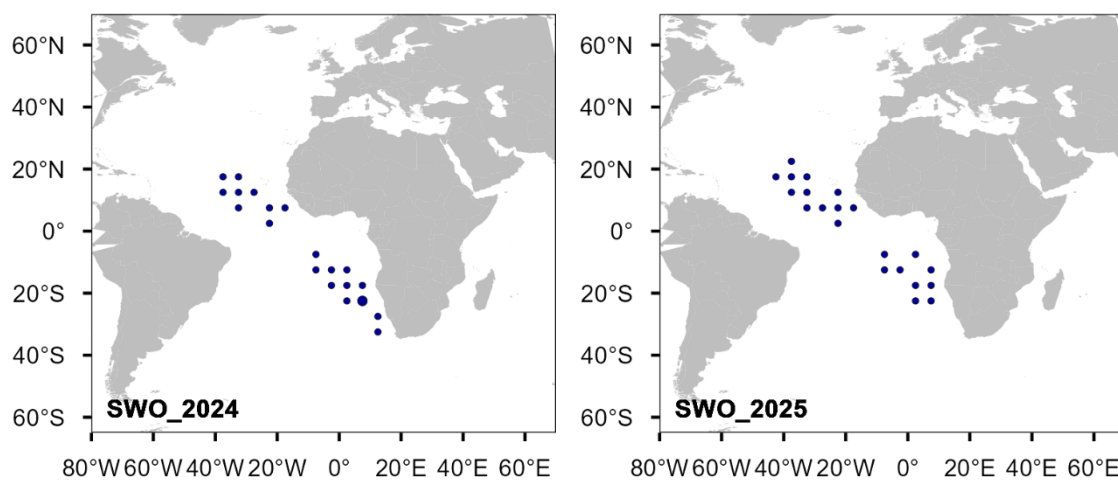


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of swordfish catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

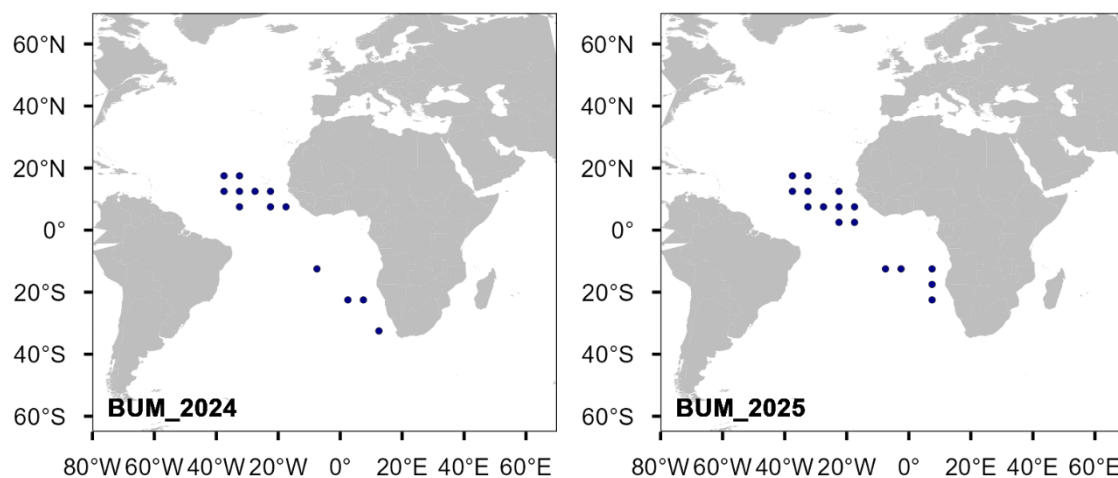


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

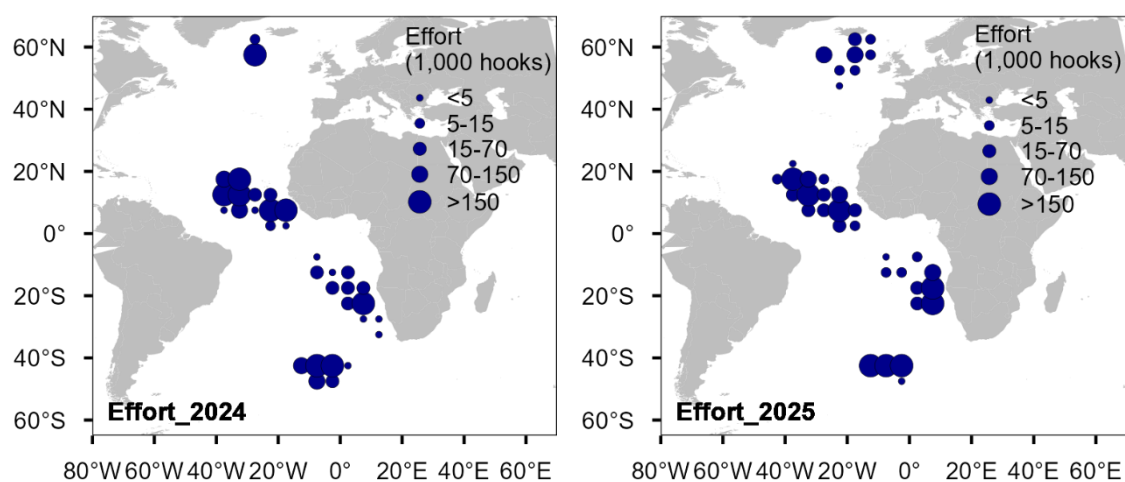


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

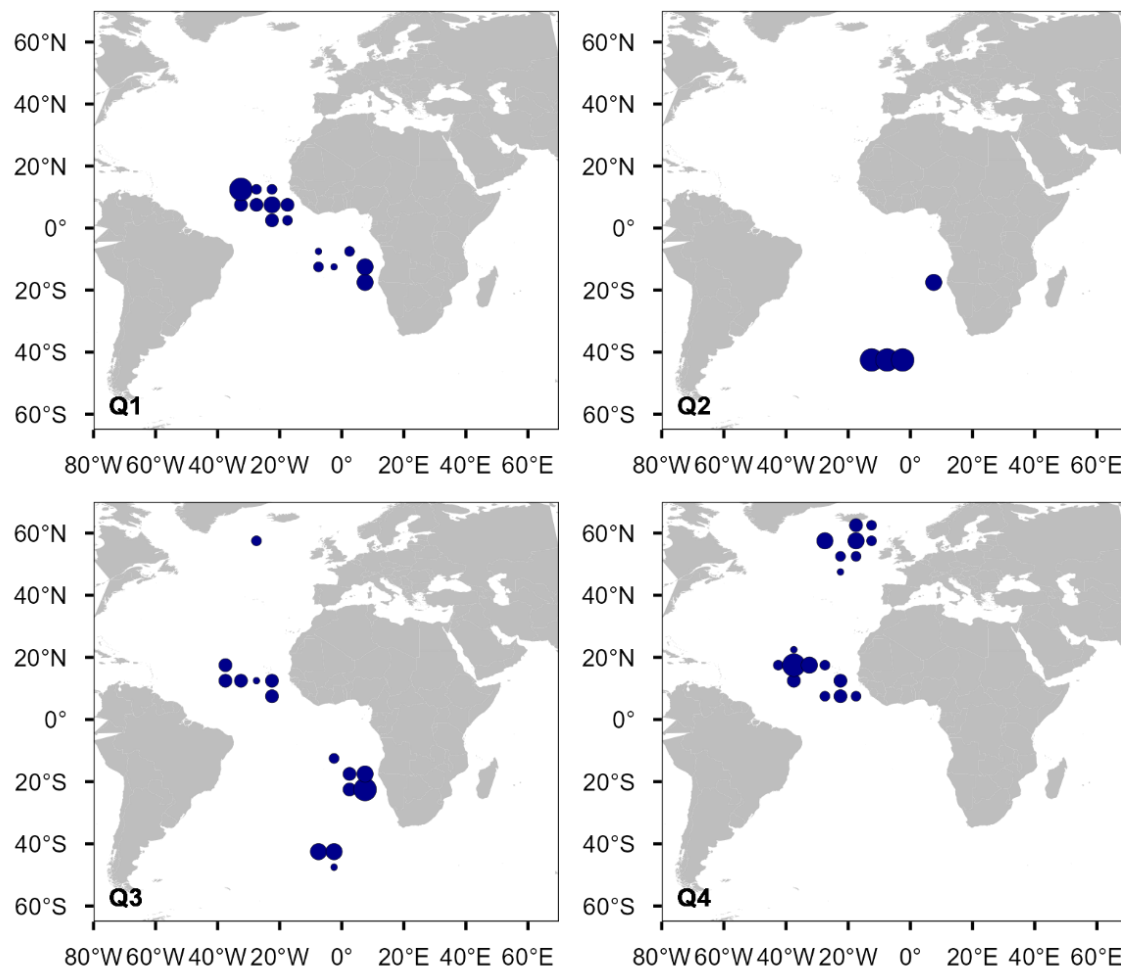


Figure 9. Quarterly distributions of (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2025.

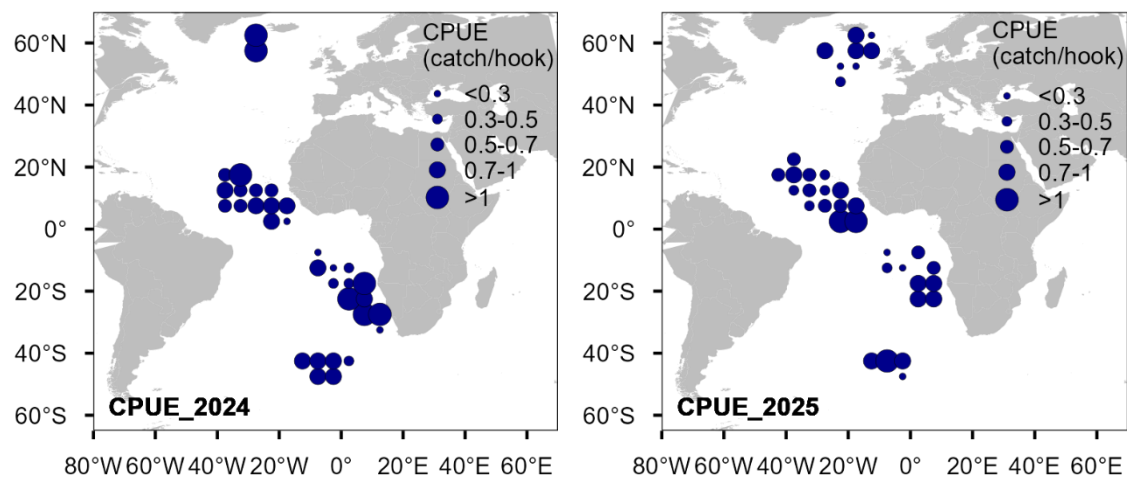


Figure 10. Geographic distribution of the Korean longline nominal CPUE (catch/No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024 (left) and 2025 (right).

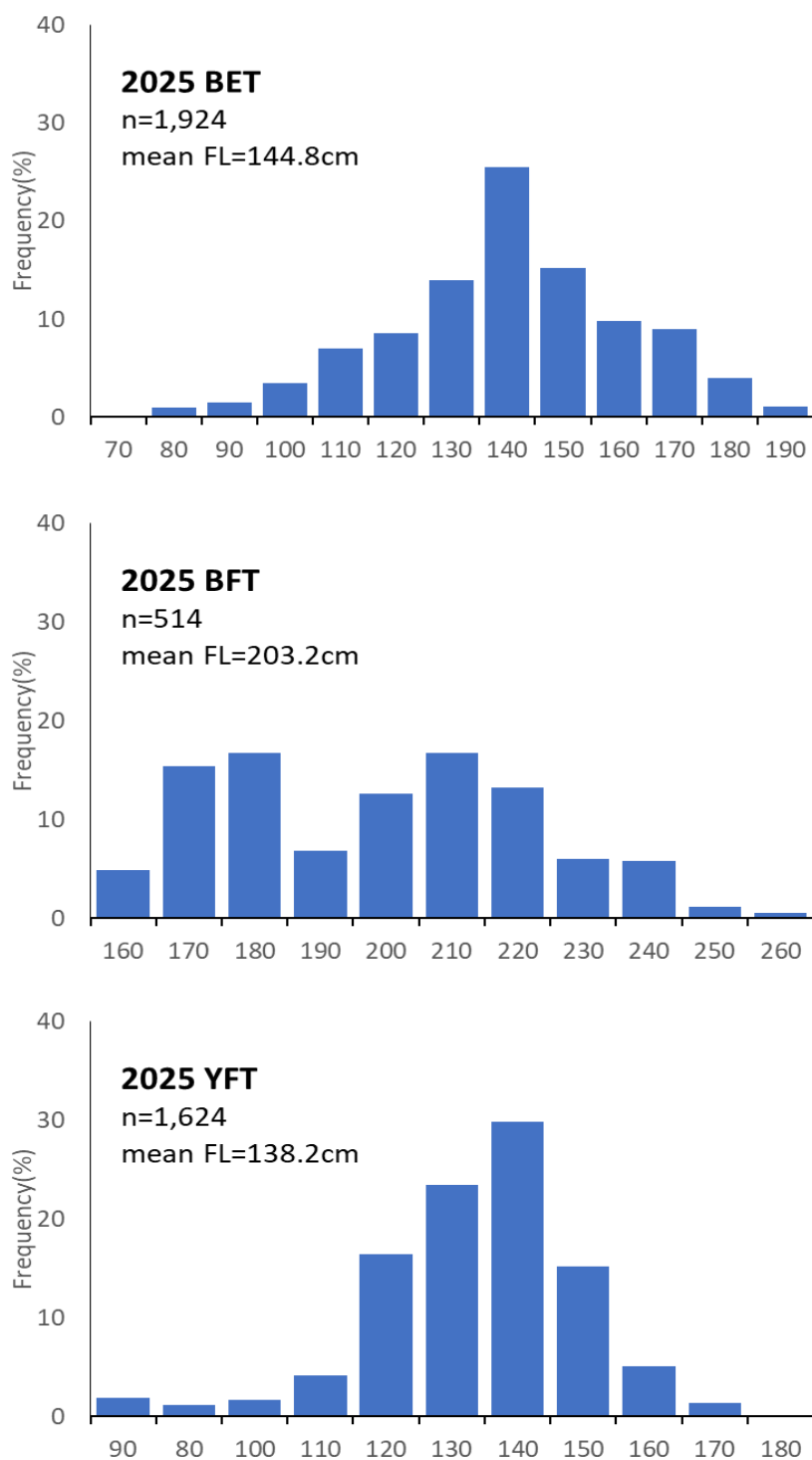


Figure 11. Length frequency of major species of tunas caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2025.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LIBERIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and is organized into three main sections: Section I, which details Information on Fisheries, Research, and Statistics; Section II, focusing on General Management Information; and Section III, dedicated to Online Reporting. During the reporting period, nominal catch data were submitted to ICCAT on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2026, reflecting Liberia's commitment to transparency and international fisheries reporting standards. To ensure the sustainable management of Liberia's tuna fisheries, several key management measures have been implemented. These include the introduction of a more comprehensive access agreement guideline governing foreign tuna fishing fleets operating in Liberian waters, aimed at regulating fishing activities and safeguarding national interests. Liberia has also strengthened its Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) systems, mandating the use of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) on all tuna fishing vessels to enhance real-time tracking and compliance. Additionally, a minimum observer coverage rate of 15% has been established, requiring tuna companies to deploy trained fisheries observers onboard their vessels. These observers play a critical role in collecting biological and fisheries data, verifying catch reports, and ensuring adherence to conservation regulations. Furthermore, all tuna vessels are required to submit daily catch reports and maintain detailed logbooks, which are reviewed by NaFAA's Research and Statistics Department to support effective fisheries management and policy development. These measures collectively aim to promote responsible fishing practices, improve data accuracy, and reinforce Liberia's commitment as a Contracting Party to ICCAT, contributing to the long-term sustainability of its valuable tuna resources.

RÉSUMÉ

This report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and is organized into three main sections: Section I, which details Information on Fisheries, Research, and Statistics; Section II, focusing on General Management Information; and Section III, dedicated to Online Reporting. During the reporting period, nominal catch data were submitted to ICCAT on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2026, reflecting Liberia's commitment to transparency and international fisheries reporting standards. To ensure the sustainable management of Liberia's tuna fisheries, several key management measures have been implemented. These include the introduction of a more comprehensive access agreement guideline governing foreign tuna fishing fleets operating in Liberian waters, aimed at regulating fishing activities and safeguarding national interests. Liberia has also strengthened its Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) systems, mandating the use of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) on all tuna fishing vessels to enhance real-time tracking and compliance. Additionally, a minimum observer coverage rate of 15% has been established, requiring tuna companies to deploy trained fisheries observers onboard their vessels. These observers play a critical role in collecting biological and fisheries data, verifying catch reports, and ensuring adherence to conservation regulations. Furthermore, all tuna vessels are required to submit daily catch reports and maintain detailed logbooks, which are reviewed by NaFAA's Research and Statistics Department to support effective fisheries management and policy development. These measures collectively aim to promote responsible fishing practices, improve data accuracy, and reinforce Liberia's commitment as a Contracting Party to ICCAT, contributing to the long-term sustainability of its valuable tuna resources.

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Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species has become a significant source of revenue for Liberia's fishing sector, contributing to both economic growth and food security. During the reporting period, 33 tuna vessels—primarily purse seiners along with 6 support vessels, operated under private tuna companies. In addition, 640 artisanal canoes, locally known as “Fanti canoes,” target tuna and tuna-like species across 114 fish landing sites situated along Liberia's nine coastal counties. These artisanal vessels, typically ranging from 20 to 40 meters in length and powered by outboard motors between 9 and 40 horsepower, employ fishing methods such as set gillnets and hook-and-line techniques. The catches from these boats are landed locally, supporting coastal communities and small-scale fishers.

Liberia's coastal waters are rich in a variety of tropical tuna and tuna-like species, including major commercial species such as Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack, and Albacore, alongside numerous other tuna-like species like billfishes and smaller tunas. As a flag state and Contracting Party to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Liberia recognizes its responsibility to implement effective management and conservation measures to ensure the sustainability of these valuable resources. Despite this, Liberia currently lacks industrial-scale tuna vessels flying its flag, which limits its capacity to fully exploit and benefit from its abundant tuna stocks.

Looking forward, Liberia aims to develop its industrial tuna fishery sector to better harness these resources in a sustainable manner. This would not only increase revenue generation but also create employment opportunities and strengthen the country's position in regional and international tuna markets. Meanwhile, Liberia continues to prioritize compliance with international conservation standards and to support artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries that form the backbone of its coastal fishing communities.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Department of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) is the primary department responsible for collecting comprehensive data and information on Liberia's marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of this data, fisheries observers, inspectors, and enumerators have undergone extensive training focused on biological data collections, catch and effort data collection at landing sites, and species identification.

Fisheries observers receive specialized training both locally and internationally to prepare them for deployment on tuna vessels, where they collect critical fisheries and biological data. All licensed company vessels operating in Liberian waters are required to maintain an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) compatible with the Faria Watch Dog system. Additionally, a minimum of 15% observer coverage from Liberian Scientific Observer Program is mandated on these vessels to ensure transparent monitoring.

Dockside inspectors conduct thorough inspections of all licensed tuna vessels at Liberian ports or designated foreign ports. These inspections include the collection of detailed catch data such as species composition, length frequency, and total catch landed, which contributes to port sampling efforts essential for stock assessment and management.

Data collection efforts within the artisanal fisheries sector have significantly improved, particularly due to enhanced training of enumerators in species identification and reporting protocols. This progress has strengthened the quality of production data submitted to international bodies.

The 2025, production data from Liberia's artisanal fisheries was reported to ICCAT on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2026. **Table 1** shows the production report for foreign-flag vessels operating in Liberian waters for the year 2025.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Liberia fully implements all conservation and management measures established by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), despite currently lacking any industrial tuna fishing vessels flying its flag. Tuna and tuna-like species are primarily targeted or caught as bycatch by artisanal and semi-industrial canoes and boats operating within Liberian waters. These smaller-scale fisheries play a crucial role in the national tuna sector, contributing significantly to local livelihoods and the domestic fish supply.

Looking ahead, Liberia aspires to develop and operate an industrial tuna fishery to more effectively harness its abundant tuna resources. This ambition reflects the country's commitment to sustainable fisheries management and economic growth, aiming to expand its role within the regional and global tuna markets. In pursuing this goal, Liberia is focused on aligning its industrial tuna operations with ICCAT's strict conservation protocols to ensure responsible resource utilization and long-term viability.

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

The implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is a top priority for fisheries management in Liberia. The country is committed to fully complying with all ICCAT regulations to ensure the sustainable use and long-term conservation of tuna and tuna-like species within its waters. This commitment reflects Liberia's dedication to responsible fisheries governance and its obligations as a Contracting Party to ICCAT.

However, as a developing nation, Liberia faces challenges in effectively enforcing these measures due to limited human resource capacity and technical expertise. To address this, the country is actively working to strengthen its institutional and human resource capabilities through targeted training, capacity-building initiatives, and international partnerships. By investing in the development of skilled fisheries professionals and enhancing monitoring, control, and surveillance systems, Liberia aims to improve its ability to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures effectively and contribute meaningfully to regional fisheries sustainability.

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	2026-09-14		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-28		2026-08-04
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-28		2026-08-04
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-28		2026-08-28
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-28		2026-08-28
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-28		2026-08-28
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not conduct scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N/A, no conventional tag was released or recovered.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not release or recover any electronic tag.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		N/A, Liberia has no flag vessels.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-14		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		N/A, no information was collected.	
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		N/A, no vessel was authorized during the reporting period.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscal cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscal cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2028.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2028. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2028. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2028. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 28, 2026 and updated August 4, 2028. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have tuna flagged vessels. However, tuna is landed by artisanal canoes. No dead and live discards of marlins/ roundscale spearfish was estimated for the reporting period.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		The artisanal data collection program information was previously sent to the ICCAT Secretariat. Liberia has 32 data collectors assigned in the nine coastal counties at various landing sites.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Liberia conduct refresher training December of every year for its artisanal data collectors. There is a pending training at the end of the year specifically on species identification.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		N/A, no research and or biological sampling was conducted on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N/A, no North Atlantic blue sharks were reported or caught and landed by artisanal fishermen.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N/A, not reported during the reporting period.	
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		N/A, no North Atlantic shortfin mako was reported.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		N/A, Liberia has no flagged tuna vessels, and the ICCAT monitored Sharks were not report in artisanal catch. However, they have been trained to identify and release ICCAT listed sharks species alive.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Liberia has 32 data collected along the nine coastal counties of Liberia to collect catch and effort data including sharks.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		N/A, no sighting was reported.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		formation previously sent to ICCAT. We are using the FAO identification guides.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		N/A, no interaction was reported.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		N/A, Liberia does not have pelagic vessels. There was no seabird incidental catch reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		N/A, no action was taken.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		N/A, no action was taken.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		SWO-N is caught as a bycatch for artisanal canoes and is not release live and discarded. It is landed for human consumption and the weight and length collected by artisanal data collectors.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		Liberia did not conduct any experimental traplines fishing.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-08-08		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Liberia did not enter into any charter arrangements during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Liberia did not enter into any charter arrangements during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2026-09-14		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-09-14		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2026-09-14		
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-08-12		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2025-08-12		
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		The Freeport of Monrovia is the designated port for Liberia flag fishing vessels. However, Liberia does not have any flag tuna vessel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Advance notification is required by the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law to fmc@nafaa.gov.lr .	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		There was no fishing vessel denial port entry 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		There was no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No apparent infringement occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No apparent infringement occurred 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		Liberia signed MoUs on MCS and PSMA implementation with Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal and Ghana in 2023 for inspections of its vessels.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No annual report was submitted ICCAT.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No new access agreement and or modification to the existing once.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2026-09-14		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Liberia does not have flag tuna vessels fishing for tuna and tuna like species.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No review was carried out during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Sport and recreational boats are licensed every year and are required to report their catches to the department of research and statistics at the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA).	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No Liberian flag vessels were reported to engage in IUU fishing during the period of reporting.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		There was no IUU allegations during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		N/A. Liberia has no IUU listed vessel.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Liberian were not involved in IUU activities during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-07-28		2026-08-04
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No non-compliance was reported during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No non-compliance was reported during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessels were sighted during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No vessels were sighted during the reporting period.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) and the Liberia Coastguard (Ministry of Defense) including the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) are responsible for at sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Austin Saye Wehye, Director of Research and Statistics, awehye@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No activities were carried out during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-09-16		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		N/A. No observer incidents reports were received during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No fishing gear was lost or retrieved during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No fishing gear was lost or retrieved during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Francis B. Boimah, Director of MCS, fboimah@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No supply declarations were received during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No EMS programs were implemented.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No EMS programs were implemented.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		N/A. Liberia has recorded on incidents of fisheries observers onboard fishing vessels.	
	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		N/A. Liberia has recorded on incidents of fisheries observers onboard fishing vessels.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

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	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate	

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					waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

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	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate	

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					waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate	

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					waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

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	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate	

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					waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		N/A. Liberia has no flag vessels. Vessels that obtained access are listed below: Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign Vessel Owner (Country) 1 Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB INTEGRAL FISHING SERVICES, INC 2 MONTELAPE El Salvador 8021775 YSC 2004 "OAKCITY TUNA FISHING CORPORATION, S.A. DE C.V. (EL	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>SALVADOR)" 3 MONTECELO El Salvador 7409152 YSC 2216 "OAKCITY TUNA FISHING CORPORATION, S.A. DE C.V. (EL SALVADOR)" 4 EGALABUR Belize 9710995 V3015 ATUNSA C.V. LDA 4 XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WMG CAPSEN SA 6 GRANADA Senegal 8102907 6WLH CAPSEN SA 7 WESTERN KIM Senegal 8003242 6WLN CAPSEN SA 8 MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176 YSC 3216 "OAKCITY TUNA FISHING CORPORATION, S.A. DE C.V. (EL SALVADOR)" 13 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE CAPSEN SA 14 PONT SAINT LOUIS Senegal 8222422 6WLC GRAND BLEU, SA 15 SEA DEFENDER Senegal 8996190 6WNF GRAND BLEU, SA 14 PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 17 PANOFI PATH FINDER Ghana 9568861 9GIK PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 18 PANOFI FORE</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 19 PANOFI MASTER Ghana 8976815 9GIH PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 22 AFRICA STAR GHANA 8010386 9GNP ZHONGGHA FOODS LTD 23 CAP ATLANTIQUE Senegal 9083653 6WOU CAPSEN SA 24 PANOFI GRACE GHANA 9517276 9GFA2 PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 25 PANOFI QUEEN GHANA 9097329 9GFB2 PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 26 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426 OSPREY FISHERIES S.A 27 PANOFI COMMANDER Ghana 9097379 9GCY2 PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 28 ATLANTIC QUEEN Ghana 9223227 9GHE ZHONG GHA FOODS COMPANY LTD 29 DICHA UNO Belize 8029026 V3GL DICHA INTERNATIONAL VENTURES LIMITED 30 IRIS-'J' GHANA 8214310 9GJD D-H FISHERIES COMPANY LIMITED 31 IRIS QUEEN GHANA 8210493</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					9GBU2 D-H FISHERIES COMPANY LIMITED 32 PLAYA DE LAGA BELIZE 9719800 V30W6 SEA BREEZE VENTURE LTD. MARKET SQUARE 60. BELIZE CITY 33 SEA BREEZE Senegal 7817323 6WQY GRAND BLEU, SA	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		N/A. Liberia has no flag vessels. Vessels that obtained access are listed below: No Vessel Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign Vessel Owner (Country) 1 Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB INTEGRAL FISHING SERVICES, INC 2 MONTELAPE El Salvador 8021775 YSC 2004 "OAKCITY TUNA FISHING CORPORATION, S.A. DE C.V. (EL SALVADOR)" 3 MONTECELO El Salvador 7409152 YSC 2216 "OAKCITY TUNA FISHING CORPORATION, S.A. DE C.V. (EL SALVADOR)" 4 EGALABUR Belize 9710995 V30I5 ATUNSA C.V. LDA 4 XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WMG CAPSEN SA 6 GRANADA Senegal 8102907 6WLH CAPSEN SA 7 WESTERN KIM	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Senegal 8003242 6WLN CAPSEN SA 8 MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176 YSC 3216 "OAKCITY TUNA FISHING CORPORATION, S.A. DE C.V. (EL SALVADOR)" 13 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE CAPSEN SA 14 PONT SAINT LOUIS Senegal 8222422 6WLC GRAND BLEU, SA 15 SEA DEFENDER Senegal 8996190 6WNF GRAND BLEU, SA 14 PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 17 PANOFI PATH FINDER Ghana 9568861 9GIK PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 18 PANOFI FORE RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 19 PANOFI MASTER Ghana 8976815 9GIH PANOFI COMPANY LIMITED 22 AFRICA STAR GHANA 8010386 9GNP ZHONGGHA FOODS LTD 23 CAP ATLANTIQUE Senegal 9083653 6WOU CAPSEN SA 24 PANOFI GRACE GHANA 9517276 9GFA2 PANOFI	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>COMPANY LIMITED 25 PANOFI QUEEN GHANA 9097329 9GFB2 PANOFI</p> <p>COMPANY LIMITED 26 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426 OSPREY</p> <p>FISHERIES S.A 27 PANOFI</p> <p>COMMANDER Ghana 9097379 9GCY2 PANOFI</p> <p>COMPANY LIMITED 28 ATLANTIC QUEEN Ghana 9223227 9GHE ZHONG</p> <p>GHA FOODS COMPANY LTD 29 DICHU UNO Belize 8029026 V3GL DICHU</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL VENTURES LIMITED 30 IRIS-'J' GHANA 8214310 9GJD D-H</p> <p>FISHERIES COMPANY LIMITED 31 IRIS QUEEN GHANA 8210493 9GBU2 D-H</p> <p>FISHERIES COMPANY LIMITED 32 PLAYA DE LAGA BELIZE 9719800 V30W6 SEA</p> <p>BREEZE VENTURE LTD. MARKET SQUARE 60. BELIZE CITY 33 SEA BREEZE Senegal 7817323 6WQY GRAND BLEU, SA</p>	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU investigation was carried out during the reporting period.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		No special ICCAT statistical programs were implemented.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No special ICCAT statistical programs were implemented.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Liberia operates an artisanal fisheries that catch tuna as a bycatch, and the total catch is estimated annually. It is not possible for quarterly reporting.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Liberia has no flag vessels in fishing of tuna and like fishing activities. However, the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law provide for developing FAD management plan before Liberian flag tuna vessel engage in fishing activities.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2026-07-28		2026-08-04
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Liberia did not implement ICCAT statistical document programs during the reporting period.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Liberia did not implement ICCAT statistical document programs during the reporting period.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2025-08-08		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		No claim to exemption has been submitted by Liberia.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-08-08		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No monthly landing report was submitted. SHK is not a targeted species in Liberia.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		No interactions were reported.	
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		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document systems were implemented.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs were submitted by Liberia.	

Table 1. 2025 tuna and tuna-like species catch in Liberia waters.

<i>Species</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>% of Abundance catch</i>
FRI	0	0	0	0	141	9	0			0	8	0	158	2.20
ALB	0	0	0										0	0.00
BET	2	16	2	0	127	10	0	27	11	18	61	9	283	3.95
BET	8	12	7										27	0.38
BSKJ	75	116	1		0	0				2			194	2.71
LTA		0	0	0	0		0				0	0	0	0.00
Other	12	50	6	0	16.4	2	0	2	2	10	7.3	0	107.7	1.50
RAVIL		2	1										3	0.04
SKJ	166	468	140	0	1515	371	0	667	379	388	757	124	4975	69.42
Soda	2					62		39	2		0	0	105	1.47
YFT	72	262	28	0	347	108	0	135	101	45	172	44	1314	18.33
Grand Total	337	926	185	0	2146	562	0	870	495	463	1005	177	7167	100

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

SUMMARY

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2025 environ 46 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2025, 15756 tonnes (soit une diminution de 26% par rapport à l'année 2024) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda, Euthynnus sp et Auxis thazard. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière piroguière réalisés en 2025 a atteint 2536 tonnes. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas couvert par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Depuis 2018, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés mineurs sont réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de suivi habituel de l'IMROP. En absence d'un appui spécifique sur la collecte des données biologiques, la collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces restent limites pendant la période de 2018-2024. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons mais aucune suite n'a été donnée à cette demande.

RÉSUMÉ

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2025 environ 46 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2025, 15756 tonnes (soit une diminution de 26% par rapport à l'année 2024) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda, Euthynnus sp et Auxis thazard. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière piroguière réalisés en 2025 a atteint 2536 tonnes. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas couvert par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Depuis 2018, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés mineurs sont réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de suivi habituel de l'IMROP. En absence d'un appui spécifique sur la collecte des données biologiques, la collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces restent limites pendant la période de 2018-2024. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons mais aucune suite n'a été donnée à cette demande.

RESUMEN

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2025 environ 46 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2025, 15756 tonnes (soit une diminution de 26% par rapport à l'année 2024) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda, Euthynnus sp et Auxis thazard. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière piroguière réalisés en 2025 a atteint 2536 tonnes. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas couvert par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Depuis 2018, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés mineurs sont réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de suivi habituel de l'IMROP. En absence d'un appui spécifique sur la collecte des données biologiques, la collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces restent limites pendant la période de 2018-2024. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons mais aucune suite n'a été donnée à cette demande.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne disposait pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017, 2018 et 2019 et 2024 aucun bateau national n'a pris de Licence thoniers.

En ce qui concerne, la pêcherie thonière travaillant dans la ZEE mauritanienne et les zones adjacentes au large, trois (3) espèces de thons hauturiers font l'objet d'une exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées au cours des trois dernières années sont majoritairement originaires de l'union européenne (Espagne et France), du Japon et du Sénégal, et ne débarquent pas en Mauritanie.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 52 navires en 2016 et 47 navires en 2017 et 57 en 2018. Trente un (31) navires ont travaillé dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 navires de nationalité espagnole et 10 français. Les thonidés ayant travaillé dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche : la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE était composée de 6 canneurs, 5 palangriers et 21 senneurs. Le fichier de License pour Les deux dernières années n'ont pas été transmis à l'IMROP. Une actualisation du nombre d'autorisation de License thons sera faite dans les prochains rapports.

En 2025, le nombre des bateaux a atteint environ 46 navires travaillant dans le cadre des accord bilatéraux.

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET). Depuis 2019, l'IMROP reçoit la capture journalière des bateaux de l'UE travaillant la zone Mauritanienne dont le service statistique est en train de constituer une base de données pour mieux exploiter ces données.

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie (**Tableau 1**) et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne disposait pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017, 2018 et 2019 et 2024 aucun bateau national n'a pris de Licence thoniers.

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En 2024, le nombre des bateaux a atteint environ 45 navires travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux.

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET). Depuis 2019, l'IMROP reçoit la capture journalière des bateaux de l'UE travaillant la zone Mauritanienne dont le service statistique est en train de constituer une base de données pour mieux exploiter ces données.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 4 départements de recherches, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite de ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique....).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de l'évaluation de l'état de l'environnement marin à travers un suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux antérieurs. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2023-2027, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris celles des thons.

Les données statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche hauturière et côtière sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 2015 pour l'ensemble de la flottille pontée. Ces données sont saisies dans une base gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritaniennes, structure civile affiliée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonnières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière, l'IMROP conduit depuis 1980 un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale. Ce système a connu deux temps importants. Un premier système basé sur le comptage matin et soir des embarcations visualisées au niveau des points de débarquement pour estimer l'effort de pêche du jour a été mis en œuvre jusqu'en 2005. A partir de 2006, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la très forte dynamique de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Quatre principales enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre de ce système :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué, les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.
- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche,
- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines où les enquêteurs, pour chaque lot enquêté, prélèvent le nom scientifique de l'espèce, sa catégorie ou taille, son poids total, le nombre d'individus de cette espèce, les fréquences de taille de l'échantillon.
- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (Pêche Artisanale (PA), Pêche côtière (PC) et la Pêche Hauturière (PH)) et le poids total.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

A partir de 2015, la Mauritanie a élaboré et mis en œuvre une nouvelle réforme de son secteur des pêches ; introduisant ainsi le paradigme du système de gestion par quota. Ce système repose sur les connaissances scientifiques les plus récentes et fiables disponibles, permettant de définir un TAC global, puis par groupes d'espèces ou espèces qui sont ensuite répartis par opérateur.

D'ores et déjà, au niveau de la pêcherie des thons un gap d'information existe quant au suivi du niveau de l'exploitation des différents groupes de la pêcherie thonnière aussi bien en termes d'espèces capturées accessoirement par les opérateurs non minus de concession sur le thon (licence thon) qu'en termes de quantité (données agrégées au niveau du journal de pêche et autre déclaration de débarquement).

Cette situation constatée et signalée par nos services de gestion chargés du suivi régulier de l'exploitation des concessions de droit d'usage allouées dans le cadre de la nouvelle réforme du système de gestion, constitue une insuffisance qui pourrait impacter la durabilité de la pêcherie des thons.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour respecter les exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration et les réponses sur les données et en absence d'une flottille nationale active dans la zone mauritanienne, les données des captures ont été fournies sur la base de déclarations dans les systèmes d'informations de l'IMROP. Aucune capture n'a été déclaré en 2024 pour les espèces sous quota. Les prises accessoires de la flottille non thonière sont déclarés dans les tableaux récapitulatives.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne**1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES**

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2026-09-15.	15-09-2026.	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui		Pas de flottille nationale en 2025.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2026-08-08.		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		Pas de flottille nationale en 2025.	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui		Pas de flottille nationale en 2025.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		Pas de flottille nationale en 2025.	
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		Pas de flottille ni un programme de marquage en 2025.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Pas de flottille ni programme de marquage en 2025.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Pas de flottille ni programme de marquage en 2025.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui		Pas de flottille ni programme de marquage en 2025.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		N'est pas concerné en absence d'une flottille.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		N'est pas concerné.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Oui		Non concerné.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Non concerné.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Oui		Pas de flotte en 2025.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Pas de flotte nationale en 2025 et en absence d'un programme orienté vers les istiophéridés les rejets n'ont pas été estimés.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de pêche observée par les enquêteurs en 2025.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Oui		La Mauritanie se conforme avec la réglementation internationale sur l'application des plans visant à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Pas de capture observée en 2025.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		Pas de capture observée en 2025.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		Avant le 16 octobre pour répondre à la lettre de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2026-08-06.	Envoyé sur la nouvelle version recommandée par l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		NA La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2025.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2025.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2025.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Pas de transbordement en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025 mais la Garde des côtes assure le suivi des rapports d'inspection portuaires.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025 et les navires thoniers devaient envoyés un message à l'avant avant toute demande de débarquement.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		Pas de débarquement ou demande en 2025.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Pas de débarquement en 2025.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		La garde côte établie des rapports pendant les inspections.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Pas d'infraction constatée en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Pas de flottille ni débarquement des navires thoniers en 2025.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Non concernés.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas de flottille thonière.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Pas de pêche INN signalées en 2025 pour le cas des thons.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Pas de pêche INN constaté pour le cas des thons.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Pas de demande.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Pas de navires impliqués dans la pêche INN en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		La Mauritanie dispose un corps d'observation mais l'embarquement en 2025 n'a pas été effectué.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'embarquement en 2025.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons rouge en Mauritanie.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Pas concerné.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Pas programme d'échange.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Non concerné.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas d'incidents.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de récupération en 2025.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas de récupération en 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		N/A.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Pas de déclaration.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas de flottille de thons en 2025.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas des programmes nationaux de EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Non concerné.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		Pas d'incidents en 2025.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné (pas d'élevage de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Oui		Non concerné.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui		Pas de prise en 2025.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Pas de flottilles de thons.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Pas de visite des ports.	
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de transbordements.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Pas de pêche de madragues.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Pas de pêche.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		Non concerné.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Pas concerné.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2025).	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TRO17	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2025.	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui		Pas d'implication dans des programmes sur l'espadon.	
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de pêche sportive en 2025.	
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Non concerné.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW010	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Pas d'inspection des navires de thons en 2025.	
	M:SW015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:SW021	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Pas de prises accessoires de germon.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Non concerné.	
ISTIOPHORI D	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		Pas de pêche observée en 2025.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		Non concerné.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		La réglementation en vigueur respecte les mesures de conservations et gestion de requins.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		Pas de pêche.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2025.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Non concerné.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Non concerné.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Pas de programmes électroniques.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Les recommandations de l'ICCAT sont bien suivi au niveau du Ministère.	

Tableau 1. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d’engins.

Type de pêche	Nombre 2024
Cannes	3
Palangres	18
Senne	25
Total général	46

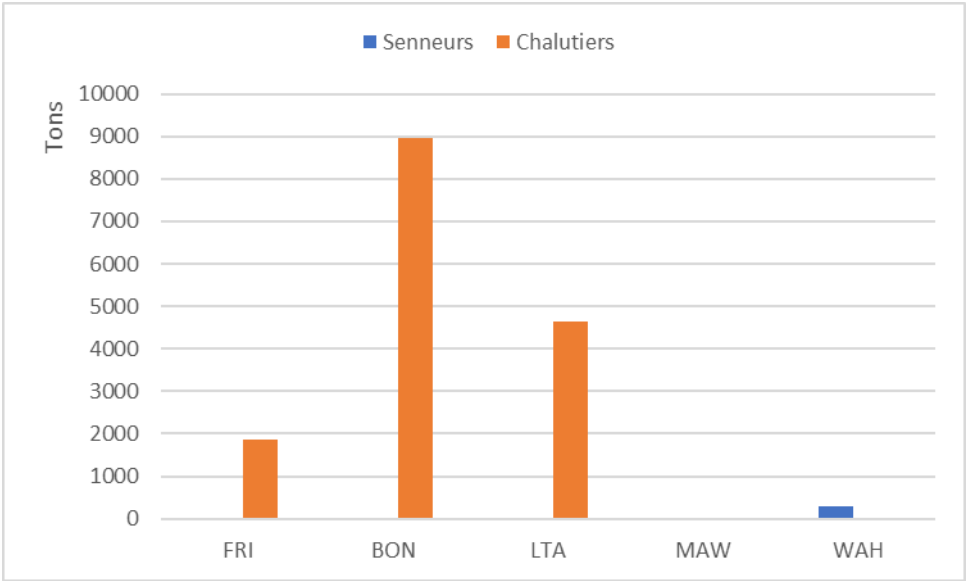


Figure 1. Captures accessoires de la flottille industrielle en 2025.

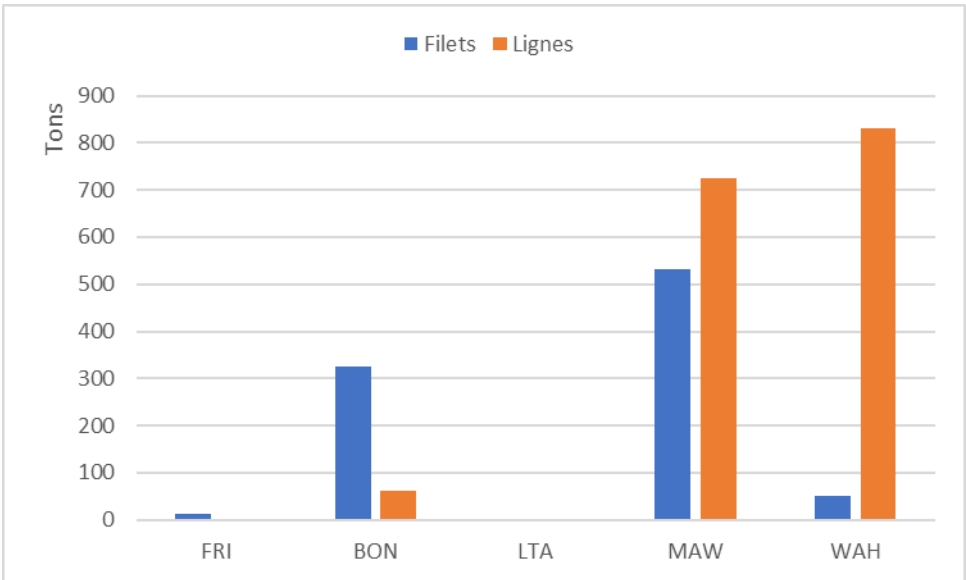


Figure 2. Captures de la flottille artisanale piroguière en 2025.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MEXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO**

SUMMARY

El presente informe detalla un panorama actualizado de la actividad pesquera dirigida al atún aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares) y pez espada (Xiphias gladius) con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, se detallan las especies capturadas de manera incidental, destacando el cumplimiento de la normatividad nacional vigente y la implementación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emitidas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura que utilizan al palangre como arte de pesca, su captura incidental incluye al barrilete o listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), patudo (Thunnus obesus), atún aleta azul del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus), así como especies de tiburones, otros peces, marlines y especies afines. El marco normativo que regula esta pesquería en México se sustenta principalmente en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece las disposiciones para el aprovechamiento sustentable de especies de túnidos mediante embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Esta norma es objeto de revisión periódica, con el objetivo de incorporar las regulaciones más recientes adoptadas por la CICAA. En México, la autoridad responsable de la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas en el ámbito de la pesca y acuacultura es la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), cuyo mandato es fomentar el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola en México, así como del Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (IMIPAS) que tiene a su cargo la generación de investigación científica y la recopilación sistemática de estadísticas relacionadas con la pesca de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del programa de observadores a bordo.

RÉSUMÉ

El presente informe detalla un panorama actualizado de la actividad pesquera dirigida al atún aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares) y pez espada (Xiphias gladius) con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, se detallan las especies capturadas de manera incidental, destacando el cumplimiento de la normatividad nacional vigente y la implementación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emitidas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura que utilizan al palangre como arte de pesca, su captura incidental incluye al barrilete o listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), patudo (Thunnus obesus), atún aleta azul del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus), así como especies de tiburones, otros peces, marlines y especies afines. El marco normativo que regula esta pesquería en México se sustenta principalmente en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece las disposiciones para el aprovechamiento sustentable de especies de túnidos mediante embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Esta norma es objeto de revisión periódica, con el objetivo de incorporar las regulaciones más recientes adoptadas por la CICAA. En México, la autoridad responsable de la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas en el ámbito de la pesca y acuacultura es la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), cuyo mandato es fomentar el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola en México, así como del Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (IMIPAS) que tiene a su cargo la generación de investigación científica y la recopilación sistemática de estadísticas relacionadas con la pesca de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del programa de observadores a bordo.

RESUMEN

*El presente informe detalla un panorama actualizado de la actividad pesquera dirigida al atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, se detallan las especies capturadas de manera incidental, destacando el cumplimiento de la normatividad nacional vigente y la implementación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emitidas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura que utilizan al palangre como arte de pesca, su captura incidental incluye al barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), atún aleta azul del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), así como especies de tiburones, otros peces, marlines y especies afines. El marco normativo que regula esta pesquería en México se sustenta principalmente en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPA), la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece las disposiciones para el aprovechamiento sustentable de especies de túnidos mediante embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Esta norma es objeto de revisión periódica, con el objetivo de incorporar las regulaciones más recientes adoptadas por la CICAA. En México, la autoridad responsable de la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas en el ámbito de la pesca y acuacultura es la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), cuyo mandato es fomentar el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola en México, así como del Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (IMIPAS) que tiene a su cargo la generación de investigación científica y la recopilación sistemática de estadísticas relacionadas con la pesca de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del programa de observadores a bordo.*

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en el Golfo de México. Éste consiste en una línea principal de monofilamento llamada “línea madre” constituida de nylon (4.0–4.5mm), la cual está sostenida en sentido horizontal por una serie de flotadores con líneas de monofilamento verticales, llamados “orinques”, la longitud del palangre en promedio es de 35 km en promedio para el periodo 1993-2024. De la línea madre penden a intervalos regulares otras líneas con especificaciones semejantes a las de los orinques, denominados “reinales”, cada una con anzuelo en el extremo. La carnada utilizada está integrada por tres especies de peces y moluscos en su condición de carnada viva y carnada congelada, tanto las características del palangre como del uso de la carnada pueden variar en función de las estrategias de pesca. Cabe mencionar que la flota palangrera también utiliza accesorios de señalización y localización como radio boyas (dos a cuatro) al inicio, mitad y final del palangre, banderines en cada sección, flotadores y luces en inicio y final del palangre.

El IMIPAS a través de la Dirección de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DIPA) se encarga de la compilación e integración de los informes de los viajes de pesca de los observadores nacionales del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de Delfines (PNAAPD) que pertenece al Fideicomiso de Investigación para el desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR), y cuya actividad se ha mantenido con una cobertura del 100% en 2024, en seguimiento y cumplimiento a lo establecido en la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México durante 2024 registró la actividad de 19 barcos con que realizaron 141 viajes en los que se efectuaron 1,862 lances en 3,762 días de pesca con un intervalo de 14 a 40 días/viaje de pesca, y en los que se calaron 986,009 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 7.42, el número de días por barco fue de 198.00, el número de lances por barco fue de 98.00, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 51,895.21 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 529.54, el número de días por viaje fue de 26.68.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2024 ha continuado con una amplitud en el Golfo de México, particularmente con mayor esfuerzo pesquero en anzuelos en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de México, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz.

Para la representación por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 236,635 anzuelos (24.1%) en el segundo trimestre 191,557 anzuelos (19.4%), en el tercer trimestre 332,585 anzuelos (33.7%) y en el cuarto trimestre 225,232 anzuelos (22.8%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 455 lances (24.4%), el segundo 353 lances (19.0%), en el tercero 622 lances (33.4%) y el cuarto 432 lances (23.2%). Cabe mencionar, que con respecto al año 2023, se observa un incremento del esfuerzo pesquero (anzuelos y lances) en el primer trimestre y una reducción para el segundo, tercero y cuarto trimestre.

Durante 2024 se registró una captura embodegada de 481 t de atún aleta amarilla, 35 t de marlín azul, 16 t de atún aleta azul, 17 t de pez vela, 20 t de pez espada, 7 t de otras especies de peces, 3 t de otros tiburones y menos de una tonelada de otros peces picudos (**Tabla 1**).

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

El IMIPAS a través de la DIPA ha mantenido en mejora continua el Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que ha facilitado la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el programa de observadores de FIDEMAR, lo que ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental, además su utilización ha servido para dar atención a los compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea I), esfuerzo (Tarea II) y estructura de tallas (Tarea II) y las reuniones intersesiones del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

Durante 2024 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de la pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaría de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Asimismo, se continuó con el programa de pelágicos mayores, con el objetivo de asegurar la sostenibilidad de los pelágicos mayores en las pesquerías en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se participó en las diversas Reuniones intersesiones del Grupo de especies durante 2024 en formato en línea, así como en las Reuniones intersesiones del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). Asimismo, se mantuvo en relación a los compromisos adquiridos por México en el marco de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), particularmente al envío de las capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT), en seguimiento al párrafo 14 de las Recs. 21-01/22-01, y de desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte o tiburón mako (SMA) en seguimiento al párrafo 11 de las Recs. 21-09/22-11. Por otra parte, se emitió la información correspondiente sobre la aplicación de la recomendación sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT.

Asimismo, se participó en el Taller de ICCAT en la región del caribe (atlántico occidental) para la mejora de la recopilación y comunicación de datos estadísticos sobre las pesquerías (artesanales) de pequeña escala (Ciudad de Panamá (Panamá), 19-23 de febrero de 2024). También se participó de manera virtual en la reunión de preparación de datos de aguja azul del atlántico del 11 al 15 de marzo de 2024. Del 08 al 12 de abril de 2024 se participó en la Reunión de preparación de datos del atún aleta amarilla, en la que se presentó el documento SCRS/2024/047, "Revision of historical catch statistics of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) caught by the Mexican fishing fleet in the Gulf of Mexico". Del 24 al 26 de abril de 2024 se participó en el Taller sobre ecorregiones, en el que se analizaron diversos componentes biológicos, pesqueros, relacionados con su distribución espacial, para la definición de la propuesta de ecorregiones en el Océano Atlántico. Del 27 al 31 de mayo de 2024 se participó en la Reunión del Subcomité de

Ecosistemas y Captura Fortuita, se llevó a cabo la presentación del documento SCRS/2024/101, “Interacción de tortugas marinas en la pesca del atún con palangre en el golfo de México y Mar Caribe”. Del 08 al 12 de julio de 2024 se participó en la Reunión de evaluación del stock de rabil, en la que se llevó a cabo el análisis de los resultados de los modelos, asimismo se dio continuidad al proceso de evaluación de estrategias de ordenación (MSE) para túnidos tropicales (rabil, barrilete y patudo), y se presentó el documento SCRS/2024/119 “Revision of historical catch statistics of bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) caught by the mexican fishing fleet in the gulf of mexico”. Del 16 al 21 de septiembre de 2024 se llevó a cabo la participación en las “reuniones de los grupos de especies”, particularmente en el Subcomité de Estadísticas, en el que se llevó a cabo la presentación del documento SCRS/2024/181 “Historic shark catches by the mexican longline fishing fleet in the gulf of mexico”. Del 23 al 27 de septiembre de 2024 se participó en la “Reunión del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS)”. Del 9 al 10 de noviembre de 2024 se participó en la Tercera Reunión Intersesiones de la Subcomisión 1, y del 11 al 18 de noviembre de 2024 se llevó a cabo la participación en la 24a Reunión Extraordinaria de la Comisión, que tuvo lugar en Chipre.

Respecto al atún rojo, se continuó el desarrollo de la actualización del índice multinacional de palangre pelágico de abundancia relativa del atún rojo en el Golfo de México en colaboración con científicos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, cuyo compromiso fue acordado en el marco de la reunión bilateral MexUS Golfo de 2020. Por otra parte, el IMIPAS llevo a cabo el fortalecimiento del ordenamiento y manejo sustentable de la pesquería de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México mediante la actualización y mejora de las estadísticas pesqueras, con el fin de garantizar la conservación del recurso y la estabilidad de los niveles de explotación.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Las medidas de conservación de ICCAT fueron implementadas durante el año 2024, y en las que el mantenimiento de la cobertura de observadores a bordo de las embarcaciones palangreras mexicanas ha permitido un seguimiento puntual. No obstante, y en el caso particular de las recomendaciones que involucran a los elasmobranchios se observó que debe existir un reforzamiento en cuanto al uso de una codificación por especie, particularmente para los tiburones martillos, tiburones puntas negras y tiburones zorros.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Existe preocupación sobre la existencia de algunas dificultades respecto a la implementación regulatoria para algunas medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión que involucran algunas especies de tiburones. En consecuencia, se iniciarán mejoras respecto a la implementación de codificación para algunas especies de elasmobranchios, para su adecuada gestión, y la emisión de normatividad, que involucra un trabajo coordinado entre Gobierno, Programa de observadores, así como del sector pesquero.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

La información correspondiente a México sobre los requisitos de comunicación de información sobre investigación y estadística y comunicación de información sobre ordenación se reportaron en tiempo y forma a través del Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS), tal como lo señala la Recomendación 22-17 de CICA.

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No	2026-07-14.	N/A. México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado convencional. No obstante, en 2024 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca convencional.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No	2026-07-14.	N/A. México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado electrónico. No obstante, en 2024 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca electrónica.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No	2026-07-14.	N/A. México no lleva a cabo investigación sobre Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No	2026-07-14.	N/A, dado que México no pesca en el área del Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		N/A. México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		N/A. México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México. No obstante, México no lleva a cabo actividades en jaulas.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		N/A. México no emite planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		N/A. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		N/A. México no emite información sobre buques de apoyo, el número de días pasados en el mar, asociado a PS/BB, dado que la actividad de pesca únicamente utiliza el arte de pesca de palangre la cual no está asociada a la utilización de DCP en el Golfo de México.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		N/A. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí	2026-07-14.		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		N/A. De acuerdo a la ubicación geográfica del Golfo de México, el área de muestreo y existencia/áreas estadísticas para el tiburón azul del Atlántico sur no corresponde a la zona de pesca de México, por lo que no se han emprendido acciones y no se han presentado datos.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo estimación, dado que cuenta con el 100% de cobertura de observadores a bordo en los viajes de pesca.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2026-03-04.		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí	2026-07-14.		
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2026-09-15.		
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí	2026-09-15.	México no estima por contar con el 100 % de cobertura de observadores a bordo, es decir conocemos puntualmente de cada viaje, cuantos descartes se obtienen tanto vivos como muertos.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca con trampillas.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2026-07-24.		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		N/A. México no realiza Fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		N/A. México no realiza Fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2026-08-04.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2026-08-04.		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2026-08-04.		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí	2026-08-04.		
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		N/A. Sin registros.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2026-09-14.		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques implicados en la pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		N/A. México no cuenta con alegaciones de buques implicados en la pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		N/A. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		N/A. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		N/A. No existen registros sobre este tema.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		N/A. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		N/A. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras partes.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		N/A. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		N/A. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		N/A. No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		N/A. No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		N/A. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		N/A. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		N/A. México no ha realizado avistamientos de buques.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques que suministren.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con un Programa EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con un Programa EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no pesca atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	No		N/A. México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	Sí	2026-07-14.		
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		N/A. México no captura BFT en el Atlántico este y mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	No		N/A. No se cuenta con registros.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		N/A. En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		N/A. México no captura BFT en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí	2026-01-22.	Se envió en tiempo y forma un total de 12 informes mensuales correspondientes al año 2025.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		N/A. Sin embargo, México informa la captura incidental anualmente.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí	2026-09-11.		
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí	2026-09-11.		
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí	2026-09-11.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		N/A. México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		N/A. México no realiza la captura de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		N/A. Los datos ya se encuentran registrados en el sistema de CICAA.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		N/A. No se realizan transferencias. No se cuenta con granjas.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		N/A. México no participa en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	Sí	2026-09-15.		
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2026-09-14.		
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2026-07-14.		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		N/A. No se cuenta con registros de actividades de IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2026-03-31.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2026-09-11.		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2026-02-05.		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		N/A. México no excedió 1,000 toneladas durante 2025.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2026-02-05.		
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		N/A. México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		N/A. México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual, así como no realizó utilización de los límites de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	Sí	2026-09-15.		
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2026-03-31.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2026-09-11.		
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		N/A. México no cuenta con permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2026-09-14.		
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		N/A. México no implementó ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte en 2025.	
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	No		N/A. México no implementó ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		N/A. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí	2026-09-14.		
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del sur.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		N/A. La captura de pez espada por México no ha rebasado los límites establecidos por la Secretaría.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Sur.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		N/A. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	No		N/A. México no cuenta con este tipo de buques.	
	M:SW022					
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca dirigida de atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca dirigida de atún blanco del sur.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		N/A. México reporta capturas del atún blanco del norte, sin embargo, no se cuenta con un límite máximo establecido, y las capturas son esporádicas y mínimas.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí	2026-09-14.		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		N/A. México no solicito exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF en 2025.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2026-09-14.		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí	2026-02-05.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		N/A. México no cuenta con flota cerquera con actividades de pesca en el Atlántico.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	Sí	2026-09-15.		
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí	2026-09-15.		
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí	2026-09-15.		

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2025.

Código	Captura (t)	Captura (ejemplares)
YFT	414	12,408
BFT	10	42
BET	1	22
SKJ	2	324
BLF	0	130
ALB	0	1
WAH	4	291
BUM	27	509
SFA	11	619
SWO	13	236
WHM	6	248
FAL	4	53
SMA	1	9
THR	1	12
BSH	0	0
OCS	0	4
SPN	0	2
OTROa	5	504
OTROb	1	12
OTROc	0	0
TOTAL	500	15,426

Otro^a, otros peces; Otro^b, otros tiburones; Otro^c otros peces picudos.

Apéndice 1

Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Datos y talla mínima

96-14 párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I, los cuales indican que no se excedieron los límites de captura incidental de atún rojo y del pez espada del Atlántico norte en 2025.

97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

Adicionalmente, el 23 de mayo de 2019, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “ACUERDO por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe”, en seguimiento a la recomendación “17-02 Recomendación de CICA que enmienda la recomendación 16-03 sobre la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte” regulación que para proteger al pez espada pequeño (*Xiphias gladius*), estableció una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla y un volumen de captura incidental de esa especie hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

Documentos estadísticos

01-21. Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza la captura dirigida de patudo en el área, sin embargo, su captura incidental se registra y es reportada oportunamente a la Comisión.

01-22. Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza exportación de pez espada, no obstante, los datos estadísticos son presentados anualmente en Tarea I y Tarea II a la Comisión.

Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

15-05. Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, sin embargo, su captura se lleva a cabo de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, lo que ha implicado el seguimiento del pez espada y los marlines por semestre, particularmente, sobre sus valores de captura en peso y número de ejemplares, contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies. El 10 de mayo de 2019 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “Acuerdo por el que se establece el volumen de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para

el año 2019”, establece un volumen de captura total de 70 toneladas de marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp) para el año 2019, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota de palangre atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA. Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), en su artículo 68, las especies marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

También se establece que no podrán realizarse actividades de pesca distintas a las de investigación, sobre las especies destinadas a la pesca deportivo-recreativa en las áreas de reproducción que establezca la Secretaría mediante disposiciones reglamentarias. En este sentido, en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, existen 6 Acuerdos Regulatorios de Zonas de Refugio Pesquero (5 en Quintana Roo y 1 en Yucatán) donde se prohíbe completamente la pesca deportivo-recreativa o esta solo puede ser desarrollada bajo el esquema de “captura y libera”, lo que implica la sobrevivencia de los organismos.

Asimismo, la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que, al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la LGPAS en el que se establece que la Secretaría (actualmente la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, SADER) procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

03-04. Recomendación sobre el pez espada del mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

17-02. Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

De acuerdo a la Recomendación 23-04, que remplaza la recomendación 22-03 que amplía y enmienda la recomendación 17-02 para la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte, y en la que México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 y 2025, la cual no ha sido superada en 2025. Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la LGPAS y la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Por otra parte, existe el “Acuerdo por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, el 23 de mayo de 2019, donde se establece una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL), equivalente a 25 kilogramos en peso vivo, para los organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) capturados en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Los ejemplares con talla inferior a la establecida, deberán ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. A la par, también se establece un volumen de captura incidental de hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

06-08. Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico. (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

05-05. Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación (Rec. 04-10) sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones, como lo establece la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (DOF 14/02/07) en el numeral 4.2.1. que indica que todos los ejemplares de tiburón deben ser retenidos a bordo de las embarcaciones de pesca comercial para su aprovechamiento integral. Asimismo, anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental de tiburones en el Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del PNAAPD.

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, el 02 de octubre de 2025 se publicó el Acuerdo regulatorio denominado "ACUERDO por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)" (https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5768946&fecha=02/10/2025#gsc.tab=0).

07-06. Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones. (Párrafo 4)

En México las regulaciones pesqueras que promueven el aprovechamiento responsable y sostenible, con enfoque ecosistémico, de las especies de tiburones y rayas que ocurren en las aguas de jurisdicción federal, incluyen en primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones que se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, dentro de la cual se enuncia no aumentar el esfuerzo pesquero sobre el recurso la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente, además implementa medidas de protección a especies de tiburones que se encuentra en condiciones de protección a nivel internacional como el caso del tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), tiburón peregrino (*Cetorhinus maximus*), tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) pez sierra (*Pristis perotteti*, *P. pectinata* y *P. microdon*) mantarraya gigante (*Manta birostris*, *Mobula japanica*, *M. thurstoni*, *M. munkiana*, *M. hypostomata* y *M. tarapacana*). Cualquier ejemplar de estas especies capturado incidentalmente deberá de ser regresado al agua. Estas especies no podrán ser retenidas, vivas, muertas, enteras o alguna de sus partes y, en consecuencia, no podrá ser objeto de consumo humano ni comercialización.

Además de forma complementaria a la NOM-029-PESC-2006, la SADER (antes SAGARPA) publicó por medio de un Acuerdo por el que se establece una veda permanente para la pesca de tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos publicado el 27 de enero de 2014 en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Por otra parte, se cuenta con la ficha de tiburones de la Carta Nacional Pesquera (CNP), publicada el 26 de julio de 2022, y en la que se establece como estrategias y tácticas de manejo que no se debe incrementar el esfuerzo pesquero y se deben respetar las épocas de veda, además reitera como recomendación de manejo, no expedir nuevos permisos de pesca comercial, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones o renueven permisos, y cuyo estatus de la pesquería indica que tanto en los tiburones grandes como los cazones, la biomasa se encuentra por debajo de la biomasa que generaría el Rendimiento Máximo Sustentable (RMS), pero no se encuentran por debajo de los niveles en los que se considerarían stocks en deterioro por lo que se considera que estas poblaciones están siendo explotadas al máximo sustentable.

09-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería. México en 2025 continuó los trabajos para las mejoras de manejo y la conservación del tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias* spp.), mediante la instrumentación de codificación por especie de tiburones por parte del IMIPAS, así como del control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se espera contar con avances sustantivos para el establecimiento de la línea base para la protección de las mismas.

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, el 02 de octubre de 2025 se publicó el Acuerdo regulatorio denominado “ACUERDO por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)” (https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5768946&fecha=02/10/2025#gsc.tab=0).

10-06. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1) (DGOPA)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, en el numeral 4.8 que señala que las especies de tiburones y rayas sujetos a régimen de protección especial o en veda permanente, deberán ser devueltos íntegros al agua, independientemente de que se encuentren vivos o muertos. En México, el aprovechamiento de la especie *Isurus oxyrinchus* (tiburón mako o “marrajo dientuso” según la denominación ICCAT) está regulado por la NOM-029-PESC-2006 Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (DOF 14/02/2007).

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, el 02 de octubre de 2025 se publicó el Acuerdo regulatorio denominado “ACUERDO por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)” (https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5768946&fecha=02/10/2025#gsc.tab=0).

10-08. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto inducir al aprovechamiento responsable de elasmobranquios y la conservación de otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, se le hace saber que actualmente está en proceso la publicación del Acuerdo regulatorio denominado “ACUERDO por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)” (https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5768946&fecha=02/10/2025#gsc.tab=0).

13-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT. (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. En su numeral 4.8 de la regulación establece que cualquier ejemplar de tortuga marina que pudiera ser atrapado durante las operaciones de pesca, deberá ser liberado en las mejores condiciones de sobrevivencia, quedando prohibida la retención a bordo de ejemplares vivos, muertos o de algunas de sus partes. En 2025 se continuó trabajando sobre la interacción de tortugas marinas en la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México, para referenciar el óptimo proceso sobre la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

11-08. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, en el numeral 4.8 que señala que las especies de tiburones y rayas sujetos a régimen de protección especial o en veda permanente, deberán ser devueltos íntegros al agua, independientemente de que se encuentren vivos o muertos.

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, se le hace saber que actualmente está en proceso la publicación del Acuerdo regulatorio denominado "ACUERDO por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)" (https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5768946&fecha=02/10/2025#gsc.tab=0).

11-09. Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

La recopilación de datos de captura embodegada, captura liberada viva y captura descartada muerta se realiza a través del programa nacional de observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2025.

Otros

05-11. Resolución de ICCAT sobre *Sagassum pelágico* (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

General

12-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto (Párrafo 7)

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión. De tal manera que, durante el año 2025, no fueron expedidos permisos para el desembarque de productos pesqueros, por parte de embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras, en puertos mexicanos situados en el territorio nacional adyacente al Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, de ahí que, durante dicha anualidad, no tuvo verificativa inspección alguna para tal efecto.

La ausencia de tales permisos, aunado a todas y cada una de las verificaciones practicadas por personal de este órgano administrativo desconcentrado a embarcaciones pesqueras detectadas en las aludidas aguas de jurisdicción federal, efectuadas para comprobar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones previstas por la legislación pesquera nacional, dan cuenta de la inexistencia de transbordos de especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, así como de desembarcos de productos obtenidos de la pesca, por parte de embarcaciones de bandera extranjera.

La LGPAS establece disposiciones para reglar las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

Cabe destacar, que el 17 de marzo de 2023 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF) el Decreto por el que se aprueba la adhesión al Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto (AMERP), comprometiéndose México a la implementación efectiva al mismo; contribuyendo a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

99-07. Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente nueve especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva dentro de una franja costera de 50 millas medidas desde la línea a partir de la cual se mide el Mar Territorial: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial. Se continúa trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página web de la CONAPESCA <https://www.gob.mx/conapesca>, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados. Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

05-08. Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación, así la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 establece en su numeral 4.2 que la pesca comercial de túnidos con el sistema de palangre, únicamente podrá realizarse

mediante el uso de embarcaciones mayores, operando un palangre atunero de superficie a la deriva por embarcación. Las características del palangre autorizado son las siguientes: a) longitud máxima de 60,000 m, b) 100% de anzuelos circulares No. 16/0, c) Un máximo de 800 anzuelos por palangre.

01-18. Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU. De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros dentro del territorio mexicano. Así como el incremento de las acciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las embarcaciones de la CONAPESCA, auxiliados con las unidades de superficie de la Secretaría de Marina (SEMAR) - Armada de México.

Como parte de la política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola y a fin de dar cumplimiento al Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura, se cuenta con estrategias y acciones puntuales, dentro de las cuales se destaca la Inspección y Vigilancia sobre “Verificar el estado de derecho en materia de pesca y acuicultura, para garantizar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones en materia de pesca, de conformidad con la legislación nacional, así como con los acuerdos internacionales vigentes de los que México es parte contratante”, buscando con esto prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos, que permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. Lo cual hace posible detectar la incursión de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las inspecciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la revisión ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del descarte de atunes y captura incidental.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo es la verificación documental y la verificación del producto en los puertos de descarga, lo cual consiste en la comprobación del registro de su captura, a través de los avisos de arribo y de las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, así como la revisión de las guías de pesca y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito dentro del territorio nacional, y tratándose de embarques de exportación de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), la comprobación a través del “Certificado de Exportación”.

03-16. Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

El 30 de diciembre de 2020, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura 2020-2024, considerado como base para el año 2025; y en el cual se establecen diversas estrategias en materia de inspección y vigilancia, destacando las de: Llevar a cabo verificaciones previas de cumplimiento normativo, y Aplicar el uso de tecnología para la vigilancia (Sistema de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras). Con base en lo anterior, durante el año 2025 tuvo verificativo la ejecución de múltiples actos de autoridad, destacando la realización de recorridos acuáticos en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, efectuados en coordinación con la SEMAR-Armada de México con la finalidad de prevenir, disuadir y sancionar la realización de actos sancionados por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, entre los cuales se encuentra el trasbordo de productos pesqueros sin contar con el permiso correspondiente. Lo anterior, apoyado en el Sistema de Localización y Monitoreo Satelital de Embarcaciones Pesqueras previsto por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-SAG/PESC-2014 (vigente), de conformidad con el Artículo 125 de la LGPAS.

03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT

Los barcos bajo la bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión, a través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias. De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicana y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (RNPyA). Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca. Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

05-09. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo entre el programa de observadores a bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental. A efectos de fortalecer el trabajo de mejora de estadísticas en 2025 se llevará a cabo la revisión de las estadísticas de pesca provenientes de la pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México, lo que permitirá contribuir y dar cumplimiento ante la Comisión.

16-15. Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6)

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

10-10. Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

11-10. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del programa nacional de observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, donde se establece que las especies de marlin (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que, al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

11-15. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

11-16. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS**

SUMMARY

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 49 227,62 TM au cours de l'année 2025 contre 48 730,71 TM au cours de l'année 2024 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 1,02 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et certaines espèces de requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 49 227,62 TM au cours de l'année 2025 contre 48 730,71 TM au cours de l'année 2024 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 1,02 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et certaines espèces de requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 49 227,62 TM au cours de l'année 2025 contre 48 730,71 TM au cours de l'année 2024 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 1,02 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et certaines espèces de requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures

administratives des pêches (Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

Chapitre 1 : Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Au Maroc, les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les flottilles marocaines sont les suivantes :

- Thon rouge,
- Espadon,
- Thon obèse,
- Listao,
- Albacore,
- Germon,
- Thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.)
- Requins et d'autres espèces de thonidés.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes nationales en atlantique et méditerranée.

1.1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales et côtières capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine principalement durant la période juin - octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon et le germon sont capturés essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au Cap Blanc.

Quant au thon obèse et l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers et artisanaux, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins capturés en association avec les espèces de thonidés, leurs principales zones de pêche se situent au niveau des côtes atlantiques.

1.1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et rarement les thonidés mineurs comme espèces accessoires. En 2025, 18 madragues ont été autorisées à opérer dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Ces deux engins sont utilisés principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux au moyen de centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Détroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques. Ces unités de pêche ont de longueurs inférieures à 7m et un tonnage TJB < 3 tonnes.

La ligne à main et la palangre de surface capturent de grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les zones sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface. D'autres espèces sont également capturées accessoirement par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dénommés aussi sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à souligner que la pêche à la senne tournante réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (notamment la listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par cinq navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée.

1.1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Parmi les cinq (05) établissements d'engraisement de thon rouge vivant, quatre (04) fermes ont été autorisées au titre de l'année 2025. Ces fermes dénommées « BLUE FARM »/ AT001MAR00002, « LA LEVANTADA »/ AT001MAR00003, « PESBAK FISH »/ AT001MAR00004 et « ATLANTIC TUNA FARM »/ AT001MAR00005 enregistrés sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet, ont été opérationnelles avec une capacité totale d'engraisement de 6 000 TM.

Les fermes marocaines ont été approvisionnées à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans les 04 fermes « BLUE FARM », « LA LEVANTADA », « PESBAK FISH » et « ATLANTIC TUNA FARM » ont été réalisées en présence de l'observateur régional ICCAT et l'observateur national.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche 1 et 2 et 3

La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Les données de prises par taille des Principales espèces de thonidés sont basées sur l'échantillonnage de 20% minimum des captures en mer ou à terre. Un récapitulatif des données Tâche 1, 2 et 3 communiquées, est présenté aux **tableaux 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 et 9**.

1.2.2 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces de thonidés par la pêche sportive n'a été enregistrée en 2025.

1.2.3 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

Pour les madragues, aucune mortalité accidentelle de thon rouge n'a été déclarée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport de thon rouge des madragues vers les cages d'engraissement. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

1.2.4 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

En 2025, les données de taille/poids de 2768 individus de thon rouge destinés à l'engraissement, soit plus de 20% de la capture totale en effectif, ont été estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de mise en cage. Ces données ont été saisies dans les formulaires ST04-SZ, ST05-CS et ST06-FM et communiquées au secrétariat ICCAT dans les délais requis.

La longueur à la fourche des individus mis en cage variait entre 160 cm et 263 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne d'environ 222 cm.

1.2.5 Activités de recherche

En 2025, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué ses activités de recherche dédiées aux thonidés et espèces apparentées, aussi bien dans le cadre du projet JCAP, qu'au sein du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer les connaissances sur l'exploitation, la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier l'espadon, le thon rouge et la bonite à dos rayé. Ces activités ont abouti à des documents scientifiques présentés par les scientifiques marocains lors des réunions intersession et des réunions annuelles des groupes d'espèce.

Aussi, et conformément à la recommandation 25-04, le Maroc a continué son suivi scientifique visant la mise à jour des taux de croissance de thon rouge engraisé dans les fermes d'engraissement. Toutes les données de suivi ont été soumises au secrétariat pour la mise à jour des analyses sur les taux de croissance. Il a également poursuivi en 2025 la deuxième phase de l'étude pilote sur l'expérimentation du système automatique pour l'estimation de la longueur de thon rouge mis en cage dans le cadre du projet JCAP. Les résultats finaux de l'étude pilote ont été présentés à la réunion du groupe d'espèces sur le thon rouge en avril 2025.

Conformément à la même recommandation, il a été également procédé à l'échantillonnage de taille et de poids individuels d'environ 2743 spécimens de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans les quatre fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge en Atlantique durant août et septembre 2025.

Le Maroc a aussi poursuivi sa collaboration et implication dans les projets de recherche ICCAT. Ainsi pour la neuvième année consécutive, le Maroc contribue au projet de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), et ce à travers la collecte, le traitement et l'analyse des données biologiques de la bonite à dos rayé, exploitée au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance, la taille de première maturité et la structure génétique des stocks pour des fins d'évaluation des stocks de cette espèce au sein de la zone de convention de l'ICCAT.

1.2.6 Résumé des principaux résultats du programme observateur scientifique

En application de la Rec. 16-14, un programme d'observateur scientifique a été mis en place depuis 2018 pour suivre la flottille palangrière réfrigérée ciblant l'espadon et opérant au large de la côte atlantique sud marocaine. L'objectif de ce programme est de collecter les données biologiques et les données sur les opérations de pêche dirigées vers l'espadon. D'autres informations sont également collectées et concernent les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment des espèces de requins taupe bleu et peau bleu.

Ce programme a été temporairement interrompu durant 2020 et 2021 suite aux restrictions sanitaires et sécuritaires liées à la Pandémie COVID-19. Toutefois, les embarquements réalisés durant ces années complétés avec des enquêtes ont permis de collecter des données sur les zones de pêche, les rejets des prises accessoires des requins taupe bleu et peau bleu ainsi que sur leur composition en taille. Depuis 2022 les données relatives à ce programme ont été régulièrement collectées et transmises au secrétariat par le biais du formulaire ST09 avant les délais requis. Conformément à la même recommandation, le Maroc a présenté aux réunions de groupes d'espèces de requins et de l'espadon de 2025 une estimation des rejets totaux des prises accessoires de ces pêcheries en particulier pour le requin taupe bleu et l'espadon.

Concernant les flottilles artisanales ciblant ou pêchant accessoirement les thonidés, le Maroc a mis en œuvre son approche alternative approuvée par le SCRS en 2023 pour l'estimation des rejets totaux et les prises accessoires dans ces pêcheries. Les résultats de cette approche ont été présentés aux réunions de groupes d'espèces de requins et d'espadon de 2025.

1.2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer et taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Les données de programme d'observateur scientifique disponibles n'indiquent aucune capture accidentelle des oiseaux de mer et des tortues marines avec les palangriers réfrigérés ciblant l'espadon. Néanmoins, pour les palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, les principaux résultats issus des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs opérant à bord, montrent que :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). L'interaction de ces espèces avec les opérations de pêche est rarement constatée.
- Quand la tortue est prise vivante par leurs hameçons, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage immédiat de l'hameçon de l'animal et à sa remise dans l'eau et ce conformément aux guides de la FAO sur les bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des espèces protégées capturées de manière accidentelle au cours d'activités de pêche. D'après les résultats d'enquêtes menées auprès des pêcheurs, 100% des tortues relâchées sont libérées vivantes.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

2.1.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche maritime interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

2.1.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, le Dahir n°1-16-54 du 27 avril 2016 portant promulgation de la loi n°59-14 relative à l'acquisition, la mise en chantier et la refonte des navires de pêches, a permis d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

2.1.3 Suivi, contrôle et inspection des activités de la pêche

Autorité de contrôle compétente du Royaume du Maroc, relevant du Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche maritime, responsable de la mise en œuvre du présent plan de suivi, de contrôle et d'inspection	
Direction du Contrôle des Activités de la Pêche Maritime	
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Les modalités de suivi, contrôle et observations de pêche interviendront conformément à la réglementation nationale et aux recommandations ICCAT en vigueur matérialisées par la méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche et d'engraissement du thon rouge de 2025.

Cette méthodologie rentre dans le cadre de la mise en application du plan national de contrôle des activités de la pêche maritime. Elle inclut des mesures pour se conformer aux dispositions ICCAT en matière de contrôle et inspection, notamment celles de la Recommandation 23-06/24-05. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

Notification préalable des débarquements :

- Tenue de registres pour le suivi des notifications préalables de l'entrée au port soumises par tous les navires de capture, de transformation et auxiliaires ayant à bord des prises équivalentes ou supérieures à trois poissons ou une tonne ;

Suivi et contrôle des débarquements :

- Le suivi et le contrôle systématique des débarquements de la flottille côtière et artisanale avec obligation de pesée effective avant la première vente et respect du système de documentation des captures mis en place au niveau national. Ce système de documentation national permet le contrôle par recoupement systématique direct entre la déclaration des captures au débarquement et les données de la première vente et permet un outil supplémentaire de vérification pour la validation des actes du processus eBCD ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de mise à mort dans les madragues et les fermes d'engraissement :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux conformément aux dispositions de la Recommandation 23-06/24-05 ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de transfert du thon rouge vivant :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de transfert du thon rouge sont appuyés notamment par la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux et l'enregistrement vidéo en utilisant des caméras conventionnelles et des caméras stéréoscopiques, conformément aux conditions énumérées dans la Recommandation 23-06/24-05.

VMS :

- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le FMC du Département de la pêche avec une disponibilité en ligne à temps réel des données de position pour l'administration régionale des pêches maritimes (les Délégations des Pêches Maritimes) ;

Documentation des captures de thon rouge :

- L'instauration d'un processus de communication et d'enregistrement des informations de capture, de transfert et de mise en cage, notamment via la mise en application du programme de documentation des captures eBCD ;

Inspection au port :

- L'application des dispositions relatives aux mesures d'inspection au port des navires étrangers, et le respect des engagements internationaux du Royaume du Maroc auprès de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique.

Surveillance en mer :

- La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la réglementation nationale.

Mesures relatives au scellement des cages :

- Le Royaume du Maroc applique les mesures relatives au scellement des cages de thon rouge conformément aux dispositions de la Recommandation 23-06/24-05.

Programme d'inspection internationale conjointe (JIS) (paragraphe 229-232 de la Rec. 22-08 / paragraphes 232-235 de la Rec. 24-05) :

- Durant la saison 2025, Le Royaume du Maroc a compté cinq navires qui ont exercé en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et il n'a détaché pas de navire d'inspection.
- Il est à signaler que ces cinq navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT, conformément aux dispositions des Recommandations de l'ICCAT.

2.1.4 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change. Il autorise à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croiser avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT, certaines difficultés sont rencontrées. Il s'agit principalement de :

- Les données disponibles sont limitées et ne permettent pas un traitement et une analyse optimale des informations collectées;
- Le nombre réduit des observateurs handicape la bonne mise en œuvre du Programme National d'Observation Scientifique à bord ;
- L'espace limité à bord des navires de petites dimensions ciblant les thonidés mineurs, le thon rouge et l'espadon constitue une contrainte pour l'embarquement d'observateurs scientifiques. Cette situation a conduit le Royaume à développer une approche alternative, validée par le SCRS, permettant notamment d'estimer les données de rejets dans ces pêcheries.

Par ailleurs, il y a un besoin de renforcement des capacités des scientifiques nationaux en matière de collecte, de traitement, d'analyse des données des pêcheries, de préparation des statistiques, d'échantillonnage biologiques, d'estimation des rejets des pêcheries. Cela permettra de répondre aux exigences scientifiques selon les normes et les protocoles recommandés par ICCAT.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2026-08-25.		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2026-07-15.	Données envoyées ST09 à la date susmentionnée.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2026-05-31.	Doc SCRS/2026/147.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Non		Le Maroc n'opère ce type de pêcheries.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest de Thon rouge.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui	2026-09-07.	SCRS/P/2026/101.	
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Non		Maroc n'a pas participé au projet GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Aucun projet de recherche scientifique n'a été mis en œuvre.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui	2026-02-14.		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas encore testé EMS.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en méditerranée.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en méditerranée.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		SCRS/2024/169.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		La pêche de makaire est interdite depuis 2018.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Non		Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		Depuis janvier 2022, le Maroc a interdit la pêche du requin taupe bleu.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud, et n'exploite pas les stocks de cette zone.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui	2026-07-15.		
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		SCRS/2024/169.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		SCRS/2024/169.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Aucune interaction avec ces espèces n'a été signalée.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		Aucun guide d'identification n'est actuellement disponible sur les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2026-08-25.	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui	2026-08-25.	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière. Toute éventuelle prise accidentelle des oiseaux de mer sera consigné moyennant le formulaire ST-09 et déclarée à ICCAT.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		SCRS/2024/169.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui	2026-08-25.	Information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		SCRS/2026/147.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Non		Les lignes de piégeage ne sont pas utilisées au Maroc.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2026-08-25.		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2026-08-25.		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2026-08-16.		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non	2026-09-02.	Le Royaume du Maroc n'autorise pas les navires LSPLV à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT et ne compte pas de navires transporteurs qui peuvent effectuer des transbordements en mer.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non	2026-09-02.	Le Royaume du Maroc n'a enregistré aucun transbordement au port réalisé par les navires battants pavillon marocain.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non	2026-09-02.	Le Maroc n'autorise pas les palangriers pélagiques à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2026-02-25.		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2026-09-01.		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Oui	2026-02-13.		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2026-02-13.		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a refusé l'entrée dans ses ports à aucun navire de pêche étranger.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port concluant une infraction apparente.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a conclu aucun accord/arrangement bilatéral ou multilatéral prévoyant un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs destiné à promouvoir la coopération, échanger des informations et former les inspecteurs de chaque Partie sur les stratégies et les méthodologies d'inspection visant à promouvoir l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui	2026-09-02.		
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui	2026-07-28.		
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui	2026-07-28.		
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2026-01-15.		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas de pêcheries sportives et récréatives.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Liste IUU (Par. 3 de la Rec. 23-16) non encore reçue pour pouvoir faire des commentaires.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer concernant les mesures commerciales.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu de la part du Secrétariat aucune information sur des allégations de non-application au titre de la Recommandation 08-09.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Aucune correspondance n'a été envoyée à l'ICCAT, étant donné que le Royaume du Maroc ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui	2020-12-30.		
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Aucun incident impliquant les observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT en mission d'observation à bord des navires, madragues et fermes marocaines n'a été enregistré en 2026.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2025.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Aucune opération de non-récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2026.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui	2026-09-03.		
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Toutes les opérations de ravitaillement en mer se font en présence de l'observateur régional.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas encore mis en place de programme de surveillance électronique (EMS) dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas encore mis en place de programme de surveillance électronique (EMS) dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui	2020-12-30.	Le Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs s'applique également aux autres membres de l'équipage (Voir GN35).	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Non		Aucun incident n'a été enregistré en 2026.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2026-05-28.		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui	2026-07-29.		
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Non		Le Maroc n'autorise pas le report du poisson resté en cages.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		1er rapport transmis le 2026-06-03/ le 2ème et le 3ème rapports transmis le 2026-06-04/le 4ème et le 5ème rapports transmis le 2026-06-23/le 6ème rapport transmis le 2026-06-26/ le 7ème rapport transmis le 2026-07-20/ le 8ème rapport transmis le 2026-07-29.	2026-07-29.
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-10.		
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-02-13.		2026-05-31.
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2026-02-13.		2026-05-31.
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-05-31.		
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Oui	2026-06-24.		
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2026-07-15.		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2026-04-15.		2026-06-15.
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2026-03-27.		2026-08-19.
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas autorisé des opérations de pêche conjointe au titre de la saison 2026.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Oui, applicable.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non	2026-02-13.	Durant la saison 2026, le Royaume du Maroc a compté un seul navire ayant exercé la pêche du thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signaler que ce navire a embarqué un observateur régional de l'ICCAT, conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Durant la saison 2026, le Royaume du Maroc a compté un seul navire ayant exercé la pêche du thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signaler que ce navire a embarqué un observateur régional de l'ICCAT, conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Durant la saison 2026, le Royaume du Maroc a compté un seul navire ayant exercé la pêche du thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signaler que ce navire a embarqué un observateur régional de l'ICCAT, conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Durant la saison 2026, le Royaume du Maroc a compté un seul navire ayant exercé la pêche du thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signaler que ce navire a embarqué un observateur régional de	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					l'ICCAT, conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Non		Durant la saison 2026, le Royaume du Maroc a compté un seul navire ayant exercé la pêche du thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-13.		2026-08-28.
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-13.		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		1er rapport : 2026-05-06 2ème rapport : 2025-05-18 3ème rapport : 2025-06-02 4ème rapport : 2025-06-16 5ème rapport : 2025-07-01 6ème rapport : 2025-07-17 7ème rapport : 2025-08-16 8ème rapport : 2025-08-18 9ème rapport : 2025-09-01	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC qui pêchent le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Le quota du Maroc n'a pas encore été entièrement utilisé son quota au titre de la saison 2026.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Cette exigence concerne le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et le Maroc fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui	2026-09-09.		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2026-02-20.	Dates d'envoi des demandes de mise à jour au secrétariat de l'ICCAT: 20/02/2026 04/03/2026 06/03/2026 17/04/2026 08/09/2026	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2026-09-08.		
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche du thon rouge 2026, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas relevé que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Toutes les données ont été saisies directement par l'administrateur CPC; à l'exception des données dont il n'a pas la main pour les introduire. Ces dernières sont introduites par le Secrétariat.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui	2026-04-23.		
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Le Maroc ne compte pas de navires de transformation.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Non	2026-02-13.	Le Maroc n'exploite pas le stock du thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.	2026-05-31.
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2026-01-15.		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2026-07-15.		
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat Chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucune notification sur une éventuelle infraction en vertu du par. 62 de la recommandation 24-01.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui	2026-03-31.	Deux soumissions : 1. Données du 2ème semestre 2025, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 31/03/2026. 2. Données du 1er semestre 2026, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 10/09/2026.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2026-02-20.	Dates d'envoi des demandes de mise à jour au secrétariat de l'ICCAT : 20/02/2026 4/03/2026 06/03/2026 17/04/2026 08/09/2026	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2026-01-16.	3ème rapport trimestriel du 2025 : 2025-10-23/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2025 : 2025-01-16/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2026 : 2026-04-10 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2026 : 2026-07-29.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui	2026-02-14.		
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2026-02-14.		
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Le Maroc n'opère pas actuellement de pêche cible de thon obèse à la palangre ou à la senne.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas encore atteint 80% de sa limite de capture.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas atteint sa limite de capture.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TRO17	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		La quantité totale des thonidés capturés comme prise accessoire en 2026 (jusqu'au septembre 2026) est 25 tonnes.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Le Maroc a fixé 5% comme limite maximale de prises accessoires.	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée d'espadon congelé.	
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2026-02-20.	Dates d'envoi des demandes de mise à jour au secrétariat de l'ICCAT : 20/02/2026 04/03/2026 06/03/2026 17/04/2026 08/09/2026.	
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-01-15.		
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Le Maroc ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-09-10.		
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2026-09-10.		
	M:SW010	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Oui	2026-02-13.		
	M:SW011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Oui	2026-01-16.	3ème rapport trimestriel du 2025 : 2025-10-24/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2025 : 2025-01-16/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2026 : 2026-04-09 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2026 : 2026-07-29.	
	M:SW012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.	
	M:SW014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		862 navires.	
	M:SW016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc n'exploite pas l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SW017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
	M:SW018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'exploite pas l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SW019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-03-13.		
	M:SW021	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Non		Le Maroc ne compte pas des navires utilisant les lignes de piégeage.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui	2026-01-15.		2026-01-20.
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'exploite pas le germon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à pêcher le germon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc pêche accessoirement le germon de Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-01-16.	3ème rapport trimestriel du 2025 : 2025-10-24/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2025 : 2026-01-16/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2026 : 2026-04-09 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2026 : 2026-07-29.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2026-08-31.		2026-09-03.
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Depuis 2019, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des isthiophoridés et donc n'a demandé aucune dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2026-09-01.		2026-09-11.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Depuis 2022, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des requins taupe bleue.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui	2026-08-25.	Les données sur les éventuelles interactions entre la pêche à la senne et le requin baleine sont consignées dans les rapports annuels et déclarées au secrétariat conformément aux exigences ICCAT.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui	2026-08-25.	Cf section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui	2026-08-25.	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui	2026-08-25.	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui	2026-08-25.	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêche thonière.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas mis en œuvre un système électronique pilote de documents statistiques électroniques.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention.	

Tableau 1. Répartition des quantités de thon rouge livrées aux fermes « BLUE FARM », « LA LEVANTADA », « PESBAK FISH » et « ATLANTIC TUNA FARM » au titre de l'année 2025.

Madraque	N° ICCAT	BLUE FARM		LA LEVANTADA		PESBAK FISH		ATLANTIC TUNA FARM	
		Poids (T)	Nbre de pièces	Poids (T)	Nbre de pièces	Poids (T)	Nbre de pièces	Poids (T)	Nbre de pièces
LA GARIFA	AT002MAR00003			141,87	697				
LOS CENIZOSOS	AT002MAR00004	141,90	697						
LAS CUEVAS	AT002MAR00012	129,33	633						
ES SAHEL	AT002MAR00011					191,75	953		
PUNTA NEGRA	AT002MAR00005	141,85	705						
BRIECH	AT002MAR00016	154,63	761						
PRINCIPE	AT002MAR00002			322,27	1577				
CAP SPARTEL	AT002MAR00001								
JOLOT	AT002MAR00007			141,89	700				
KENITRA 1	AT002MAR00006			141,73	693				
KENITRA 3	AT002MAR00008			141,91	694				
MABROUKA	AT002MAR00017								
MANSOURIA	AT002MAR00013					127,69	625		
MANSOURIA 2	AT002MAR00014					156,27	767		
BOUKNADEL	AT002MAR00018							141,80	696
GHARB	AT002MAR00015							141,90	704
KENITRA 2	AT002MAR00010					149,76	732		
TOTAL		572,67	2842	890,72	4410	635,31	3130	284	1412

Tableau 2. Activité d'engraissement et mise à mort.

Nom de la ferme	Mise en cage		Mise à mort		Taux de croissance
	Qtité en (t)	Nbre de pièces	Qtité en (t)	Nbre de pièces	
BLUE FARM	572,671	2 842	873,885	2 796	52,60
LA LEVANTADA	890,717	4 410	1 388,467	4 361	55,88
PESBAK FISH	635,309	3 130	974 167	3 077	53,34
ATLANTIC TUNA FARM	284,00	1 412	449,289	1 400	58,20
Total	2 382,697	11 794	3 685,808	11 634	54,69

Tableau 3. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTAL TM 2025</i>	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	1 779,59	0,00
Germon (ALB)	150,00	10,00
Thon obèse (BET)	1 535,70	0,00
Thon rouge (BFT)	3 388,50	337,88
Bacorette (LTA)	267,10	0,00
Listao (SKJ)	10 757,50	0,00
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	25 844,51	7,16
Auxide (FRI)	1 312,81	33,76
Palomette (BOP)	80,28	0,93
Espadon (SWO)	1 180,17	896,47
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,00	0,00
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0,00	0,00
Makaire noir	0,00	0,00
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0,00	0,00
Requin gris (SBL)	0,00	0,17
Requin HÂ (GAG)	1,11	0,00
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	0,00	0,00
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0,00	0,00
Requin perlé (HXT)	0,00	0,00
Requin sombre (DUS)	0,00	0,00
Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)	0,00	0,00
Requin Peau bleue	1 644,00	0,00
Taupe commune (POR)	0,00	0,00
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0,00	0,00
Autres thonidés	0,00	0,00
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	47 941,26	1 286,37
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	49 227,62	

Tableau 4. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	2 666,55	Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	721,95	Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00	Atl	Gill	00
Atl	Gill	00	Atl	HL	00
			Atl	LL	1 180,17
Méd	Hand (HL)	308,72			
Méd	Gill	00	Méd	LL	896,47
Méd	PS	00	Méd	Gill	00
Méd	LL	29,16	Méd	PS	00
Méd	Trap	00	Méd	Hand	00
			Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		3 388,50			
Tot-Méd		337,88	Tot-Atl		1 180,17
Tot		3 726,38	Tot-Méd		896,47
			Tot		2 076,64

Tableau 5. Données statistiques de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Auxide (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	85,21	8244,39	828,03	44,86	9 202,49
Atl	Gill	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Atl	LL	117,52	11 371,60	193,23	23,27	11 705,62
Atl	PS	64,37	6 228,52	291,55	12,16	6 596,59
Méd	Trap	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Méd	Hand	0	0,00	20,33	0,71	21,03
Méd	Gill	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Méd	LL	0	5,49	5,06	0,22	10,78
Méd	PS	0	1,67	8,37	0,00	10,04
Tot-Atl		267,10	25 844,51	1 312,81	80,28	27 504,70
Tot-Méd		0	7,16	33,76	0,93	41,85
Total		267,10	25 851,67	1 346,57	81,21	27 546,55

Tableau 6. Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>Albacore (YFT)</i>	<i>Germon (ALB)</i>	<i>Thon obèse (BET)</i>	<i>Listao (SKJ)</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
Atl	PS	0	0	0,00	0	0,00	460,13	460,13
Atl	Gill	0	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
Atl	Hand	0	0	1048,34	150	1116,18	1426,44	3740,96
Atl	LL	0	0	731,24	0	19,52	8870,93	10021,69
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
15,06Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	1779,58	150	1135,7	10757,5	14222,78
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Total		0	0	1779,58	160	1535,7	10757,5	14232,78

Tableau 7. Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HÅ (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlion (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Requin Peau bleue (BSH)</i>	<i>Requin Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squales & Requins</i>	Total
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	428,63	0	0	428,63
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	0	1,11	0	0	0	0	0	1215,37	0	0	1216,48
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	0,17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,17
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	0	1,11	0	0	0	0	0	1644	0	0	1645,11
Tot-Méd		0	0	0,17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,17
Total		0	0	0,17	1,11	0	0	0	0	0	1644	0	0	1645,28

Tableau 8. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>	Total
Thon rouge	3 388,50	337,88	3 726,38
Thon obèse	1 535,70	0,00	1 535,70
Thon germon	150,00	10,00	160,00
Listao	10 757,50	0,00	10 757,50
Thon albacore	1 779,58	0,00	1 779,58
Makaire blanc	0,00	0,00	0,00
Makaire bleu	0,00	0,00	0,00
Espadon	1 180,17	896,47	2 076,64
Petits thonidés	27 504,70	41,85	27 546,55
Autres thonidés	14 232,79	10	14 232,79
Requins & Squalidés	1 645,11	0,17	1 645,28
TOTAL	47 941,26	1 286,37	49 227,62

Tableau 9. Récapitulatif des données Tâche 1 et 2 et 3 communiqués au Secrétariat pour l'année 2025 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

Espèce/stock	Type données	Code engin
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	HL
	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données de tailles de thon rouge vivant estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	Trap
	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort	PS
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL&HL

Thon obèse (BET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille 	LL& HAND
Peau bleu (BSH) et taupe bleu (SMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données du programme d'observateur scientifique (ST09) 	LL
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille 	Hand
Listao (SKJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille 	Hand/PS

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE NAMIBIA**

SUMMARY

*The Namibian large pelagic sector has two commercial fishing sectors that target tuna and tuna-like species – the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-Line (baitboat) sectors. The most important large pelagic species commonly caught by this fishery are tuna (albacore *Thunnus alalunga* and bigeye tuna *T. obesus*), swordfish *Xiphias gladius*, and large pelagic sharks (mostly blue *Prionace glauca* and shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*). As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2025 Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters. Data was obtained as follows: from the Logbooks supplied to fishing vessels; at landing sites by Fisheries Inspectors and biological data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels. These data were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT on 15 July 2026. The deployment of Fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveillance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total of 53.1% of Fisheries observers were deployed during the 2025 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is a strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

RÉSUMÉ

*The Namibian large pelagic sector has two commercial fishing sectors that target tuna and tuna-like species – the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-Line (baitboat) sectors. The most important large pelagic species commonly caught by this fishery are tuna (albacore *Thunnus alalunga* and bigeye tuna *T. obesus*), swordfish *Xiphias gladius*, and large pelagic sharks (mostly blue *Prionace glauca* and shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*). As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2025 Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters. Data was obtained as follows: from the Logbooks supplied to fishing vessels; at landing sites by Fisheries Inspectors and biological data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels. These data were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT on 15 July 2026. The deployment of Fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveillance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total of 53.1% of Fisheries observers were deployed during the 2025 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is a strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

RESUMEN

*The Namibian large pelagic sector has two commercial fishing sectors that target tuna and tuna-like species – the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-Line (baitboat) sectors. The most important large pelagic species commonly caught by this fishery are tuna (albacore *Thunnus alalunga* and bigeye tuna *T. obesus*), swordfish *Xiphias gladius*, and large pelagic sharks (mostly blue *Prionace glauca* and shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*). As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2025 Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters. Data was obtained as follows: from the Logbooks supplied to fishing vessels; at landing sites by Fisheries Inspectors and biological data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels. These data were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT on 15 July 2026. The deployment of Fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveillance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total of 53.1% of Fisheries observers were deployed during the 2025 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is a strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In Namibian waters the tuna longline (LL) fishery started in 1968 with a tuna pole-and-line fishery starting operations in the mid-seventies. After Namibia's Independence in 1990, a Namibian-controlled tuna pole-and-line fishery started in 1991 (mostly for albacore) by a fleet of about 30 local and foreign-owned vessels. After Independence foreign longliners continued fishing for tuna in Namibian waters under South African licenses. A foreign longline tuna fishery started in 1993 targeting bigeye tuna for the high-value sashimi market. In 1996, exploratory fishing for swordfish taken by surface longlining was initiated and since 1999 substantial numbers of this species are taken annually. The tuna pole-and-line and tuna longline right was later replaced by a new right called Large pelagic fishing right.

During the 2025 fishing season, a total of 6 bait boat (BB) and 16 longline (LL) vessels operated inside and outside the Namibian EEZ. Most of the BB catches are usually made in the extreme south of Namibia, while the LL catches are generally further offshore and sometimes outside the Namibian EEZ.

A summary of the catches landed by both the BB and LL vessels since 2021 is shown in **Table 1** below. **Table 1** outlines that there has been a substantial increase in the number of vessels during the last year. The BB sector increased from one vessel reported in the 2024 fishing season to 6 vessels operating during 2025. The LL vessels also increased from 11 in 2024 to 16 during 2025. This subsequently meant that landings also increased, with the exception of BSH and OIL.

1.2 Research and statistics

Namibia's large pelagic statistical data is collected in three ways:

1. Directly from the large pelagic fishing fleet, through logbook data which are supplied to the captains/masters/skippers of fishing vessels;
2. As landing data obtained from fishing companies; and
3. Biological data (RESDAT) collected at sea by Fisheries observers.

The data is then analysed, compiled and submitted through the relevant ICCAT reporting forms annually.

1.2.1 Logbooks

All fishing vessels are provided with logbooks and skippers are mandated to complete the logsheets for every fishing trip. The following information is noted on the logsheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- Logsheets Serial No
- Haul/Catch date & time (hours) with latitude and longitude position
- Effort (number of hooks/poles)
- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species
- Incidental catch information (name of species, number and condition (dead or alive))

The information obtained from these logsheets enables the calculation of catch per unit effort for each set during any specified period.

1.2.2 Biological data (RESDAT Form 1A, 2A and 2C)

Fisheries observers assist with the scientific data collection onboard commercial vessels. They are provided with Research Data (RESDAT) forms, which are designed by Fisheries Scientists to assist with the collection of biological data when at sea. These forms are designed in such a way to include all necessary information required for the relevant analysis and reporting purposes. RESDAT form 1A contains station information (- vessel information; samplers information; haul & set date, time and position; area information, gear information and weather information) and catch information (Total catch (kg) per species with the number sampled and weight (kg) sampled per species); form 2A is for length information (species code, length) and form 2C contains biological information (species code, length, sex, maturity, species weight, gonad weight, sample type).

1.2.3 Fisheries Observer Programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as on foreign chartered fishing vessels who operate within Namibia's EEZ and high seas (international waters). The deployment of Fisheries Observers on these vessels depends on the availability of space onboard vessels to accommodate them. The primary duties of Fisheries Observers are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place,
- Collect scientific data, such as species identification, length, sex and maturity information, and additional biological data needed (i.e. for age and growth purposes, genetic studies, dietary information) as required by the Ministry's research department.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species are accompanied by necessary documentation when entering or leaving the country. Namibia validates documentation of vessels who operate under a charter arrangement by cross-checking with those on ICCAT record. Namibia also issues re-exporting certificates for foreign catches landed in her two ports (Luderitz and Walvis Bay).

The management measures which are in force in the large pelagic fishery are as follows:

1. ICCAT's catch documentation scheme,
2. TACs for Albacore and Swordfish,
3. Catch limit on Bigeye tuna as a bycatch in the Albacore fishery,
4. A sharing arrangement quota on Albacore,
5. Gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only
6. Requirement of value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and lastly,
7. A limited entry (number of licenses) for the long line fishery.

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

2.2.1 Rec. 16-14: Implementation of Scientific Observer Programmes

Although, Namibia has a National Observer Program, this program is not strictly scientific. Namibia's Fisheries Observer Agency's (FOA) mandate is to observe the harvesting, processing and handling of marine resources and to collect biological data onboard commercial fishing vessels. Fisheries observers are also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. This makes it difficult to fully implement this recommendation as Fisheries observers are having multiple roles when out at sea. The FOA is however working on getting Fisheries observers who are university graduates who would solely take the lead in being scientific observers. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. One of the challenges is that Namibia only has two fisheries scientists dedicated towards research on tuna-and-tuna like species and a limited number of well-trained fisheries observers to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on tuna-and-tuna like species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and transboundary.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req N ^o (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No Conventional Tagging declaration was released or recovered.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No Electronic Tagging declaration was released or recovered.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		31/07/2026.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		31/07/2026.	
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		Namibia have no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscal cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Namibian is not participating in the Bluefin Fisheries.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscal cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Namibian is not participating in the Bluefin Fisheries.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Namibian is not participating in the Bluefin Fisheries.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Namibian is not participating in the Bluefin Fisheries	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Namibian is not participating in the Bluefin Fisheries.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Namibian is not participating in the Bluefin Fisheries.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	Yes		Namibian is not participating in the Bluefin Fisheries.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Namibia does not allow the usage of aggregating devices.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Namibia does not allow the usage of aggregating devices.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Namibia does not allow the usage of aggregating devices.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		15/07/2026.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Namibia does not use electronic monitoring systems (EMS).	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		15/07/2026.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Namibia does not allow the usage of aggregating devices.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Namibia does not fish for ALB-MD.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Namibia does not fish for ALB-MD.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Namibia does not fish for ALB-MD.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Namibia does not fish for ALB-MD.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Namibia does not fish for ALB-MD.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		No live discards of marlins were reported.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Namibia does not have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species-specific level is developed.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No research and biological sampling on shortfin mako was conducted.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		15/07/2026.	
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		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Namibia does not allow discards.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Namibia does not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		No interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations were reported.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Namibia do have identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No interactions of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries reported.	
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		No data on seabird incidental catch by species were reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Namibia does not have artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		15/09/2026.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Namibia is not fishing for SWO-N.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		Namibia does not do experimental use of traplines.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		15/09/2026.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		15/09/2026.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		15/08/2026.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		15/08/2026.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		15/07/2026.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		15/08/2026.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		15/08/2026.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		15/08/2026.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		15/08/2026.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		15/08/2026.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No change.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No change.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		No change.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No change.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No change.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No reports with infringements were submitted.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No reports with infringements were submitted.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No reports with infringements were submitted.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No Annual reporting on Port inspection activity submitted.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Namibia does not allow access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		No access agreements entered into.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		No change.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No change.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		No sport and recreational fisheries allowed.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No vessels involved in IUU Fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No comments on IUU allegations.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Did not submit any request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities submitted.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No change.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		115/08/2026.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance submitted.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessels sightings reported.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No vessels sightings reported.	
	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		Namibia not involved in Bluefin tuna trap and farming activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Namibia not involved in Bluefin tuna trap and farming activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Namibia does not participate in the exchange of inspection personnel pilot program.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not having yet an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No report of lost fishing gear retrieved received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No report of lost fishing gear not retrieved received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No change.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No Supply Declarations submitted.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Namibia has not yet Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implemented.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		No Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP) yet.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		No 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 reported.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin farming activities.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes		Namibia not participating in Bluefin fishing activities.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Namibia not targeting Tropical tuna.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		15/07/2026.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		Authorized.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		Namibia does not authorized vessels for sport/recreational to catch SWO-MD.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the North Swordfish.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Namibia does not implement any tagging programme.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Namibia does not have inspection vessels.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the North Swordfish.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Inspection vessels.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		12.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Namibia does not fish for SWO-N.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Namibia does not fish for SWO-N.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Namibia does not participate in JIS.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		Namibia does not authorized vessels to use Traplines.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the North Atlantic.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		12.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Namibia does not fish for ALB-N.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		5%.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Namibia does not allow sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Namibia does not fish in in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		15/09/2026.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Namibia does not land these species.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		15/09/2026.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		15/09/2026.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		15/09/2026.	
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		15/07/2026.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		15/07/2026.	

Group	Req N° (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		15/07/2026.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		15/07/2026.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Namibia has not any implemented pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Namibia has not submitted any Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Table 1. Landings (mt) of tuna and tuna-like species caught by bait boat and longline vessels operating during the period 2020-2025.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>OIL</i>
2021	5	15	3412.63	622.50	367.22	256.00	3237.30	637.50	9.85	131.30
2022	6	19	6745.00	1083.00	2184.00	378.22	4799.00	869.33	8.34	136.03
2023	1	33	4856.44	664.50	619.00	94.81	4394.31	522.00	9.80	61.77
2024	1	11	458.32	259.97	32.31	84.659	3188.00	250.88	10.63	20.51
2025	6	16	1976.59	557.31	924.94	124.08	2873.69	260.62	-	10.57

Table 2. Level of Fisheries Observer coverage onboard the large pelagic fleet, January – December 2025.

<i>Fishery</i>	<i>Total trips</i>	<i>Observed trips</i>	<i>Non-Observer trips</i>	<i>Observer coverage (%)</i>
Longline	68	21	47	30.88
Pole & Line	9	2	7	22.22

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NICARAGUA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NICARAGUA
INFORME ANUAL DE NICARAGUA**

SUMMARY

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RESUMEN

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

En Nicaragua no se han dado cambios en los reportes a la ICCAT respecto de la situación de las pesquerías que se desarrollan en nuestros espacios marítimos, el Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INPESCA) es la Autoridad nacional para la gestión técnica de las pesquerías que se ejercen en aguas nacionales e internacionales.

Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas, así como las investigaciones en estos rubros lo cual incluye la colecta y procesamiento de los datos de las pesquerías costeras que se realizan tanto en el Mar Caribe como en el Litoral Pacífico.

Nicaragua no reporta en este informe datos sobre sus pesquerías costeras ya que las especies objetivas de esas pesquerías no son especies bajo la jurisdicción de la ICCAT (especies ICCAT). Las pesquerías tradicionales de Nicaragua las componen especies de crustáceos tales como los camarones costeros (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) y son capturados principalmente por embarcaciones industriales con esloras desde 15.1 hasta 26 metros, y en menor medida por embarcaciones artesanales menores a los 15 metros de eslora. Pesca industrial y artesanal de la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), moluscos como el Caracol rosado (*Lobatus gigas*) y pepino de mar (Holoturidae Spp.), tales como los pargos (*Lutjanus* Spp.) y meros (*Epinephelus* Spp.). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran enlistadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, sin embargo, son objeto de seguimiento por el Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas del país, así como del monitoreo, control y vigilancia para garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas, tallas mínimas, cuotas de captura, entre otras.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

En el país no se realizan investigaciones de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT; tal y como se informa en la tabla resumen de requisitos científicos de la ICCAT, Nicaragua aún no posee flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la ICCAT; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal costera de pargos y meros, la estadística de desembarque

es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos capturados como fauna de acompañamiento no se clasifica a nivel de especies, los datos son reportados y se ingresan en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies.

Nicaragua cuenta con un efectivo sistema de monitoreo y seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca toda la flota industrial (camaronera, langostera de nasas y buzos, caracolera y pepinera), medidas que deberán cumplir las embarcaciones de la flota pesquera de cerco que incorporará el país en un futuro cercano; sistema que será complementado con un programa de observadores de conformidad con las normas de la ICCAT para este fin.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Nicaragua no ha implementado otras medidas adicionales de conservación y ordenación en el marco de la ICCAT debido a que aún no opera flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la Convención.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Nicaragua no ha tenido dificultades para la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación del ICCAT, haremos todos los esfuerzos para evitar incumplimientos en las medidas establecidas por la Comisión.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2026-05-13.	Sin flota activa en 2025.	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2026-05-13.	Sin actividad sobre especies de ICCAT en 2025 (capturas cero).	
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-05-13.	Sin actividad sobre especies de ICCAT en 2025 (capturas cero).	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2026-05-13.	Sin actividad sobre especies de ICCAT en 2025 (capturas cero).	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2026-07-08.	Sin actividad sobre especies de ICCAT en 2025 (capturas cero).	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Sin actividad pesquera en BFT-E.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Sin actividad pesquera en BFT-E.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Sin actividad pesquera en BFT-E.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Sin actividad pesquera en BFT-W.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Sin actividad pesquera en BFT.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Sin actividad pesquera en BFT.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2026-07-08.	Enviado.	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2026-07-08.	Enviado.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2026-07-08.	Enviado.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT05	Almadras de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No	2026-07-08.	Nicaragua aún no cuenta con una flota activa, por lo que las capturas son 0.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	No	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No	2026-07-08.	No hay cambios desde la última hoja de comprobación presentada por Nicaragua.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGERIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA**

SUMMARY

The status of tuna fisheries in Nigeria remains largely unchanged from the 2024 report. Nigeria has not issued licenses to tuna-fishing vessels operating within its Territorial Waters or Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and maintains no Access Agreements with foreign entities for ICCAT species or other fisheries resources. All currently registered Nigerian fishing vessels operate primarily in inshore waters and target shrimp, employing bottom-trawl gear. Tuna is not traditionally targeted by the national fleet. However, in 2025, Nigeria chartered four (4) fishing vessels for the purpose of targeting Tropical Tunas under the ICCAT framework. This represented a significant development in Nigeria's participation in the tropical tuna fishery and was undertaken to support Nigeria's engagement with ICCAT-managed tuna resources. The chartering arrangement is distinguished from Nigeria's locally registered shrimp-trawling fleet, which continues to operate primarily in inshore waters and does not target tuna. The status of tuna resources within Nigeria's jurisdiction remains largely unknown, as no recent scientific stock assessment has been undertaken. Data collection, particularly from the coastal artisanal subsector, has improved due to support through the JCAP support to build sufficient technical capacity for accurate species identification. Nigeria has reviewed and updated its fisheries data-collection and reporting systems to comply with ICCAT requirements. Data formats have been redesigned and expanded to adequately capture information from the artisanal coastal fisheries and other relevant fisheries activities, including information necessary for improved reporting on ICCAT species. Efforts are ongoing to improve data quality through enhanced field reporting by fisheries inspectors. The introduction of the four chartered vessels in 2025 also underscores the need for strengthened monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), scientific data collection, catch documentation, and reporting mechanisms for Tropical Tunas. Nigeria is therefore continuing efforts to improve the capacity of fisheries personnel to collect, validate and report accurate catch and effort data in accordance with ICCAT requirements. Conservation and management regulations are in place for other marine resources, including sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals. All shrimp trawl nets are equipped with Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and other By-Catch Reduction Devices (BRDs) to minimize the capture of endangered and non-target species. To deter Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, Nigeria implements a Catch Certification Scheme, which requires all marine fish and fishery products intended for export to be accompanied by valid Catch Certificates. A Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is operational for monitoring inshore shrimp-trawling vessels. Shark finning and the discarding of fish at sea are prohibited under Nigerian fisheries regulations. Overall, the chartering of four vessels in 2025 for Tropical Tuna fishing marks an important step in Nigeria's increasing engagement with ICCAT-managed fisheries. It also highlights the need for continued investment in scientific research, observer and MCS capacity, species identification, data collection, and effective implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures.

RÉSUMÉ

The status of tuna fisheries in Nigeria remains largely unchanged from the 2024 report. Nigeria has not issued licenses to tuna-fishing vessels operating within its Territorial Waters or Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and maintains no Access Agreements with foreign entities for ICCAT species or other fisheries resources. All currently registered Nigerian fishing vessels operate primarily in inshore waters and target shrimp, employing bottom-trawl gear. Tuna is not traditionally targeted by the national fleet. However, in 2025, Nigeria chartered four (4) fishing vessels for the purpose of targeting Tropical Tunas under the ICCAT framework. This represented a significant development in Nigeria's participation in the tropical tuna fishery and was undertaken to support Nigeria's engagement with ICCAT-managed tuna resources. The chartering arrangement is distinguished from Nigeria's locally registered shrimp-trawling fleet, which continues to operate primarily in inshore waters and does not target tuna. The status of tuna resources within Nigeria's jurisdiction remains largely unknown, as no recent scientific stock assessment has been undertaken. Data collection, particularly from the coastal artisanal subsector, has improved due to support through the JCAP support to build sufficient technical capacity for accurate species

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RESUMEN

The status of tuna fisheries in Nigeria remains largely unchanged from the 2024 report. Nigeria has not issued licenses to tuna-fishing vessels operating within its Territorial Waters or Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and maintains no Access Agreements with foreign entities for ICCAT species or other fisheries resources. All currently registered Nigerian fishing vessels operate primarily in inshore waters and target shrimp, employing bottom-trawl gear. Tuna is not traditionally targeted by the national fleet. However, in 2025, Nigeria chartered four (4) fishing vessels for the purpose of targeting Tropical Tunas under the ICCAT framework. This represented a significant development in Nigeria's participation in the tropical tuna fishery and was undertaken to support Nigeria's engagement with ICCAT-managed tuna resources. The chartering arrangement is distinguished from Nigeria's locally registered shrimp-trawling fleet, which continues to operate primarily in inshore waters and does not target tuna. The status of tuna resources within Nigeria's jurisdiction remains largely unknown, as no recent scientific stock assessment has been undertaken. Data collection, particularly from the coastal artisanal subsector, has improved due to support through the JCAP support to build sufficient technical capacity for accurate species identification. Nigeria has reviewed and updated its fisheries data-collection and reporting systems to comply with ICCAT requirements. Data formats have been redesigned and expanded to adequately capture information from the artisanal coastal fisheries and other relevant fisheries activities, including information necessary for improved reporting on ICCAT species. Efforts are ongoing to improve data quality through enhanced field reporting by fisheries inspectors. The introduction of the four chartered vessels in 2025 also underscores the need for strengthened monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), scientific data collection, catch documentation, and reporting mechanisms for Tropical Tunas. Nigeria is therefore continuing efforts to improve the capacity of fisheries personnel to collect, validate and report accurate catch and effort data in accordance with ICCAT requirements. Conservation and management regulations are in place for other marine resources, including sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals. All shrimp trawl nets are equipped with Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and other By-Catch Reduction Devices (BRDs) to minimize the capture of endangered and non-target species. To deter Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, Nigeria implements a Catch Certification Scheme, which requires all marine fish and fishery products intended for export to be accompanied by valid Catch Certificates. A Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is operational for monitoring inshore shrimp-trawling vessels. Shark finning and the discarding of fish at sea are prohibited under Nigerian fisheries regulations. Overall, the chartering of four vessels in 2025 for Tropical Tuna fishing marks an important step in Nigeria's increasing engagement with ICCAT-managed fisheries. It also highlights the need for continued investment in scientific research, observer and MCS capacity, species identification, data collection, and effective implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Nigeria reaffirms its strong commitment to fulfilling all ICCAT conservation, management, and data-reporting obligations in a timely, accurate, and transparent manner. The officer currently responsible for ICCAT reporting is newly assigned and is in the process of fully familiarizing with the technical, procedural, and statistical requirements associated with ICCAT's reporting frameworks. Upon assuming this responsibility, I inherited a backlog of data-reporting deficiencies from previous years. These gaps are now being systematically addressed, and measures are being implemented to improve coordination, strengthen internal data management processes, and ensure full and continuous compliance with all ICCAT reporting obligations going forward.

1.2 Research and statistics

Nigeria reaffirms its strong commitment to meeting all ICCAT conservation, management, and data-reporting obligations, and continues to take necessary steps to improve the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of its submissions to the Secretariat. As part of recent administrative adjustments, the officer responsible for coordinating ICCAT reporting activities is newly assigned to this role. The process of familiarization with ICCAT's technical requirements, statistical formats, and compliance procedures is ongoing, and every effort is being made to ensure full understanding of the reporting frameworks and obligations.

Upon assuming the position, the responsible officer inherited a backlog of data-reporting deficiencies accumulated over previous years. These challenges have had an impact on Nigeria's ability to submit complete Task I and Task II data, shark checklists, port inspection summaries, and other mandatory compliance documents within prescribed timelines. Recognizing the importance of accurate and comprehensive data for the effective management of ICCAT species, Nigeria has prioritised the systematic resolution of these deficiencies.

To this end, efforts are currently underway to review outstanding reporting gaps, compile and validate available information, improve coordination with relevant national agencies, and establish internal procedures that will support sustained compliance. Nigeria is implementing measures to strengthen data collection pathways, enhance internal monitoring and verification processes, and ensure more efficient communication between fisheries authorities, industrial operators, and the ICCAT Secretariat.

Nigeria remains fully committed to restoring full compliance with ICCAT reporting requirements and to ensuring that all future submissions are provided in a prompt, transparent, and consistent manner. The Government will continue to support capacity-building efforts to enable the responsible officer and relevant national institutions to meet ICCAT's standards and contribute effectively to the scientific and conservation work of the Commission.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Although, Nigeria does not have a National fleets targeting Tuna, the following conservation measures are in place.

Nigeria has introduced requirements for Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) and Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs) in its shrimp/trawl fleet and runs inspection/certification programmes for export compliance.

Nigeria acceded to the FAO Port State Measures Agreement on 10 Oct 2022, which gives Nigerian authorities a stronger legal basis to inspect foreign (and domestic) vessels in port and deny port services to IUU fishing vessels.

Nigeria has introduced mandatory vessel tracking (VMS) and uses AIS for monitoring; national rules and regional guidance require VMS/AIS on licensed industrial vessels.

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

Nigeria remains fully committed to strengthening its data-reporting obligations to ICCAT and to ensuring that all required submissions are made accurately, promptly, and in accordance with ICCAT standards. The officer currently responsible for ICCAT reporting is newly assigned to the role and is in the process of familiarizing with the technical requirements and procedural complexities involved. Upon assuming duty, I inherited a backlog of reporting deficiencies; however, I am actively addressing these gaps and putting measures in place to ensure full and sustained compliance going forward.

Nigeria through the assigned Officer, is currently working assiduously with the secretariat team to understanding the complexities involved and improving data reportage.

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	2026-09-10		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-14		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-14		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-15		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes	2026-09-15		
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	2026-09-15		
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2026-09-15		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-09-15		

Req N° (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	2026-09-15		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-09-15		
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	2026-09-15		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-09-15		
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes	2026-09-15		

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-10		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-10		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-10		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes	2026-09-12		
	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	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	2026-09-12		
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi- weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-09-12		
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes	2026-09-12		
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW003	List of vessels targeting SWO-MD	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly- migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes	2026-09-12		
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-09-12		
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2026-09-12		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes	2026-09-12		
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	2026-09-12		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2026-09-12		
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2026-09-12		
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes	2026-09-12		

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

Norway was allocated 368 metric tons (t) of eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) for 2025. In addition, 18.4 t, corresponding to 5% of the 2024 initial quota, was carried over to 2025, giving an adjusted quota of 386.4 t. Total reported catch in 2025 was 99.7 t, including 5.8 t from the recreational rod-and-reel fishery and 4 t of bycatch. Most authorised purse seiners were engaged in the mackerel fishery during the period of highest bluefin tuna concentration in Norwegian waters, which was a contributing factor to the low quota utilization. Norway continued substantial research and sampling in 2025, including electronic and conventional tagging, biological sampling of 119 large specimens, and methodological work on short-term live storage. Norway also continued research on porbeagle through the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme.

RÉSUMÉ

Norway was allocated 368 metric tons (t) of eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) for 2025. In addition, 18.4 t, corresponding to 5% of the 2024 initial quota, was carried over to 2025, giving an adjusted quota of 386.4 t. Total reported catch in 2025 was 99.7 t, including 5.8 t from the recreational rod-and-reel fishery and 4 t of bycatch. Most authorised purse seiners were engaged in the mackerel fishery during the period of highest bluefin tuna concentration in Norwegian waters, which was a contributing factor to the low quota utilization. Norway continued substantial research and sampling in 2025, including electronic and conventional tagging, biological sampling of 119 large specimens, and methodological work on short-term live storage. Norway also continued research on porbeagle through the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme.

RESUMEN

Norway was allocated 368 metric tons (t) of eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) for 2025. In addition, 18.4 t, corresponding to 5% of the 2024 initial quota, was carried over to 2025, giving an adjusted quota of 386.4 t. Total reported catch in 2025 was 99.7 t, including 5.8 t from the recreational rod-and-reel fishery and 4 t of bycatch. Most authorised purse seiners were engaged in the mackerel fishery during the period of highest bluefin tuna concentration in Norwegian waters, which was a contributing factor to the low quota utilization. Norway continued substantial research and sampling in 2025, including electronic and conventional tagging, biological sampling of 119 large specimens, and methodological work on short-term live storage. Norway also continued research on porbeagle through the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2025, Norway authorised seven purse seiners, four longliners and 39 small-scale coastal vessels to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT). Three purse seiners, one longliner and 13 small-scale coastal vessels actively fished for BFT in 2025. The purse seiners caught 59.9 t, the longliner 23.1 t, and the small-scale vessels landed 6.9 t. The recreational rod-and-reel fishery accounted for 5.8 t, and 4 t was reported as bycatch. Altogether, Norway reported 99.7 t of BFT catch in 2025.

Most of the authorised purse seiners were engaged in the mackerel fishery in Norway's exclusive economic zone during the period of highest BFT concentration in Norwegian waters. Some therefore chose not to target BFT. Consequently, the Norwegian quota was not exhausted in 2025.

1.2 Research and statistics

The documentation of the comeback and re-establishment of Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) in Norway has been published by Nøttestad et al. (2020). Reviews of the increasing number of scientific activities and studies on biology, ecology, behaviour, migration and genetics conducted by Norway from the comeback in 2012 onwards have been summarized by Nøttestad et al. (2025; 2026). A continuous and sharp increase in BFT observations in Norwegian waters has been recorded during the last decade. When calculating observations per unit effort (OPUE), there was a steep increase until 2020, followed by a stabilizing trend thereafter (Boge et al. 2026).

Norway conducted acoustic sonar field studies and experiments in combination with visual observations of BFT from 2020 to 2022 (Pena et al. 2022) in order to gain more knowledge on abundance, school size and behaviour. Furthermore, standardized visual observations from a steadily increasing recreational fishery have been conducted for the six-year period 2019–2024 to obtain quantitative information on distribution, school size, behaviour and ecology of BFT in Norwegian waters (Boge et al. 2026). The long-term objective is to develop a fishery-independent index of abundance from sonar mapping, visual observations and biological sampling of adult BFT within Norwegian waters. Norway has also initiated a more systematic BFT stomach-sampling programme for quantitative diet analyses, primarily to explore the ecological role of BFT as a new top predator and estimate predation pressure (N) on Northeast Atlantic (NEA) mackerel, given the greatly increased biomass of BFT in Norwegian waters and the substantial decrease in mackerel abundance during the last decade.

Norway also conducted dedicated field studies using pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs) and conventional tagging through the recreational tag-and-release fishery for BFT in Norway in 2025. The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) in Bergen, Norway, collaborated with ICCAT-GBYP and received one Lotek PSAT in 2025. In total, 4 BFT ranging from 238 cm to 273 cm in curved fork length (CFL) were tagged with PSATs, and genetic samples were collected from these specimens. In addition, 6 fish were tagged with conventional spaghetti tags by recreational tag-and-release anglers. All fish were tagged north of 60°N in 2025, representing some of the northernmost electronic tagging events for BFT in the world (Ferter et al. 2025). BFT tagged with PSATs spent on average 68 days in Norwegian waters, primarily from August to October, during their annual feeding migrations (Ferter et al. 2024).

The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries also contributes to facilitating and assisting with various areas of BFT research and collaborates with the Institute of Marine Research in conducting research on BFT. One unusual and unexpected development in Norway concerns BFT entering farming net pens along the Norwegian coast and within fjords.

An increasing number of BFT weighing up to 370 kg and occurring north of 66°N have entered Atlantic salmon farms along the Norwegian coast (Nøttestad et al. 2025). The number of BFT entering farming net pens in Norway has increased since BFT returned in 2015. The number of incidents increased from 1 in 2015 to 8 in 2023; 6 incidents were reported in 2024 and 5 in 2025.

In 2025, substantial methodological and technical developments were made to enable diver-free transfer, monitoring and short-term live storage of Atlantic bluefin tuna, including the development of a diver-free lupara for humane killing. During the research cruise, only one of nine purse-seine sets resulted in a catch, yielding 29 individuals. However, technical issues prevented the transfer of Atlantic bluefin tuna to live storage and the testing of the lupara. Low capture success was linked to late seasonal timing and less favourable tuna behaviour, combined with bad weather, shorter daylight hours and operational constraints requiring fishing close to the storage cage.

A new multidisciplinary research project, WelTuna, led by IMR and funded by the Norwegian Research Council (NRC), was initiated in 2024. The project's goal is to promote ethical capture and slaughter, sustainability and catch quality in an Atlantic bluefin tuna rod-and-line fishery by developing animal-welfare-conscious capture and handling practices. Safe and humane slaughter of caged tuna is one of the most important challenges for scaling up BFT live storage.

Norway obtained biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from most individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in directed fisheries, as bycatch in other fisheries (non-ICCAT fisheries), and in the recreational rod-and-reel fishery for BFT conducted in Norwegian waters in 2025. Sampling in Norwegian waters was

conducted primarily in September 2025, and these samples were taken from Norwegian purse-seine vessels. Samples were also taken from bycatches in other fisheries and from the rod-and-reel fishery in Norway. In total, 119 large (>100 kg) Atlantic bluefin tuna were sampled along the coast and in the Norwegian Sea in 2025. A total of 119 genetic samples, 117 spines (fin rays) and 102 pairs of otoliths were taken from large specimens in 2025 (ICCAT GBYP Phase 15, 2025). Because some BFT were sold with their heads attached in 2025, it was not possible to extract the otoliths from more than 86% of the fish (Nøttestad et al. 2026).

The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research participates in ICCAT's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS), including Panel 4 (Other species, including sharks). Together with delegates from other CPCs, IMR quality-assures stock assessments for selected species, including porbeagle in the Northeast Atlantic (POR-ANE), a stock whose distribution includes Norwegian waters and for which Norway reports annual landings as bycatch. IMR participates actively in the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP) by tagging porbeagle to understand their distribution, migration and overlap with fisheries. IMR tagged 15 porbeagle in the Lofoten–Vesterålen area during 2022–2026. Data analyses are ongoing, but information from the first tagging season has revealed long-distance return migrations to the Norwegian coast in summer and autumn after overwintering in southern waters (e.g. the British Isles and Azores; Bortoluzzi et al. 2024). IMR also collects tissue samples from porbeagle sharks through the SRDCP to evaluate their population structure using genetic approaches.

Norway has contributed to various important topics, particularly those related to BFT, including the updated management strategy evaluation (MSE) process for Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Norway submitted the following 2025 information to the ICCAT Secretariat for SCRS review: Task I fleet characteristics and nominal catch data; Task II catch-and-effort, size-sampling and catch-at-size data; and data from the domestic observer programme.

Section 2: Information on Conservation and Management Measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long-distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted regulations in 2007 prohibiting Norwegian vessels from fishing for and landing bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. These regulations were repealed in 2014 and, following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07, Norway opened a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone. Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery in 2015 and 2016. In 2017, Norway was allocated a bluefin tuna quota of 52.48 t, and the fishery has since been regulated as an ordinary fishery.

On 20 March 2009, Norway adopted a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation, which entered into force on 6 April 2009, establishes a catch-documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents, the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls under this regulation. Any wilful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalties

in accordance with Norwegian law. Norway has issued electronic bluefin tuna catch documents (eBCDs) since the eBCD system was introduced in 2015 and continues this practice in accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 23-21.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from capture at sea and landing through storage and sale or export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2,000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. From 1 January 2026, all Norwegian catching vessels with an overall length exceeding 8 m are required to transmit vessel monitoring system (VMS) position reports and daily catch reports to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are cross-checked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

Vessels authorised to target bluefin tuna must keep electronic logbooks and communicate catch information to the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC); incidental catches must be reported immediately. The FMC operates continuously, and the Coast Guard has real-time access to electronic logbooks and VMS data. Vessels over 8 m authorised to target bluefin tuna transmit VMS positions at least every ten minutes. Dead bluefin tuna, including undersized fish, must be landed and deducted from the Norwegian quota, and landings are restricted to designated ports. At least 5% of landings by vessels targeting bluefin tuna are fully inspected, covering the entire landing and weighing and cross-checks against the prior notice of port entry, VMS data, the electronic logbook and landing or sales notes.

Purse-seine vessels must have 100% coverage under the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme. In addition, the Institute of Marine Research provides scientific observer coverage of at least 5% of authorised purse-seine trips, as required by Recommendation 16-14, while the Directorate of Fisheries provides national observer coverage on at least 20% of longline vessels under Recommendation 25-04. Recreational and tag-and-release vessels require a national licence and specific authorisation and are closely monitored by the Directorate of Fisheries and the Institute of Marine Research. Marketing of their catches is prohibited, no more than one bluefin tuna may be landed per vessel per day, and any mortality must be landed, reported and deducted from the Norwegian quota.

Atlantic bluefin tuna have entered Atlantic salmon farming net pens along the Norwegian coast in several recent years. Five such incidents were reported in 2025.

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

Norway did not encounter any difficulties with ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2025.

References

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- Boge, E., Nøttestad, L., Hølleland, S. and Ferter, K. (2026). Spatiotemporal distribution and behaviour of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) in Norwegian waters from 2019 to 2024: Insights from citizen science. *Fisheries Research*, 300, 107817. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2026.107817>
- Nøttestad, L. et al. (2026). Distribution, catches and research on Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone: Updated and revised, including 2025 data. Report to the Norwegian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Fisheries. 48 p.

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	2026-09-13.		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-02.		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-02.		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-02.		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-02.		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-02.		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-07-03.		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-03.		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-03.		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-03.		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2019-02-15.	This information is provided in Section 2.1 of the Norwegian Annual Report. Achieved coverage for purse seine vessels was 47.1 % and the observer coverage for longliners was 20 % in 2025.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Norwegian vessels have no activity that impact pelagic Sargassum in the Convention area on the high seas. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.	
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	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. However, Norway conducted a pilot project on live storage in 2023, in which stereoscopic cameras were an important element. The full report was prepared for the 2023 ICCAT annual meeting and presented as	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				PA2_604_ANNEX_1/2023. Chapter 3.5 reported high-quality underwater images and a camera-estimated flat fork length range of 258–277 cm. The corresponding post hoc measurements were 269, 272 and 276 cm.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. However, Norway conducted a pilot project on live storage in 2023, in which stereoscopic cameras were an important element. The full report was prepared for the 2023 ICCAT annual meeting and presented as PA2_604_ANNEX_1/2023. Chapter 3.5 reported high-quality underwater images and a camera-estimated flat fork length range of 258-277 cm. The corresponding post hoc measurements were 269, 272 and 276 cm.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2026-07-03.		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2025-11-04.	The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) in Bergen, Norway, collaborated with ICCAT-GBYP and received one Lotek PSATs in 2025. In total, 4 BFT ranging from 238 cm to 273 cm (CFL) in length were tagged with PSATs and genetic samples were collected from these specimens. In addition, 6 fish were tagged with conventional spaghetti tags by	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				recreational tag-and-release anglers.	
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	Yes	2025-11-05.	Nøttestad, L. <i>et al.</i> 2026. Distribution, catches and research on Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone: updated and revised including 2025 data.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Blue marlin, white marlin and roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Norwegian vessels therefore do not catch these species, either in directed fisheries or as bycatch.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Blue marlin, white marlin and roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Norwegian vessels therefore do not catch these species, either in directed fisheries or as bycatch.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Norway had, for vessels targeting BFT in 2025, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species-specific level. There has been zero bycatch of sharks in the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters; hence, no scientific research has been conducted.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Norwegian vessels do not fish for blue shark in the South Atlantic. Norway therefore has no information to report for the South Atlantic blue shark stock.	
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	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Norwegian vessels do not conduct ICCAT fisheries in the South Atlantic and do not catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. Norway therefore has no artisanal or small-scale fishery data collection programme for this stock.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Paragraphs 1–6 of Rec. 23-12 do not apply to Norwegian vessels because Norway's ICCAT fishery operates exclusively north of 40°N, in accordance with paragraph 7.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Norway has not produced separate identification guides of its own and therefore has none to submit. No bycatch of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals was recorded in the Norwegian ICCAT fishery in 2025.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Norway's only ICCAT fishery is conducted within the Norwegian Exclusive Economic Zone. There are no reports from the fishery or the scientific community of sea turtles in Norwegian waters, which are outside the normal distribution of sea turtles.	
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	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2025 had no interaction with seabirds.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2025.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2025 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Norwegian vessels do not target North Atlantic swordfish, which is rarely found in Norwegian waters. Norway has therefore not established a statistical methodology for estimating dead discards and live releases of SWO-N.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to use traplines.	

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	2026-09-13.		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-14.		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2013-06-27.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Norwegian vessels fishing for BFT do not enter foreign ports.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2013-06-27.		
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2013-06-27.		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		There were no landings of ICCAT species from foreign vessels in Norwegian ports in	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					2025. There were also no transshipments from foreign vessels transshipping ICCAT species in Norwegian ports. Finally, there were no port denials and withdrawal of denials.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-06-10.		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2015-10-07.		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Norway operates a limited recreational bluefin tuna fishery. Only approved teams may participate. Team leaders are contacted and interviewed to verify that they have the skills required for the fishery. A separate crew pool lists persons not assigned to a team. Recreational fishers are grouped by experience: Group 1 consists of team leaders, Group 2 of experienced fishers who are not team leaders, and Group 3 of fishers with more limited bluefin tuna experience. For safety, each fishing trip must include either two Group 1 members or one member from Group 1 and one from Group 2. Teams report each trip through a Google Form and must notify the Norwegian Fisheries Monitoring Centre immediately if they catch a bluefin tuna. A team	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					may catch only one bluefin tuna during the season. Some teams also participate in the scientific tag-and-release fishery under paragraph 44 of Rec. 24-05/25-04 and work closely with the Institute of Marine Research.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities, as there has not been any IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		There has not been IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Norway does not have any vessels on the IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No allegations and/or report concerning the engagement in IUU fishing of any natural or legal persons subject to the Norwegian jurisdiction has been made in 2025.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing in 2025.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Norway has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Norway has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Norway has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.	
	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	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2022-05-20.		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There were no reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP in 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Norwegian vessels have not retrieved any lost fishing gear in the ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT-fisheries since this provision came into force.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Norway has not yet reported on points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Norway does not have any carrier vessels providing supply services to other vessels involved in ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Norway has not implemented an EMS program in its longline and/or purse seine fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Norway has not implemented an EMS program in its longline and/or purse seine fisheries.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Norway has not reported on a voluntary basis on the implementation of Res. 23-20. However, Norway would like to stress that labour standards in the Norwegian fisheries are of high importance. Consequently, Norway has ratified the ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188).	
	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	No		There have been no reports on observer incidents in the Norwegian ICCAT fishery.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No farming of BFT takes place in Norway. However, to complete the relevant sections of the eBCD system for the pilot project on live storage, Norway registered the owner of the storage cage as a farm company in a CP07 form on 15 August 2025.	2024-09-19.

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Norway 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	Yes	2025-02-13.		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2025-03-03.		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes	2026-07-26.		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-07-02.		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2025-06-11.		2025-09-09.
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2025-06-11.		2025-09-09.
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2025-07-22.		
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The Norwegian BFT vessels are operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Norway does not participate in the Joint Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Norway does not participate in the Joint Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Norway does not participate in the Joint Inspection Scheme.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Norway does not participate in the Joint Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2016-02-24.		2023-02-15.
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2026-08-26.		
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Norwegian vessels do not fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Norway was not fully utilized in 2025, and the Norwegian fishery in 2026 had just started when this report was submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		In 2021 two bluefin tunas less than 30kg/115 cm were caught in a river north in Norway. This is the only incident of such small tunas caught in Norway. Should we catch such small tunas again, Norway will make an effort to tag and release these tunas. The Norwegian Sea-Water regulations do, nevertheless, provide a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115cm.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-09-15.		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2009-04-29.	Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2015-06-29.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2009-04-29.		
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2009-05-08.		
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Norway does not have a tail-tagging scheme.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Norway has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2025-06-11.	Registration of vessels targeting BFT is submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat using IOMS. Updated information on exporters, importers, vessel representatives and other relevant parties is added directly to the eBCD system when changes occur.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Norway 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		Norway is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Norwegian vessels do not fish for bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Norway does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Norway does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-04-07.		
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2009-04-29.		2013-06-29.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tunas, and there are no plans on establishing/increasing capacity in this fishery.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Norway does not have a quota for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence this CPC does not take by-catch of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Norwegian vessels do not target or catch tropical tunas as bycatch. Consequently, no measure is required to ensure compliance with a maximum onboard bycatch limit.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tuna as bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence no per-trip bycatch limit is applicable.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence no per-trip bycatch limit is applicable.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-04-07.		
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2009-04-29.		2015-06-29.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Norway does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly- migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Norway does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for MED-SWO in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Norway 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	No		Norway does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Norway has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Norway does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		SWO-N is rarely found in Norwegian waters; hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		SWO-S is not found in Norwegian waters; hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Norway does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to use traplines.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		N. ALB is rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		S. ALB is not found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for albacore.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Mediterranean albacore does not occur in Norwegian waters, hence there are no catches to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2021-09-21.		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		These species do not occur in Norwegian waters, and Norwegian vessels do not catch BUM, WHM or SPF for local consumption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-15.		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		There have been no interactions with whale shark in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for bluefin tuna.	
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		There are no reports from the fisheries, or from the scientific community, on sea turtles in Norwegian waters. Norwegian waters are outside the area of distribution of sea turtles.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable to Norway's ICCAT fishery. Norway's only ICCAT fishery is the bluefin tuna fishery, which is conducted exclusively within the Norwegian Exclusive Economic Zone. Therefore, Norwegian vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries do not operate south of 25°S, the area in which paragraph 3 of Rec. 11-09 requires longline vessels to use at least two seabird mitigation measures. No seabird bycatch was	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					recorded in the Norwegian BFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There was no bycatch of non-target species was recorded in the Norwegian BFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-13.	Norway has not implemented this resolution as part of the national regulations, as it is in the fishermen's interest to avoid the encirclement of cetaceans when catching bluefin tuna.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Norway has no objection to any of the current ICCAT recommendations.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

SUMMARY

Las actividades pesqueras de Panamá en la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Mar Caribe son realizadas por embarcaciones artesanales o de pequeña escala, con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora no asociada con pesquería de la ICCAT, mientras que en alta mar históricamente se ha desarrollado una importante pesquería de túnidos tropicales a través de buques de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional. La pesca artesanal en el Caribe panameño está asociada a los sustratos rocosos con capturas dirigidas principalmente a langosta espinosa del Caribe, Panulirus argus, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo, cangrejos y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas, para la cual se utiliza artes de pesca rudimentarios. Las actividades de la flota de servicio interior se desarrollan en la zona norte del país, muy cerca de la línea de costa, debido a una plataforma continental reducida. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá ha mantenido un registro de buques de captura y de actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, estas mantienen las especificaciones de las dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas, permitidas en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en el área de la convención. Actualmente, la flota con licencia de servicio internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares), patudo (Thunnus obesus), barrilete (Katsuwonus pelamis) y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.

RÉSUMÉ

Las actividades pesqueras de Panamá en la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Mar Caribe son realizadas por embarcaciones artesanales o de pequeña escala, con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora no asociada con pesquería de la ICCAT, mientras que en alta mar históricamente se ha desarrollado una importante pesquería de túnidos tropicales a través de buques de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional. La pesca artesanal en el Caribe panameño está asociada a los sustratos rocosos con capturas dirigidas principalmente a langosta espinosa del Caribe, Panulirus argus, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo, cangrejos y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas, para la cual se utiliza artes de pesca rudimentarios. Las actividades de la flota de servicio interior se desarrollan en la zona norte del país, muy cerca de la línea de costa, debido a una plataforma continental reducida. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá ha mantenido un registro de buques de captura y de actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, estas mantienen las especificaciones de las dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas, permitidas en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en el área de la convención. Actualmente, la flota con licencia de servicio internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares), patudo (Thunnus obesus), barrilete (Katsuwonus pelamis) y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.

RESUMEN

Las actividades pesqueras de Panamá en la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Mar Caribe son realizadas por embarcaciones artesanales o de pequeña escala, con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora no asociada con pesquería de la ICCAT, mientras que en alta mar históricamente se ha desarrollado una importante pesquería de túnidos tropicales a través de buques de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional. La pesca artesanal en el Caribe panameño está asociada a los sustratos rocosos con capturas dirigidas principalmente a langosta espinosa del Caribe, Panulirus argus, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo, cangrejos y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas, para la cual se utiliza artes de pesca rudimentarios. Las actividades de la flota de servicio interior se desarrollan en la zona norte del país, muy cerca de la línea de costa, debido a una plataforma continental reducida. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá ha mantenido un registro de buques de captura y de

*actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, estas mantienen las especificaciones de las dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas, permitidas en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en el área de la convención. Actualmente, la flota con licencia de servicio internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.*

Sección 1: información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Generalidades

En 2025, los buques con bandera panameña realizaron actividades pesqueras en el área de la ICCAT de la siguiente manera: (1) mediante buques artesanales o de pequeña escala que operan en el Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Panamá y no asociadas a las pesquerías de la ICCAT; y (2) mediante buques cerqueros con licencia internacional que pescan en aguas internacionales dentro de la zona del convenio ICCAT.

Las actividades pesqueras se describen a continuación por tipo de flota.

La pesca artesanal en el Caribe se caracteriza por utilizar pangas con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora y sus capturas se asocian principalmente a los sustratos rocosos. Se dirigen principal a la captura de la langosta espinosa (*Panulirus argus*), y con menor interés al pulpo, cangrejo y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas.

La flota con licencia de servicio internacional históricamente estuvo compuesta por buques de palangre y cerco que dirigían sus capturas a los túnidos tropicales y su actividad combinada se localizaban en la región central tropical del Océano Atlántico. Desde 2024 la actividad de pesca se limitó a la región tropical del Atlántico Este (**Figura 1**), puesto que solo se encuentran operando buques cerqueros. Las capturas principales siguen siendo el barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.

1.1.2 Característica y actividad de la flota

Durante el año 2025, Panamá realizó actividades de pesca de atún únicamente con dos buques de cerco. Aunque el número de buques cerqueros activos se mantuvo igual al 2024, Panamá ha experimentado una disminución progresiva del número de buques operando desde el 2021, alcanzando su mayor reducción en 2024 con un 89% con relación al 2023. Y se debió al retiro completo de la flota de palangre y la mitad de los buques de cerco que hasta ese momento mantenía Panamá ante la ICCAT (**Tabla 1** y **Figura 2**). Afectando directamente el volumen total de las capturas anuales y el esfuerzo reportadas por Panamá históricamente.

La **tabla 2** muestra las tendencias de las capturas de atunes desde 2020 hasta 2025. En el periodo 2020-2023 las capturas se encontraban entre 23,000 y 28,000 toneladas y un promedio de 24,714 toneladas. En 2024 las capturas se ven afectadas por una reducción de 63% respecto al periodo previo, reflejo de la variación en el número de buques activos. El año 2025 se reportó un total de 12,659 toneladas de atún, 49% menos que el periodo 2020-2023, aunque respecto al 2024 se observa un aumento del 38%.

En 2025, el barrilete representó el 75% de la captura total, seguido por el atún aleta amarilla (16%), el atún patudo (6%), melva (2%) y bacoreta (2%). Esta composición refleja la actividad exclusiva de la flota de cerco durante 2025, considerando que desde 2024 Panamá no registra actividad de buques palangreros en el área de la Convención.

1.1.3 Esfuerzo de pesquero

El cálculo del esfuerzo de pesca de la flota panameña activa en el Océano Atlántico se obtiene principalmente de los cuadernos de pesca, que son de uso obligatorio para todos los buques con licencia de pesca Internacional.

Durante el 2025, el 100% del esfuerzo de pesca fue realizado por los buques de cerco. No hubo buques activos de palangre ni buques de apoyo (**Figura 3**). En la **tabla 3** se muestra el esfuerzo de pesca total anual para los buques de cerco, expresado en número de lances por tipo de asociación. Se realizaron un total de 591 lances efectivos (28% menos que el promedio 2022-2023), 503 asociados a objeto flotante (FOB) y 88 sobre bancos libre. Al considerar el número total de lances sobre objeto flotante se calcula un promedio de 653 lance para el periodo 2020-2023, mientras que los últimos años se ha mantenido por debajo del ese valor.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

1.2.1 Sistemas de recopilación de datos estadísticos

La Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) está a cargo de recopilar las estadísticas pesqueras y ha trabajado en la actualización y mejoras del sistema de recolección de datos para el seguimiento y reportes de capturas en las pesquerías de la CICAA.

Las siguientes son las principales fuentes de información utilizadas para la obtención de la estadística pesquera de los buques panameños:

- Registro de buques panameños de pesca internacional.
- Sistema de posicionamiento geográfico de monitoreo satelital (VMS): De uso obligatorio. Se mantiene una cobertura del 100% de los buques de pesca.
- Bitácoras de pesca o cuadernos de pesca: Reporta la actividad pesquera de los buques, con una cobertura del 100% de los buques pesqueros.
- Reporte de descarga: Presenta información de desembarque de todos los buques.
- Reporte de transbordo: Disponible solo para buques que realicen esta actividad.
- Notas de ventas o notas de recepción en planta: Información emitida por la industria, que incluye el peso total desembarcado por especie.
- Programa de observadores a bordo
- Programa de muestreo en Puerto

Dentro del proceso de recolección se incluye el registro de los datos, revisión, verificación y corrección de la información procedente de las actividades de cada marea de pesca realizada por los buques panameños de servicio internacional. Se realizan verificación cruzada entre el listado de buques autorizado, bitácoras de pesca y la actividad de los buques procedentes de las emisiones del sistema VMS, permitiendo tener información completa de la actividad pesquera de todos los buques de pesca.

También se realiza el análisis de los datos y la estimación de captura por especie y buque tomando como base las notas de venta y los reportes de descarga. Parte de este proceso de estimación implica la unificación de las unidades de medidas utilizadas en cada reporte y tipo de producto desembarcado (peso vivo o peso procesado) y la elevación de las capturas retenidas observadas en las bitácoras de pesca a los totales desembarcados por especie y zona de pesca.

Para seguimiento de las capturas de especies no retenidas se estableció el reporte de todas las especies descartadas o liberadas en las bitácoras de pesca, para todos los buques de pesca internacional. Esta información es complementada a través de los informes de los observadores a bordo disponibles.

Los datos de tallas en los buques de cerco son recopilados a través del programa de muestreo en puerto siguiendo el protocolo descrito por Bach *et al.* (2018) y complementados con los muestreos realizado a través del programa de observadores a bordo.

1.2.1.1 Mejoras en la recolección de datos estadístico de descarte y liberación [S:BIL03] [S:SHK01]

De conformidad con los requerimientos de comunicación aplicables sobre descartes y liberaciones, incluyendo lo establecido en el párrafo 16 de la Recomendación 19-05 respecto de la metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares vivos y muertos, así como los requerimientos de la Recomendación 11-08, Panamá informa lo siguiente:

– Recolección de datos en buques de palangre

Entre 2022 y 2024, Panamá introdujo mejoras progresivas en el sistema de recopilación y seguimiento de los datos de captura de la flota de palangre. Entre estas mejoras se incorporó la obligación de registrar en las bitácoras de pesca las especies descartadas o liberadas y se homologó el formato de bitácora utilizado por la flota palangrera del Atlántico y del Pacífico. Asimismo, se incorporó el registro de la condición de los ejemplares descartados o liberados, diferenciando entre individuos vivos y muertos.

No obstante, las últimas mejoras introducidas al formato no pudieron ser implementadas operativamente por la flota palangrera del Atlántico, debido a que todos los buques habían sido retirados del registro a finales de 2023. Desde 2024, Panamá no registra actividad de buques palangreros en el área de la Convención de ICCAT.

En 2025 se incorporó los datos de captura de picudos y tiburones reportadas en las bitácoras de pesca de palangre del año 2023, cuyo porcentaje de cobertura cubría el 100% de las actividades de la flota para ese año.

– Datos de la flota de cerco

Desde 2013 se ha mantenido un programa de observadores a bordo bien consolidado en la flota de cerco, donde la información de descarte es registrada y comunicada a la Secretaría de la ICCAT anualmente a través de Tarea 3 (ST09-NatObProg).

Debido a la variabilidad de las capturas accesorias y a las características operativas de la pesquería de cerco, aún no se ha establecido una metodología nacional para extrapolar al esfuerzo total de la flota los datos de descartes recopilados por el programa de observadores. Panamá ha realizado acercamientos con otras CPC de pesquerías tropicales para evaluar metodologías de estimación y ha valorado el uso del Bycatch Estimation Tool desarrollado en el marco de ICCAT como una herramienta potencial para fortalecer este proceso.

1.2.1.2 Sistema de recolección de datos estadísticos en buques artesanales o de pequeña escala de la Zona Económica Exclusiva [S:BIL04] [S:BYC04]

Panamá tiene una pesca artesanal o de pequeña escala muy reducida en el Mar Caribe y está limitada a zonas muy cercana a la costa, a causa de la autonomía de sus embarcaciones y sus dimensiones. Caracterizadas por registrar eslora menor a los 12 metros y puntal máximo de 1.5 m y movilizadas por remos o motores fuera de borda de baja potencia. Esta flota es muy rudimentaria realiza actividades pesqueras no asociadas tónidos tropicales.

La recolecta de datos se enfoca en coleccionar datos de desembarque en los puertos o desembarcaderos. Se utiliza un formato de reporte de datos que incluye datos generales de la embarcación, actividad de pesca, tipo de arte de pesca utilizado, especies descargadas y un cuestionario de interacción con mamíferos marinos, aves y picudos. Esta información debe recolectada por un inspector o personal técnico de Autoridad de pesca.

1.2.2 Investigaciones

No se tiene investigación en curso sobre estas especies regulada en la zona de convenio.

1.2.3 Programa de observadores a bordo

El programa de observadores a bordo de la pesquería de cerco durante el 2025 mantuvo una cobertura del 100% de los buques activo. En términos de operación de pesca, los datos preliminares indican una cobertura del 96% de los lances sobre objetos flotantes y del 100% de los lances sobre banco libre. Los datos preliminares indican un total de 642 lances observados, 515 sobre FOB y 127 sobre bancos libre (Tabla 4).

Entre la información registrada se reportó la liberación de un total de 21,498 individuos, de los cuales 20,534 correspondieron a individuos descartados muertos y 964 a individuos liberados vivos, según datos preliminares del formulario ST09. En comparación con 2024, se observó un incremento en el número de individuos descartados muertos registrados. Del total reportado, el 99,6 % correspondió a la cojinúa negra (*Caranx crysos*).

Sección 2: Implementación sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

- Panamá desde 1997, estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva. A finales del mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante.
- Ley No. 7 de 10 de febrero de 1998, que crea la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, con distintas competencias de la administración pública y dicta otras disposiciones.
- Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS).
- Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una nueva definición de embarcación pesquera, que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, se hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009. Hoy, la instalación y uso de VMS es un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca. También, en noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 96 de 12 de noviembre de 2009, que crea la Comisión Interinstitucional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR sobre buques de pesca dedicados a la captura, transporte y transbordo de recursos acuáticos, así como los buques que apoyan la pesca, como un cuerpo asesor y consultivo especializado en todos los asuntos relacionados a políticas y medidas sobre la pesca INDNR de buques registrados en la Marina Mercante de Panamá.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 98-A de 17 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se aprueba el Plan de Acción Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 003 de 18 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se adopta el Código de Conducta para la pesca responsable de la FAO y sus anexos, así como también se adopta el plan de acción internacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR. Panamá se asegurará de que los GBP incluidos en el registro de ICCAT no tengan antecedentes de pesca INDNR o, si los tienen, asegurarse de que los nuevos armadores proporcionen pruebas suficientes que

demuestran que los anteriores armadores y operadores no se benefician, ni tienen interés legal o financiero alguno en dichos buques y que no ejercen ningún tipo de control sobre los mismos, o bien que, teniendo en cuenta todos los hechos pertinentes, por lo tanto que los GBP no realizan ni están asociados con actividades de pesca IUU, siendo ciudadanos o entidades legales situadas en el territorio de las CPC del pabellón, de tal modo que se puedan emprender actividades de control o acciones punitivas.

- Ley No. 43 de 14 de septiembre de 2016, por el cual se aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto de la FAO, para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 100 del 11 de diciembre de 2019, se adopta las Directrices Voluntarias para la actuación del Estado de Pabellón, las normas para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 059 de 7 de octubre de 2019, que crea el Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá para asegurar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de las OROP y normas domésticas.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 105 de 23 de diciembre de 2019, por el cual se dispone la realización de inspecciones a bordo de la flota pesquera de servicio nacional e internacional panameña.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 002 de 7 de enero de 2020, se adopta el plan nacional de inspección y control basado en el riesgo para todos los buques pesqueros de bandera nacional, incluyendo el suministro de productos pesqueros a las plantas de transformación. Además, crea la Unidad de Control y Seguimiento, que incluye herramientas sistemáticas para prevenir la pesca INDNR y proporciona alertas de las actividades realizadas por los buques panameños.
- Actualmente, se ha reforzado la cooperación entre agencias e instituciones con la firma de acuerdos de cooperación con la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Global Fishing Watch, la Cámara Marítima, entre otros, para garantizar la aplicación integral y coherente del acuerdo de medidas del Estado rector del puerto.
- Ley No. 204 de 23 de marzo de 2021 permite que Panamá tome las acciones y medidas internas necesarias en cumplimiento con el párrafo 5 de la Rec. 21-14, incluyendo las acciones sancionatorias y punitivas, de conformidad con la legislación nacional lo cual ha sido divulgado, y consideraciones más profundas están siendo desarrolladas en la reglamentación de dicha ley, abarcando a los GBP de Panamá incluidos en el registro de ICCAT con el fin de mejorar el cumplimiento por parte de dichos buques de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Por ende, Panamá solo autoriza a las GBP capacitadas para cumplir con los requisitos y responsabilidades establecidos con arreglo al Convenio y las medidas de conservación y ordenación para operar en la zona del Convenio, incluyendo la permanencia a bordo de los certificados válidos del registro del buque y una autorización válida para pescar y/o transbordar; según sea el caso.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 018 de 09 de marzo de 2022 - Transmisión de datos VMS al Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero (CSP) de la ARAP por buques de Pabellón Extranjero que ingresan a las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Panamá.
- Decreto Ejecutivo N° 13 de 1 de noviembre de 2023 que reglamenta la Ley 204 de 2021 que regula la pesca y la acuicultura en la República de Panamá y dicta otras disposiciones.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 036 de 04 de julio de 2023, por medio del cual se establecen medidas y criterios de asignación sobre la Recomendación ICCAT 22-01 sobre el programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los Túidos Tropicales.

- Circular Técnica 031-2022. Comunicación sobre documentos requeridos en el marco de la nueva recomendación de ICCAT sobre la Rec. 21-15.
- Circular Técnica 031-2023. Comunicación sobre la adopción de la Recomendación de ICCAT 22-01 sobre el programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los túnidos tropicales
- Circular Técnica 050 -2023 Comunicación sobre el cumplimiento en el reporte de las especies objetivo, no objetivo y capturas incidentales en la IATTC e ICCAT, y las actividades de transbordados realizadas en áreas no reguladas por OROP.
- Circular Técnica 053-2023. Comunicación sobre Cumplimiento en el reporte de las Actividades de transbordos y desembarque de los buques de pesca y actividades relacionadas a la pesca panameños de servicio internacional.
- Circular Técnica 057-2023. Sobre Procedimiento de ordenación y protocolo para la gestión del atún blanco del AN. Rec. 21-04.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 048 de 30 de agosto de 2023, por la cual se establece e-LAND, cómo plataforma oficial de requisitos para el registro de desembarques de buques de pabellón nacional, dedicados a la pesca y actividades relacionados a la pesca, en puertos de terceros países, así como para el registro de desembarques de buques de pabellón extranjero en puertos nacionales autorizados. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 062-2023.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No.050 de 01 de septiembre de 2023, publicada en gaceta oficial No.29867 el 13 de septiembre de 2023, se implementa el uso obligatorio de la plataforma e-Catch para la presentación de los requisitos y validación de los Certificados de Captura. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 063-2023 y N° 078-2023.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP N°051 de 01 de septiembre de 2023, que establece los requisitos para realizar transbordos de los buques panameños de servicio internacional.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 064-2023 el Cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de la ICCAT 21-09 y 22-11, sobre la Conservación del stock del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico Norte y Atlántico Sur capturado en la Zona del Convenio de la ICCAT, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 066-2023 el Cumplimiento de las recomendaciones de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT): 16-11 Medidas de ordenación para la conservación del pez vela del Atlántico, 19-05 Programa de recuperación para el pez aguja azul y pez aguja blanca, 22-03 Conservación del pez espada del Atlántico Norte, 22-04 Conservación del pez espada del Atlántico Sur, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 071-2023 las Buenas prácticas para el marcado e identificación de buques pesqueros.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 074-2023 el Cumplimiento de la Recomendación 23-05 de la ICCAT, sobre Medidas de Conservación y Ordenación, que incluye procedimiento de Ordenación y protocolo de circunstancias excepcionales, para la gestión del recurso Atún blanco del Atlántico Norte, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 077-2023 el Cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de la ICCAT 23-10 y 23-11, sobre Medidas de Ordenación para la Conservación del Tiburón Azul del Atlántico Norte y Atlántico Sur capturado en asociación con pesquerías gestionadas por ICCAT, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 079-2023 el Cumplimiento de las recomendaciones de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT, por sus siglas en inglés) sobre tiburones: 04-10 Conservación de tiburones, 07-06 Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones, 09-07 Conservación de los tiburones zorro, 10-07 Conservación de los tiburones oceánicos, 10-08 Recomendación sobre los peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae), 11-08 Conservación sobre el tiburón jaquetón, 15-06 Conservación del marrajo sardinero, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 080-2023 el Cumplimiento de la Resolución ADM/ARAP No.013 de 29 de febrero de 2024 promulgada el 06 de marzo de 2024, Por la cual se adopta la Recomendación 21-14 de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT) y se establecen las disposiciones para cubrir las contribuciones al presupuesto anual de dicha Comisión.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 081-2023 el uso obligatorio del formato homologado de bitácora de pesca para el reporte de datos de captura para la flota pesquera con arte de pesca de palangre.
- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 082-2023 donde se comunica el cumplimiento de la Resolución ADM/ARAP 079 del 26 de diciembre de 2023, se establecieron los requisitos para realizar trasbordos, para buques de pesca y de actividades relacionados con la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
- Resolución ADM-ARAP No.033 de 20 de junio de 2023. Requisitos para el desembarque en Puertos Autorizados y No Autorizados.
- Resolución ADM-ARAP No.034 de 21 de junio de 2023. Lista de Puertos Autorizados. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 059-2023.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No.027 de 10 de mayo de 2024, promulgada en la Gaceta Oficial No. 30034 del día 20 de mayo de 2024, se realizaron adiciones que modifica la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 015 de 21 de mayo del 2019 que reglamentan los programas de observadores a bordo.

Principales actualizaciones normativas durante 2025–2026

- Resolución N° ADM/ARAP 005 (de 10 de enero de 2025). Por la cual se adopta el reglamento de trabajo de la comisión interinstitucional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada, no reglamentada (INDNR). Gaceta No. 30202 del 22 de enero de 2025
- Resolución N° ADM/ARAP 036 (de 22 de abril de 2025). Por la cual se crea la unidad para el seguimiento de los organismos regionales de ordenación pesquera. GACETA No. 30371 de 23 de septiembre de 2025.
- Resolución No. ADM/ARAP 044-2025 del 09 de junio de 2025. Por la cual se adoptan las medidas y criterios de asignación de la recomendación ICCAT 24-01 de la comisión internacional para la conservación del atún atlántico (ICCAT), sobre un programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los túnidos tropicales para los años 2025, 2026 y 2027, que reemplaza la resolución administrativa no. 036 de 4 de julio de 2023. GACETA No. 30309 del 26 de junio de 2025
- Resolución N° ADM/ARAP 067. (de 15 de septiembre de 2025. Que establece medidas para autorizar la entrada a puerto panameño, a buques de pesca y de actividades relacionadas con la pesca de pabellón extranjero, y dicta otras disposiciones. GACETA No. 30371 de 23 de septiembre de 2025

- Resolución N° ADM/ARAP 006 del 04 de febrero de 2026. Por la cual se adoptan y aplican en la república de panamá las medidas de conservación y ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo (*Thunnus thynnus*), conforme a las recomendaciones de la ICCAT para el período 2026 y años subsiguientes. GACETA No. 30462 - A de 10 de febrero de 2026
- Resolución N° ADM/ARAP 008 del 05 de febrero de 2026. Por la cual se regula la utilización, explotación y transferencia de la cuota de cincuenta y cinco (55) toneladas de atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*) asignada a la república de panamá en el marco de la ICCAT. GACETA No. 30463 de 11 de febrero de 2026
- Resolución No. ADM/ARAP 032-26 del 10 de marzo de 2026. Que implementa el uso obligatorio de E-Land, como plataforma electrónica oficial para el registro de desembarques de buques de pesca comercial de servicio internacional de captura y de actividades relacionadas con la pesca (carga refrigerada y/o factoría) de Pabellón Nacional. GACETA No. 30498 del 07 de abril de 2026
- Resolución N° ADM/ARAP 067 de 06 de julio de 2026. Por la cual se conforma y reglamenta la comisión nacional para la conservación y ordenamiento de las pesquerías de tiburones y rayas en la República de Panamá (CoNaCOTyR). GACETA 30564C, del jueves 09 de julio de 2026.

Sobre los requerimientos de cumplimiento, para la cual se solicita responder en el informe anual, se detalla lo siguiente:

- Implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación [M: GEN02] se presenta el informe anual con toda la información que contemplan los requisitos normativos de la ICCAT.
- Informe de Panamá sobre la Implementación de la Recomendación 22-12. Párrafos 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes de conformidad con las directrices FAO [M: BYC01]

Panamá ha adoptado la Recomendación 22-12 y mantiene el compromiso de aplicar todas las medidas vinculantes.

Sobre nuestra flota, desde 2024 no contamos con buques palangreros activos en el registro de ICCAT, no obstante, en caso de que esta pesquería se reactive, deben aplicar métodos para reducir la captura fortuita y aumentar la supervivencia posterior a la liberación de las poblaciones de tortugas marinas amenazadas y en peligro dentro de la zona del Convenio, así como el cumplimiento de cobertura de observadores a bordo de la flota y la comunicación de los datos establecido en las Rec. 11-10 y Rec. 16-14

La flota de cerco panameña aplica las medidas de mitigación requeridas. Todos los dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP) se fabrican con materiales biodegradables y no enmallantes, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Anexo 5 de la Recomendación 24-01. Adicionalmente, esta flota deberá evitar cercar tortugas marinas, liberarlas en caso de ser enmalladas y utilizar equipos y métodos adecuados para su liberación. La recopilación de datos sobre interacciones con tortugas marinas se realiza a través del programa de observadores a bordo. Estos datos se comunican a la Secretaría de la ICCAT a través del fichero ST09.

Además, Panamá ha adoptado las recomendaciones ICCAT relacionadas con recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre capturas fortuitas y descartes en las pesquerías de la ICCAT, así como las resoluciones para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en las pesquerías de palangre de la ICCAT. También, se ha diseñado un sistema de recopilación de datos que se detalla en la sección 1.2 [M: BYC03] [S: BYC05].

- Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15 [M: BYC04]

El tiburón ballena fue declarada en Panamá como especie de especial protección nacional en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Panamá, mediante Decreto Ejecutivo N°9 de 21 de abril de 2009, por el cual se protege al tiburón ballena, se prohíbe su pesca, captura y comercialización en la República de Panamá y se dictan otras disposiciones.

Por otra parte, la Resolución ADM /ARAP No. 049 de 5 de octubre de 2021, adopta la recomendación ICCAT 23-15 sobre cercamiento de cetáceos. Esta Resolución establece el marco nacional para la aplicación de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT vigentes y futuras, incluyendo las medidas posteriormente adoptadas por la Comisión en esta materia.

- Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 19-05 [S: BIL03].

En la pesquería de cerco, Panamá cuenta con información recopilada mediante el programa de observadores a bordo; sin embargo, debido a la variabilidad de las capturas accesorias y a las características operativas de esta pesquería, continúa evaluando metodologías que permitan extrapolar estos datos al esfuerzo total de la flota. Como parte de este proceso, se han realizado intercambios técnicos con otras CPC que operan pesquerías tropicales y se ha valorado la utilización del Bycatch Estimation Tool desarrollado en el marco de ICCAT.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La principal dificultad identificada durante el periodo se relaciona con la estimación de la captura total correspondiente a ejemplares liberados o descartados.

Si bien Panamá dispone de información detallada recopilada mediante el programa de observadores a bordo, la variabilidad en la composición y volumen de las capturas accesorias entre operaciones dificulta la determinación de factores de extrapolación suficientemente representativos que permitan elevar las observaciones disponibles al esfuerzo total de la pesquería.

En consecuencia, Panamá continúa trabajando en la identificación de una metodología estadística adecuada que permita generar estimaciones robustas y consistentes, procurando evitar sesgos derivados de la variabilidad propia de estas capturas. Las acciones desarrolladas para atender esta dificultad, incluidos los intercambios técnicos con otras CPC y la evaluación de herramientas disponibles en el marco de ICCAT, se describen en la sección correspondiente al requerimiento [S:BIL03].

En relación con la pesquería de palangre, la ausencia de una serie histórica suficiente de información de observadores limita la estimación de descartes para periodos anteriores a 2023. No obstante, desde 2024 Panamá no mantiene buques palangreros activos en el área de la Convención. Las mejoras introducidas en los sistemas nacionales de recopilación de datos permanecerán disponibles para su aplicación en caso de reactivarse esta pesquería.

Sección 3: Comunicación en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2026-09-09.		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2026-07-06.		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2026-07-06.		
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-06.		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2026-07-06.		2026-07-10.
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-06.		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No	2026-06-07.	No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2026-07-06.		2026-07-09.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		Incluido en el informe anual.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad. Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí	2026-02-10.		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí	2026-07-06.		
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No	2026-07-06.	No se realizaron actividades con buques de apoyo.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2026-07-06.		2026-07-09.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targetting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2026-07-06.		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No	2026-07-06.	Panamá presento toda la información.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Incluido en el informe anual.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		La regulación domestica no permite la captura, posesión o comercialización de picudos. La pesca artesanal de Panamá en el Caribe es muy rudimentaria y en zonas muy costeras o estuarinas por lo que no se reportan capturas de estas especies.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No	2026-07-06.	Se reportó información en las tareas 1 y 2.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No se realizó investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		Panamá no emprende trabajos de investigación de esta naturaleza.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Panamá no realizó trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		Panamá no autorizan a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte. Además, Panamá no tiene capturas medias anuales de 1 t entre 2018-2020. En cuanto, a las pesquerías artesanales, Panamá tiene pesquerías rudimentarias que se explican en el informe anual, donde no se puede capturar esta especie.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		Panamá no mantiene capturas medias anuales mayores a 1t de (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		No hay reporte de interacción con tiburón ballena.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí	2022-09-10.		
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2026-07-06.		
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		Panamá no tiene pesquería de palangre activa en la ICCAT.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		La captura artesanal que representa aproximadamente el 5% en el Caribe se dedica a la pesca de supervivencia para la captura de langosta, moluscos y peces no asociados a pesquerías de la ICCAT.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		Incluido en el informe anual.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		Panamá no captura pez espada del Norte.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	No		Panamá no opera pesquería con trampillas.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2026-09-09.		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		Incluido en el informe anual.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2026-07-09.	E26-07842.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplica. Panamá no ha fletado ningún buque.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí	2026-09-08.		
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí	2026-09-08.		
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		Panamá autoriza a cada buque a enviar la plantilla de declaración de transbordo una vez culminada la actividad en un plazo de 24 horas.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de buques de transporte autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Panamá no mantiene flota de palangre activa desde 2025.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2022-08-16.		
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2022-08-16.		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2022-08-16.		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí	2022-08-16.		
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		N/A. No se ha denegado el uso de puertos.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No se han hecho acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñados para promover la cooperación, sin embargo, se han firmado memorandos de entendimiento con algunas CPC con la finalidad de llevar a cabo un intercambio de información más adecuado.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		No se realizaron inspecciones en puerto a buques registrados en a ICCAT. Referencia E26-09025.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de buques mayores de 20m o superiores.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Panamá no tiene información actualizada que comunicar.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		N/A. No se presentó solicitud.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No se dio incidencia para investigación relativo a las actividades descritas, entre otros, en el párrafo 1 de la Rec. 21-13.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar al respecto.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Panamá no realiza esta actividad.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí	2021-01-04.		
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos o recuperados.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí	2026-07-10.		
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Panamá no ha implementado programas nacionales de EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Panamá no ha implementado programas nacionales de EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Panamá no ha implementado un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de cerco.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		No se ha presentado incidente.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		En este periodo Panamá no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		En este periodo Panamá no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		En este periodo Panamá no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		En este periodo Panamá no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Panamá no cuenta con almadrabas.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	Sí	2026-02-11.	PA2_26_PAN.	2026-03-05.
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		En este período Panamá no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	Sí	2026-03-05.	PA2_26B_PAN.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	Sí	2026-02-19.		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Los buques no pescaron atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Para este periodo Panamá no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este + Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de buques de transporte autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	No		Panamá en este periodo no participó en pesca conjunta JFO.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente la información de los buques BFT/Others.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí	2026-02-11.	E22-07545. Adjunto al plan de pesca PA2_26_PAN.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí	2026-02-11.	E22-07545. adjunto al plan de pesca PA2_26_PAN.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Panamá en este periodo no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este + Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Panamá en este periodo no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este + Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Panamá en este periodo no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este + Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Panamá en este periodo no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este + Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí	2026-09-09.		
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Panamá no exportan o reexportan atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Panamá no exportan o reexportan atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Panamá no es una CPC con buques de captura, ni almadrabas o granjas.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Panamá no tiene programas de marcado con marcas de cola.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Los buques de bandera panameña no incluidos en el Registro ICCAT no han capturado de atún rojo han capturado BFT-E.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Panamá es usuario del sistema eBCD desde 2023 y actualmente no se presenta ningún problema.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Panamá en este periodo no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí	2022-02-01.		
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	Sí		Panamá no realiza pesca de atún rojo del Atlántico Oeste.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de buques en la plantilla CP01.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2026-07-06.		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		N/A. No hay investigación de actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		N/A. Panamá no importó patudo congelado. Referencia E26-09025.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2025-07-16.	CICAA Ref. #: E25-08171. última actualización.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Se enviaron los 4 informes trimestrales (E25-03909, E25-08326, E25-11947 y E26-00304).	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí	2026-02-10.	Publicado como documento PA1_18_PAN.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2026-02-10.	Publicado como documento PA1_18_PAN.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		12 informes enviados (E25-01825, E25-02562, E25-03909, E25-04984, E25-06543, E25-08326, E25-09018, E25-10890, E25-11947, E25-13159, E25-14212, E26-00304).	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Panamá no llegó a capturar el 80% de su límite.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Panamá no permite retención de captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Panamá no permite retención de captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		Panamá no permite la retención de captura fortuita. Solo los buques autorizados para capturar túnidos tropicales pueden retenerlos.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		Panamá no permite la retención de captura fortuita. Solo los buques autorizados para capturar túnidos tropicales pueden retenerlos.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No hubo importación de pez espada. Referencia E26-09025.	
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2025-07-16.	CICAA Ref. #: E25-08171. Última actualización.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no opera en pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar una pesquería dirigida al pez espada del norte.	
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autorizó que en sus puertos desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Las CPC no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Las CPC no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Esta CPC no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Esta CPC no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del sur.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del sur a bordo.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Las CPC no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no opera en pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	No		Panamá no tiene autorizado utilizar trampillas.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Panamá no autorizada a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Para este periodo Panamá no autorizó a sus buques a pesca atún blanco del Atlántico norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Para este periodo Panamá no autorizó a sus buques a pesca atún blanco del Atlántico sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Panamá no autorizó a buques para este periodo a pescar atún blanco del norte, una vez se autorice se evaluará estos límites.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Panamá no autorizó a buques para este periodo a pescar atún blanco del sur, una vez se autorice se evaluará estos límites.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Para este periodo Panamá no autorizó buques deportivos/recreativos de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Los buques de bandera panameña no capturan atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Los buques de bandera panameña no capturan atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí	2026-07-21.	E26-08300.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Panamá no captura agujas/SPF para consumo local en la pesca costera artesanal, de subsistencia y de pequeña escala.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2026-09-07.	E26-10097.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dentado del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Panamá prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, y desembarcar marrajo dentado del norte y del sur capturado en asociación con las pesquerías de la ICCAT. Más detalles en la nota DCI-070-2024 del 29 de abril de 2024.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		No se han reportado interacción con tiburón ballena en operaciones de cerco.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Informe incluido en el informe anual.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Panamá no mantiene pesquerías de palangre para este periodo.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		Información presentada en el informe anual.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	Sí		Información presentada en el informe anual y hoja de comprobación de tiburones.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

Tabla 1. Característica de los buques panameños con licencia de pesca internacional y su actividad de pesca en el Océano Atlántico del periodo 2020-2025 (Datos de Tarea 1 FC).

Año	Número de buques con licencia							
	Palangre <20 m LOA		Cercos >20 m LOA		Palangre >20 m LOA		Todas las clases y artes	
	Total	Activos	Total	Activos	Total	Activos	Total	Activos
2020	12	12	6	4	22	22	40	38
2021	12	5	6	4	22	20	40	29
2022	12	2	6	4	22	15	40	21
2023	12	0	6	4	22	15	40	19
2024	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
2025	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2

Tabla 2. Capturas desembarcadas en peso (t) de atún del Atlántico por arte de pesca y especie del periodo 2020-2025 (Datos de tarea 1 NC).

Año	Pesquería de cerco						Pesquería de palangre						TOTAL
	ALB	BET	YFT	SKJ	FRI	LTA	ALB	BET	YFT	SKJ	FRI	LTA	
2020	0	1,183	8,213	10,666	941	2	207	465	2,163	0	0	0	23,840
2021	0	940	8,408	10,969	1,152	406	200	219	1,304	0	0	0	23,598
2022	0	1,138	10,904	13,836	648	200	193	202	1,110	0	0	0	28,232
2023	0	1,174	7,936	12,374	349	385	176	157	632	0	0	0	23,184
2024	0	827	1,422	6,593	176	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,148
2025	0	714	1,969	9,519	236	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,659

Tabla 3. Esfuerzo de pesca en número de lances totales y efectivos por tipo de lance en la pesquería de cerco del periodo 2022-2025 (Datos preliminares de Tarea 3 CE).

Año	FOB		Bancos libres		Todos los tipos de lances	
	Realizados	Efectivos	Realizados	efectivos	TOTALES REALIZADOS	TOTALES EFECTIVOS
2022	785.00	770.00	400.00	323.00	1185.00	1093.00
2023	716.00	694.00	245.00	204.00	961.00	898.00
2024	464.00	443.00	61.00	42.00	525.00	485.00
2025	534.00	503.00	127.00	88.00	661.00	591.00

Tabla 4. Resumen de cobertura de los observadores a bordo en buques de cerco sobre el número total de lances realizado en 2025.

LOA	Número lances observados		Número lances realizados		% cobertura sobre lance	
(m)	FOB	Bancos libres	FOB	Bancos libres	FOB	Bancos libres
>20	515	127	534	127	96	100
TOTAL	515	127	534	127	96	100

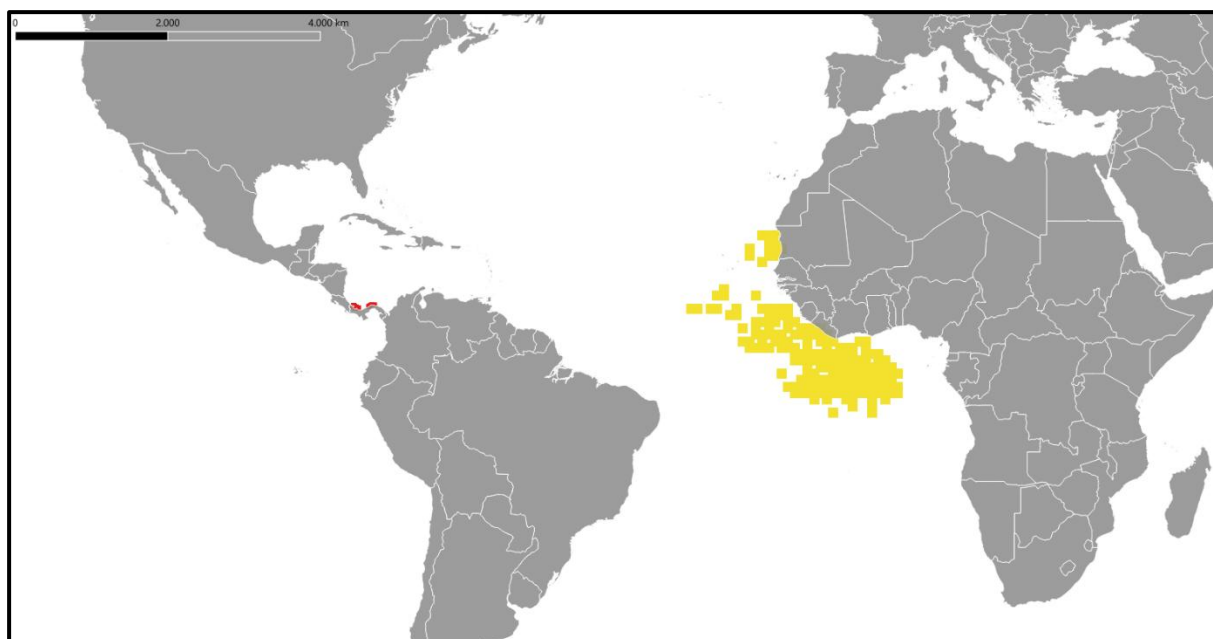


Figura 1. Distribución de buques panameños en el Atlántico y el Caribe. El color amarillo muestra zonas de pesca de atún en 2025 por buques con licencia internacional. El rojo indica áreas de pesca de los buques artesanales.

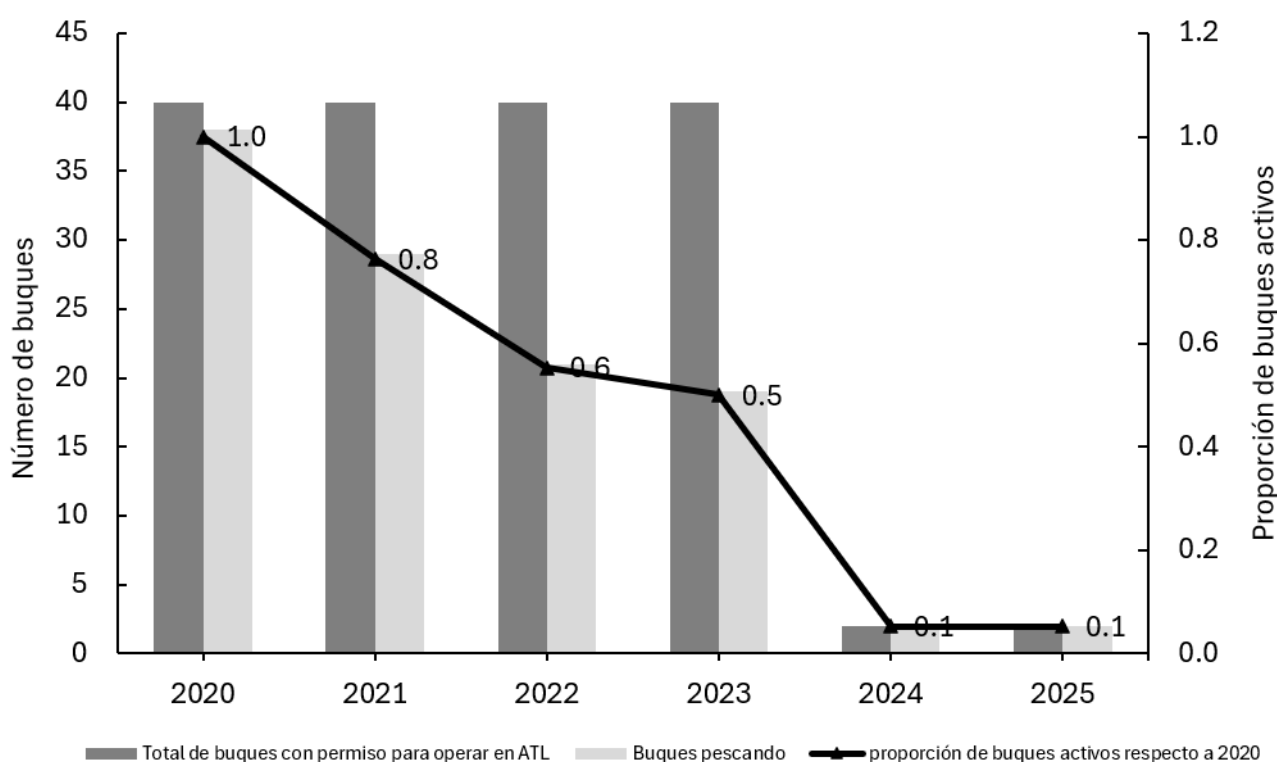


Figura 2. Número total de buques pescando activos (cerco y palangre) en relación con el número total de buques pesqueros con licencia para operar en el Océano Atlántico durante el periodo 2020- 2025 (Tarea 1 FC).

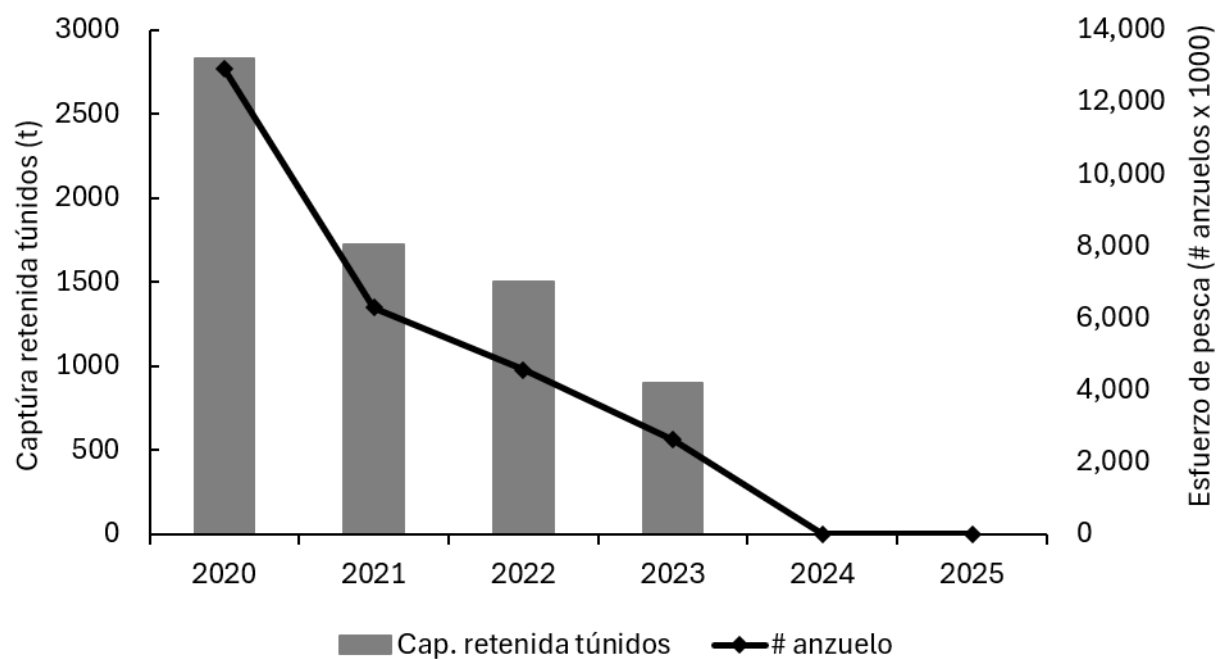


Figura 3. Esfuerzo de pesca de la pesquería de palangre en número de anzuelos y la captura retenida en peso (t) de atunes del Atlántico del periodo 2020-2025. (Datos Tarea 2 CE).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
INFORME ANUAL DE FILIPINAS**

SUMMARY

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention Area since 2015, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye, and swordfish. The Philippines also continues to fulfill its financial obligations as a Contracting Party to ICCAT through its annual contribution to the Commission's budget. As a member of ICCAT, the Philippines remains committed to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RÉSUMÉ

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention Area since 2015, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye, and swordfish. The Philippines also continues to fulfill its financial obligations as a Contracting Party to ICCAT through its annual contribution to the Commission's budget. As a member of ICCAT, the Philippines remains committed to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RESUMEN

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention Area since 2015, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye, and swordfish. The Philippines also continues to fulfill its financial obligations as a Contracting Party to ICCAT through its annual contribution to the Commission's budget. As a member of ICCAT, the Philippines remains committed to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The Philippine fishing industry contributed 0.87% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2025 at constant prices, with a Gross Value Added (GVA) of more than PhP 202,568 million from the fisheries and aquaculture sector (PSA, 2026). Moreover, fisheries production reached approximately 3,998,869.27 metric tons (MT) in 2025, of which 868,669.89 MT came from commercial fisheries, 948,924.09 MT from municipal fisheries, and more than 2,181,275.29 MT from aquaculture (PSA, 2026). According to the Fisherfolk Registration System (2025), the sector provides employment to more than 2.7 million Filipinos. Furthermore, fish accounts for approximately 42.2% of the total animal protein intake in the Philippines, making it the primary source of animal protein compared with meat and poultry (Oceana, 2023). Additionally, the Philippines is recognized as one of the major tuna producers in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO).

In 2025, the foreign trade performance of the Philippine fisheries industry posted a net balance of trade of USD 106.46 million (PSA, 2026). Tuna remained the country's leading fishery export commodity, with a combined export volume of 117,209 MT of fresh, chilled, frozen, smoked, and dried products valued at USD 416.55 million. Among these products fresh/chilled/frozen and processed accounted for the largest share of tuna exports. Overall, however, tuna exports declined by 10.23% in terms of volume and 12.8% in terms of value (PSA, 2026).

Chilled and frozen fish accounted for the largest share of total fishery imports in terms of value. ³ In 2025, tuna recorded the highest import share at 34.71%, with an import value of USD 334.30 million. Other major fishery imports included salmonidae (5.39%), cuttlefish (6.21%), mackerel (10.08%), and round scad (4.25%) (PSA, 2025).

Tunas are being caught by a variety of gears such as purse seine and ring net, aside from long line, hook and line, and handline. In the ICCAT area, only the longline is being used as a gear for catching tunas. However, for the past several years, the Philippines did not have any active nor authorized fishing vessels in the ICCAT convention area.

1.2 Research and statistics

The statistics for tuna in the Philippines are gathered by the Philippine Statistics Authority. Notwithstanding, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources conducts an annual review of its tuna statistics together with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to obtain more appropriate statistics for its Science Committee, as the reportorial system for PSA is a little different from that of the Tuna RFMOs. In view of the provisions of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Philippine fishing vessels are required to submit fish caught reports every month and failure to do so will mean the suspension or non-renewal of their Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL). Moreover, landing surveys are conducted in major landing sites in the country by enumerators under our National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). The Philippines is also involved in the Philippines Data Collection Project (PDCP) of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission (WCPFC) which aims to strengthen the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks by setting a standard data collection and verification for the tuna fisheries in the region. ¹ Every May of every year, there is a joint Philippines/WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop. The system being utilized in this activity is the same that is applied for all other tuna RFMO data. Tuna catch data from other RFMOs are periodically submitted.

The Philippines is also a participant in the Regional Observer Program of ICCAT to monitor the transshipment of catches on the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount to its implementation.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Through the amended Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550), the Philippines continues to implement relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as Philippine fisheries laws and regulations. The amendments of the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550) are for the purpose of elevating the level of penalties to reflect more current international levels of sanctions and new developments that are consistent with our international commitments. These would mean the application of the Port State Measures Agreement among others. All of these are for the purpose of implementing our Flag State, Port State, and Coastal State obligations.

All fishing vessels are required to secure a Commercial Fishing and Gear License (CFVGL) before they are allowed to fish in Philippine waters. Moreover, if they plan to fish outside Philippine waters they are also required to secure an International Fishing Permit before they are allowed to fish. All these fishing vessels are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, gear, species, quantity, and value of fish caught and those off-loaded for transshipment, sale, and/or disposal. These reports are submitted to the BFAR for record and validation. Failure on their part to submit this requirement is a ground for suspension or non-renewal of the CFVGL and International Fishing Permit.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provides the establishment of a monitoring, control, and surveillance system [MCS] to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in Philippine waters and adjacent waters and also in the other Oceans where our fishing vessels are operating are judiciously and wisely utilized and managed on a sustainable basis. On October 19, 2009, in observance of the Fish Conservation Week celebration, the BFAR launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation. The system has the capability to track Philippine-flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, and IOTC. Likewise, BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit a Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. The Vessel Operation Center (VOC) with its operation of the VMS/Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System (IMEMS) is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine Flagged Vessels operating in Philippines waters, waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal states, and in international waters.

Moreover, the Philippines has been implementing the Philippine Tuna Management Plan which provides management measures such as control of fishing capacity where there is an existing moratorium on the acquisition of new fishing vessels targeting tunas except when these are for replacement of old fishing vessels, regulation on the catching of immature fish through mesh size regulation, regulation on Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) by limiting the number per catcher fishing vessel, etc. This Philippine Tuna Management Plan is now subject to review because of newer conservation and management measures approved by Tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

The Philippines under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuances recognizes the prohibition in the catching of sharks, turtles, and other species that have been listed under CITES. Fishing vessels authorized to fish in other RFMO convention areas comply with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles, and other species.

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

There are no significant difficulties at present in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures, as there have been no Philippine-flagged fishing vessels registered to operate in the ICCAT Convention Area since 2015. However, some challenges have been encountered in the submission of compliance information through the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS), particularly due to updates and changes in the system and reporting requirements.

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	2026-07-29	The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-29	The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-29	The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-29	The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-29	The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT Convention area.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		No Domestic Observer Program data to report (programs under implementation).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
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		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean (thus no observed program).	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
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	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		No fishing activities targeting tropical tunas (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targeting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FAD in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
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		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
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		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-19		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-19		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-19		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes	2026-09-19	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present. No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2026-09-19	Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	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		Not applicable. 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		Not applicable. 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.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable. 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		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
	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		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		Not applicable. 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	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. The Philippines has no active vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable. 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	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable. 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	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable. The Philippines has no active vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable. 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)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not import or re-export any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch or trade any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TR015	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TR017	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TR018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TR017	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:TR019	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:TR020	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. 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		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-ALB.	
	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		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		The Philippines has Fisheries Administrative Order 272: RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SHARKS FOR PHILIPPINE FISHING VESSELS.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
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		Not applicable. The Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2025.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2025-2026, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a bycatch. A purse seine specialized for fishing tunas of a tropical group is in the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse seine) fleet did not operate in 2025-2026. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, and prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on tropical tunas as well as Panel 2 on northern temperate tunas. Research carried out in 2025-2026 comprised collecting, processing, generalizing and analysing of current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2025-2026, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a bycatch. A purse seine specialized for fishing tunas of a tropical group is in the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse seine) fleet did not operate in 2025-2026. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, and prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on tropical tunas as well as Panel 2 on northern temperate tunas. Research carried out in 2025-2026 comprised collecting, processing, generalizing and analysing of current fishery and biological materials.

RESUMEN

In 2025-2026, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a bycatch. A purse seine specialized for fishing tunas of a tropical group is in the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse seine) fleet did not operate in 2025-2026. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, and prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on tropical tunas as well as Panel 2 on northern temperate tunas. Research carried out in 2025-2026 comprised collecting, processing, generalizing and analysing of current fishery and biological materials.

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Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2025, trawl fishing vessels caught 21.204 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 415.108 t of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*, 27.660 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 0.028 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 2572.000 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a bycatch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 3036.000 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2026 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 1.161 t of bullet tuna, 19.729 t of frigate tuna, 2.321 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 167.571 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 190.782 t of tunas (group “Small Tunas”) in total.

1.2 Research and statistics

In 2025, AtlantNIRO observers sampled biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area BIL94B according to the ICCAT classification). Biological parameters of tuna and sharks were also collected throughout 2025 on research vessels during trawling in the eastern Atlantic Ocean. Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group “Small Tunas” occurred in trawls as a bycatch, individually or up to several tons. The material on bullet tuna, frigate tuna, atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 572 specimens for length measurements, 519 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in bycatches within the area of 20°37' - 24°59' N in November-December. Fish length varied from 32.0 up to 39.0 cm, the mean length was 37.0 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period immature stage (66%) tuna specimens dominated in the by-catches.

Frigate tuna occurred in the by-catches within the area of 7°05' -16°25' N in January-February and in May. Fish length varied from 23.0 up to 29.0 cm, the mean length was 25.5 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period spawned stage (42%) tuna specimen were observed in the by-catches.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred singular in the catches within the area of 07°05' -12°11' N in February and in May. Fish length varied from 23.0 up to 39.0 cm. The mean length was 31.6 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period immature stage (43%) tuna specimen were observed in the by-catches.

Oceanic skipjack occurred singular in the catches within the area of 21°27' -22°47' N in January and in November-December. Fish length varied from 41.0 up to 57.0 cm. The mean length was 48.8 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). Species were presented by developing stage (83%) tuna specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 07°47' -28°23' N in January-March, in May and from October to December. The catches contained 34.0-74.0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 47.2 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period developing stage (27%) tuna specimen were observed in the by-catches.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2025-2026, Russia did not carry out a specialized tuna and tuna-like species fishery. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species. Trawlers and transport vessels of Russia were registered in ICCAT Record of Vessels for legitimate operating in the Convention area.

During fishery in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were fully observed in accordance with special Orders of the Federal Agency for Fishery of the Russian Federation after the ICCAT annual meetings.

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

In 2025, Russia did not carry out the specialized fishery for tunas in the Atlantic Ocean. Tunas from the group “Small Tunas” occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). In 2025, the catch of tunas was 3036.000 t.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. In 2025-2026, Russia did not have specialized tuna fishing vessels (purse seine, longline, pole and line) engaged in harvesting the ICCAT species (tunas, swordfishes, sharks and sea turtles). In this regard, the quantity of the ICCAT species in the total catch is extremely limited, since trawls conditionally suitable for catching large fish, served as a fishing gear. Tunas from the group “Small Tunas” occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other small species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). The catch of tunas from the group “Tropical Tunas” is represented by a small number (singular) of skipjack as a by-catch. Large tunas from this group were absent, as well as tunas of the group “Temperate Waters”. Swordfishes and sharks are presented in by-catch of trawlers in single specimens.
2. In the absence of specialized fishing for tunas and with periodic by-catch (by trawl) of species (group “Small Tunas”) in small quantities (sometimes singly) at certain periods, it is not possible to provide monthly data for some tuna species.

In order to more fully collect by-catch materials, two observers per vessel are sent to Russian fishing vessels. The work schedule of observers at sea is optimized for a more complete and efficient use of working time.

Section 3: Online reporting

The data of Part 1: Research and Statistics reporting has been provided directly through the IOMS into the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS) as required by Recommendation 24-17.

The data of Part 2: Management reporting has been provided directly through the IOMS into the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS) as required by Recommendation 24-17.

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	2026-08-25.		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species in the Convention area after 2009. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawl by-catch. Appropriate data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. In this regard, S:GEN07 has no concern with Russia or it is partially related with it (2026-07-15). There are no scientific tagging surveys (inventories).	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-15.	Specialized fishing and tagging are not carried out (2026-07-15).	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-15.	Specialized fishing and tagging are not carried out (2026-07-15).	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-07-15.	Observers covered 5% fishing days of trawl fisheries (2026-07-15).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no fishery vessels in the region.	
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	No		There is no fishery in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscal cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscal cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		There are no fishery and BFT observer programs.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		There are no fishery and BFT-W research programs.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		There is no specialized fishery and information resulting from GBYP.	
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		Russia does not carry out the fishery for bluefin tuna, neither farms it nor participates in relevant scientific programs.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used. Specialized fishery for tropical tunas is not carried out.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No specialized fishery and support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-15.	(2026-07-15) Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT. Observers cover 14% of the time of the trawlers' work.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No specialized fishery of tunas. Russian trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Data is not collected in ports. Data is collected by observers at sea.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		FADs are not used in the trawl fishery.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There are no specialized artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not specialized fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch. Data are collected in accordance with the observer program (Appendix 1 of the Annual report).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2026-07-15.	2026-07-15 (Appendix 2 of the Annual report).	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-15.	2026-07-15 (Appendix 2 of the Annual report).	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There were no South Atlantic blue sharks in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2025.	
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	2026-07-15.		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2018-2025.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There are no specialized artisanal and small-scale fisheries. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2023.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		In identifying by-catch species, observers onboard the trawlers use the «ICCAT By-catch Coordination Study» that includes identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There is no ICCAT fishery in Russia. In 2025 observers did not encounter sea turtles in the trawl catches.	
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		In 2025 Russia did not conduct longline and purse seine fisheries for tunas. Observers did not encounter seabirds in the trawl catches.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There is no ICCAT artisanal fishery in Russia.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-07-15.	(2026-07-15) Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish by-catch. Data are collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		There is no specialized fishery.	

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	2026-08-25.		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-07-15.	(2026-07-15) In 2025, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a bycatch. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2025. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is planned in 2027. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia carried out in 2025-2026 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-03.		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment in-port	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea.	

Group	Req № (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-12-26.	Carrier vessels are included in the ICCAT Record of Vessels (2025-12-26; 2026-01-28). The tasks of the vessels are not defined.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		There are no LSPLVs vessels and any modifications of vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2022-04-13.	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2025. The information may be outdated. The data will be updated later.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-04-13.	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2025.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-04-13.	2022-04-13. The information may be outdated. The data will be updated later.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2022-04-13.	(2022-04-13). 72 hours.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No information about Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		There were no agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		There were no agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-12-17.	In 2025 there were 17 authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. There are 22 currently authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. Information on vessels is available in the “Active Vessels”.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Russian vessels have their fishing activities in compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No information regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels and additional information to report.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery. There are no import and landing data to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data on non-Compliance. No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		There were no sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No received reports on 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	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels. There is no POC for program implementation.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels and no activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		There is no information about lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		There is no information about lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No points of contact have been designated specifically for vessel sightings.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Carrier vessels are included in ICCAT Record of Vessels (2024-12-10), but there is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery, but Russia implemented the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO's) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries provides that "States should ensure that fishing facilities and equipment as well as all fisheries activities allow for safe, healthy and fair working and living conditions and meet internationally agreed standards adopted by relevant international organizations"; Russia implemented the International Labour Organization's (ILO) five Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work."	
	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		No information about observer incidents.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		There is no specialized caged fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		There is no specialized caged fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		There is no specialized fishery (traps).	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		There were no plans.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		There was no modified specialized fishery, fishing plans or individual quotas.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		There is no bluefin tuna fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		No Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		There is no specialized fishery BFT or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	

Group	Req № (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		There is no specialized fishery of BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		There is no specialized fishery BFT and no authorized ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment and landing of BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		There is no specialized fishery (including traps).	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and activities pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		There is no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-08-27.	2026-08-27. Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery. There is no importing or exporting bluefin tuna during 2025.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2018-01-22.	Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT (2018-01-22).	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Submitted as required 2018-01-22. Russia is not involved in catching or exporting eBCD Contact point: Atlantic branch of «VNIRO» («AtlantNIRO»).	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Russia does not participate in the BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		Russia has no information about vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable since there has been no problem on data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int/ .	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		There were no plans.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2024, 2025. There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2024, 2025. There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No data of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	No		Russia does not import or re-export BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Russia does not catch or export BET and all swordfish.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		There is no specialized Tropical Tunas fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		There is no specialized fishery. Russia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		There is no specialized Tropical Tuna fishery and plans for 2025.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		There is no specialized fishery of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Maximum bycatch limit for tropical tuna per trip onboard is set of not more than 5% by species for vessels (not authorized to fish for tropical tunas) and the bycatch is accounted for within the CPC' catch limit (trigger threshold) 1575 t for BET (Rec. 24-01).	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Small tunas occur in the trawl bycatch. Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish bycatch. Data are collected on the number of bycatch by species, length and biological state of species (2026-07-15). Also for controlling all catches by all vessels the National system for monitoring of aquatic biological resources and fishing vessels in Centre for Fisheries Monitoring and Communications (CFMC https://cfmc.ru) is used.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Small tunas occur in the trawl bycatch. SKJ was caught in the amount of 28 kg in 2025.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Maximum bycatch limit for tropical tuna per trip onboard is set of not more than 5% by species for vessels (not authorized to fish for tropical tunas) and the bycatch is accounted for within the CPC' catch limit (trigger threshold) 1575 t for BET (Rec. 24-01).	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		There is no specialized fishery of MED-SWO.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		There are no sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		There are no harpoons or longline fishery in the Mediterranean for 2022-2025.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		There is no fishery of Med-SWO.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There is no fishery of North swordfish.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO and authorised ports.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		There is no specialized fishery and tagging program.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and inspection vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		There are no specialized fishery inspectors [and agencies].	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and inspection.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		There is no specialized fishery and fishing plan.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no specialized Mediterranean albacore fishery and no list of Vessels.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and bycatch of N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and bycatch of S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		There are no sports and recreational fisheries of Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery of Mediterranean albacore.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery of Mediterranean albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-08-03.	(2026-08-03) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of Billfish.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		There is no specialized fishery, so no catch of BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-08-03.	(2026-08-03) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of sharks.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		There is no specialized fishery and no landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		There is no specialized fishery and 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		Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no bycatch. Based on the observer data, turtles did not occur in the trawl by-catches in 2025.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no bycatch. Based on the observer data, seabirds did not occur in the trawl by-catch in 2025.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Information about bycatch in trawls is represented in datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 (2026-07-15). The	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					corresponding steps are described in Billfish Check Sheet and Shark Implementation Check Sheet.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot ICCAT electronic statistical document system has been implemented (except ICCAT eBCD and IOMS).	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		There are no objections to ICCAT Recs. After 2009 Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species of the Convention area. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawler bycatch. Relevant data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. In this regard, many recommendations have no relation to Russia or can be partially related to it. Russia did not lodge an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

Program of Russia's scientific research works carried out by observers in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2026

Justification

Tuna fishing is one of the most profitable among other types of fishing. This is due to the high consumer qualities of tunas and significant market price. The total catch of tunas by all Countries fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, has varied between 691 000 and 859 000 t in the last five years. Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas as well as the Small Tunas Species Group are the most dominant species. Purse seine fishing accounts for 75% of the catch of these species.

The scale of the tunas catch by Russia in the eastern tropical Atlantic has been small since 2008. During trawl fishing for small pelagic fish tunas occur as a by-catch. The annual by-catch does not exceed 10 000 t. At the same time, according to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and expert estimates of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO), the total residual resource for the Tropical Tunas Species Group (mostly skipjack tuna) is not less than 90 000 t. The current catch of these species is estimated at 400 000 - 501 000 t (400 000 t in 2024).

Small tunas (frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, etc.) make up a large reserve for fishing which amounts to 400 000 t with the existing catch from 109 000 up to 192 000 t (192 000 t in 2024).

Currently, it is the International Commission (ICCAT) which assesses the stocks of Atlantic tunas and developments fisheries management measures. Russia is a founder of the Commission and since 1977 it has been its member. In accordance with the current ICCAT recommendations, Russia has the right to tuna fishing. However, Russia does not currently conduct a specialized tuna fishery and forms a purse seine fleet to renew tuna fishing in the Eastern Atlantic.

Thus, the relatively stable state of the fishery resources of the Tropical Tunas and Small Tunas Species Groups in the Atlantic Ocean, the stable legislative and legal position of Russia in the ICCAT and the existing reserve in the fishing effort suggest favourable environment for expanding fisheries.

Purpose of the work

Purpose of the work is to provide fishery resources and defend the interests of the Russian fisheries in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean, the EEZs of the coastal States by collecting biological and fishery information on tunas and tuna-like species, assess the state of stocks of most dominate tuna species that form the basis of the fishery, the maximum sustainable catch as well as possible catch by the national tuna fleet. It is also the compliance with the obligations imposed by the ICCAT Convention to Contracting Parties of the Commission.

List of the main species under study:

1. Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)
2. Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)
3. Oceanic skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
4. Atlantic black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)
5. Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*)
6. Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*)
7. Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*)
8. Sharks
9. Bycatch species (bony fishes, turtles, seabird, marine mammals)

Sources of informational support

- Russian fishing trawlers operating year-round. Observers collect biological and fishery information onboard trawl vessels;

- Research vessels (RVs) of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO) (tuna by-catches in trawls). Works are carried out by the Scientific Group. Information on the occurrence of tunas and tuna-like species, fishery and biological parameters;
- Fishery and biological information on tunas received by AtlantNIRO through Vessel Daily Reports.

Content of works

- Processing and analysing fishery information on catch volumes, fishing effort, catch per unit of effort, catches by age, species composition of catches.
- Processing and analysing samples collected at sea (age, maturity stages of gonads, nutrition).
- Statistical processing and analysing of biological information on size and age composition of catches, physiological state of tunas. Calculating biological parameters.
- Estimating abundance and biomass of tunas on the basis of the production models (it is held within the framework of ICCAT events with the participation of Russian specialists).
- Studying inter-annual variability in the distribution of aggregations of tunas as target species of trawl fishing based on data from national and foreign fisheries (It is held in AtlantNIRO (Russia) and within the framework of ICCAT events with the participation of Russian specialists).

Note: works are carried out according to the manual “Methodological justification of search, fishing and biological research of tunas, billfishes and sharks in the Atlantic Ocean” (AtlantNIRO, Kaliningrad, 1985. – p. 1 – 152) and the ICCAT Field Manual (<http://www.iccat.int/en/ICCATManual.html>).

Expected results

1. Tables in the ICCAT format based on the results of collecting scientific samples of tunas as target species. Tables on conversion of fishery data based on scientific materials by areas, squares of 1 by 1 degrees, fish species, months, quarters, fish length.
2. National annual report of Russia based on materials from observers and scientific groups worked within the ICCAT Convention area.
3. Annual estimates of tuna abundance indices based on fishery data. Biomass estimates of dominate tuna species using mathematical models of exploited populations.
4. Characteristics of the development of hydrometeorological and oceanological processes involved in the formation of tuna aggregations based on satellite, vessels observations and other sources of information.
5. Ecological and population parameters determining the characteristics of the distribution and behavior of tuna fishes.
6. Main patterns of variability of abundance and distribution of tuna populations as well as nature of the fishery.
7. Recommendations for tuna fishing by the Russian fleet in the high seas and exclusive economic zones of coastal States of the Atlantic Ocean.

Appendix 2

Based on the results of the observers' work in 2025, statistical data on the appearance of sharks and their biological condition in trawl by-catches in the Central-Eastern Atlantic are presented in table 1. Statistical data is sent to ICCAT in the datasets Task 1, 2, 3.

Table 1. Observer data on sharks by-catch by the Russian trawlers and some parameters of sharks in 2025

Species (English name)	Species (Latin name)	Months	Measurement/ Analysis	Coordinates	Fish length TL from to cm	Mean length TL cm
Bigeye thresher	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	3, 9	2/1	10°24' - 11°23' N	241-317	279,5
Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	11, 12	5/3	20°46' - 25°12' N	99-115	107,7
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	11, 12	5/5	22°01' - 22°45' N	100-122	109,4
Bronze hammerhead shark	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	5, 8	4/4	7°32' - 7°38' N	50-80	64,0

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

SUMMARY

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a Small Island Developing state that explores all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization in a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regard to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring that the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. Statistical monitoring continued through the national fisheries data collection system, while participation in regional ICCAT initiatives supported ongoing efforts to improve fisheries data collection, analysis and reporting.

RÉSUMÉ

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a Small Island Developing state that explores all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization in a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regard to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring that the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. Statistical monitoring continued through the national fisheries data collection system, while participation in regional ICCAT initiatives supported ongoing efforts to improve fisheries data collection, analysis and reporting.

RESUMEN

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a Small Island Developing state that explores all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization in a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regard to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring that the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. Statistical monitoring continued through the national fisheries data collection system, while participation in regional ICCAT initiatives supported ongoing efforts to improve fisheries data collection, analysis and reporting.

Section 1: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Fishing activities during 2025 were conducted exclusively by the domestic small-scale artisanal fleet, as the previously registered high seas vessels had been deregistered and were not operational during the reporting period. The fleet included pirogues, bow-and-stern vessels, double-enders and tuna longline vessels targeting multiple species, including tuna, tuna-like and associated species. The ST01 fleet submission reported 125 active small-scale vessels and 248 fleet fishing days in the Atlantic. All catch records reported in ST02 were attributed to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Task 1 nominal landings for 2025 totalled 417.745 t. Yellowfin tuna was the largest reported species component at 103.546 t, followed by great barracuda (88.992 t), common dolphinfish (65.949 t), greater amberjack (49.548 t), skipjack tuna (44.830 t), wahoo (17.679 t) and blackfin tuna (12.411 t). Other reported catches included little tunny, rainbow runner, marlins and sailfishes not elsewhere identified, silky shark, sandbar shark, nurse shark, lemon shark, tiger shark, king mackerel, cero, bigeye tuna, blacktip shark and albacore.

Reported catches were taken using trolling lines, handlines, bottom or deep longlines, gillnets, harpoons, other specified gears and unclassified gears. Bottom/deep longline landings totalled 0.388 t, comprising yellowfin tuna (0.161 t), wahoo (0.102 t), rainbow runner (0.075 t) and common dolphinfish (0.050 t). No discard quantities were reported in the 2025 ST02 submission.

Compared with the previous reporting period, the overall fishing pattern remained predominantly small-scale and artisanal, with fishing activity concentrated within the national EEZ.

1.2 Research and statistics

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines maintains a national statistical data collection system to monitor marine fisheries, including fisheries for tuna, tuna-like and associated species. Data are collected from landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. Landing sites are grouped into zones and further classified according to their relative importance as primary, secondary or tertiary sites. A stratified cluster sampling approach is used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one (21) landing sites, and species-specific landings are raised monthly to estimate total landings.

For the 2025 reporting period, fleet characteristics and fishing effort were reported through ST01 – Task 1 Fleet Characteristics, while nominal catches were reported through ST02 – Task 1 Nominal Catches. The ST02 submission provided retained catch information by species, stock, gear and fishing zone. All reported catch records were attributed to the Exclusive Economic Zone of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and no discard quantities were reported as all species are utilised for local consumption.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to strengthen efforts to improve the quality, coverage and analysis of fisheries statistics through participation in the ICCAT “Regional Caribbean Data Collection to Improve Reporting and Data Analysis Project”. Activities under the project include collaboration with local fisheries personnel to develop alternative estimates of fisheries statistics where appropriate; review of existing catch-monitoring processes, sampling design, database management and methods for estimating catch and fishing effort; strengthening of biological sampling and catch-and-effort monitoring; improving the use of standardized ICCAT reporting forms; and continued development of a digital repository for information generated through the project. These activities are intended to improve the sampling, coverage and reporting of ICCAT-managed and associated species.

No dedicated tagging programme or tuna-related research programme was undertaken during the 2025 reporting period. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines also does not currently operate an onboard observer programme for its domestic artisanal fleet. The CPC is in the process of seeking an exemption from the applicable observer programme requirement, taking into consideration the artisanal nature of the fishery with the majority of vessels being less than 14 m in length.

Information submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat for the 2025 statistical reporting period and relevant to scientific review included ST01 – Task 1 Fleet Characteristics and ST02 – Task 1 Nominal Catches.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines manages fisheries for ICCAT and associated species through the Fisheries Act, 1986, together with its subsidiary legislation, including the Fisheries Regulations, 1987, and the High Seas Fishing Act and Regulations, 2001. These instruments provide the principal legislative framework for the regulation and management of fishing activities involving tuna, tuna-like and associated species within the jurisdiction of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and, where applicable, on the high seas.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to work to improve the capabilities of national management agencies in the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. These efforts include capacity building and the continued development of a new Fisheries Act and associated subsidiary legislation to strengthen the national fisheries management framework.

The Fisheries Services continues to engage new entrants to the fishing industry through education and information activities on the importance of safety at sea, responsible fishing practices and compliance with fisheries management requirements. These activities are intended to improve fisher knowledge, reduce fishing-related incidents at sea and foster a culture of safety and responsible fishing within fishing communities.

As an archipelagic small island developing state, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contribution of the fisheries sector to the national economy and to food and nutritional security. Increased demand for fisheries resources, together with increased fishing effort to meet that demand, continues to place pressure on marine capture fisheries and may contribute to the degradation of fish stocks. A key constraint affecting the implementation of conservation and management measures is the availability of financial resources to support relevant initiatives. Nevertheless, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to undertake activities aimed at improving fisheries legislation, policies and procedures governing the marine space and strengthening the implementation of applicable ICCAT and other international conservation and management measures.

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

The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives. Additionally, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state with relatively small government departments. Consequently, there are at times constraints in the availability of sufficient personnel to complete reporting, monitoring, enforcement and management tasks. Nonetheless, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to implement activities aimed at improving legislation, policies and procedures governing the marine space.

The characteristics of the domestic fleet also present practical challenges for the application of certain monitoring requirements. The operational fleet is predominantly artisanal, and the majority of vessels are less than 14 m in length. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently operate an onboard observer programme for this fleet and is in the process of applying for an exemption from the Domestic Observer Programme requirements based on the nature and size composition of the domestic fleet.

Limitations also remain in the coverage and resolution of fisheries statistics, including biological sampling and gear-specific information. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is addressing these limitations through continued strengthening of the national data collection system and participation in the ICCAT Regional Caribbean Data Collection to Improve Reporting and Data Analysis Project, which supports improvements in catch-and-effort estimation, sampling, database management, data analysis and standardized ICCAT reporting.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will continue to strengthen its legislative, monitoring, statistical and institutional frameworks and to seek technical and capacity-building support to progressively address identified gaps in implementation and reporting.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL^{1,2}**

SUMMARY

En 2025, la pêche industrielle a compté sept (7) senneurs et un (1) canneur, qui ont ciblé principalement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique, à savoir l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Par ailleurs, certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent également, de manière ciblée ou accessoire, les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voiliers), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, etc.) ainsi que des requins. En 2025, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux et d'espèces accessoires réalisées par les canneurs et senneurs sénégalais atteignent environ 55 358 t (contre 41 289,5 t en 2024). Les canneurs sénégalais ont capturé au total 1 166 t en 2025 (818 t en 2024). Les senneurs sénégalais ont quant à eux pêché 50 550 t de thons tropicaux en 2025 (contre 40 471,5 t en 2024), auxquelles s'ajoutent 3 642 t de prises accessoires. En matière d'effort de pêche, les flottilles thonières industrielles sénégalaises ont totalisé, en 2025, 270 jours de mer et 264 jours de pêche pour les canneurs, ainsi que 2 162 jours de pêche et 2 107 jours de mer pour les senneurs. Du côté de la pêche artisanale, toutes espèces confondues, les prises de 2025 sont évaluées à 7 596 t (contre 20 533 t en 2024).

RÉSUMÉ

En 2025, la pêche industrielle a compté sept (7) senneurs et un (1) canneur, qui ont ciblé principalement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique, à savoir l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Par ailleurs, certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent également, de manière ciblée ou accessoire, les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voiliers), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, etc.) ainsi que des requins. En 2025, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux et d'espèces accessoires réalisées par les canneurs et senneurs sénégalais atteignent environ 55 358 t (contre 41 289,5 t en 2024). Les canneurs sénégalais ont capturé au total 1 166 t en 2025 (818 t en 2024). Les senneurs sénégalais ont quant à eux pêché 50 550 t de thons tropicaux en 2025 (contre 40 471,5 t en 2024), auxquelles s'ajoutent 3 642 t de prises accessoires. En matière d'effort de pêche, les flottilles thonières industrielles sénégalaises ont totalisé, en 2025, 270 jours de mer et 264 jours de pêche pour les canneurs, ainsi que 2 162 jours de pêche et 2 107 jours de mer pour les senneurs. Du côté de la pêche artisanale, toutes espèces confondues, les prises de 2025 sont évaluées à 7 596 t (contre 20 533 t en 2024).

RESUMEN

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Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Le secteur de la pêche occupe une place essentielle dans l'économie nationale. Cette activité est menée à la fois par des flottilles industrielles et artisanales, les thonidés et espèces apparentées figurant parmi les ressources exploitées. La gestion des ressources hauturières constitue un enjeu majeur pour le Sénégal, qui, en tant que pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation en vue d'une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Le présent rapport rend compte des actions engagées en 2025 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

Les prises totales de thonidés majeurs et d'autres espèces réalisées par la pêche industrielle thonière s'élèvent à 55 358 t (41 289,5 t en 2024), dont 51 716 t correspondent aux trois (3) thonidés tropicaux et 3 642 t aux captures accessoires (**Tableaux 1 et 2**). La capture des canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 1 166 t en 2025, répartie entre 650 t d'albacore, 246 t de listao et 270 t de BET. Cela représente une hausse de 43 % par rapport à 2024 (818 t).

Les senneurs sénégalais ont totalisé 54 192 t de prises en 2025, dont 50 550 t de thons tropicaux (7 327 t de YFT, 41 937 t de SKJ et 1 286 t de BET) et 3 642 t d'autres espèces (549 t de LTA, 20 t de BUM, 2 t de SWO, 3 059 t de KAW et 12 t de MLS). Les captures réalisées sous objets flottants (FOB) s'élèvent à 47 422 t, soit 88 % du total, tandis que celles réalisées sous bancs libres atteignent 6 767 t (12 %) (**Tableau 2**). Le listao demeure l'espèce dominante dans les captures des senneurs.

Concernant l'effort de pêche, comme en 2024, un seul canneur sénégalais est resté actif, totalisant 270 jours de mer et 264 jours de pêche. Les difficultés d'approvisionnement en appât vivant, apparues depuis la création de l'Aire Marine Protégée de Gorée, persistent. L'effort des senneurs a progressé par rapport à 2024 : 2 162 jours de mer et 2 107 jours de pêche en 2025, contre 2 001 jours de mer et 1 952 jours de pêche en 2024 (**Tableau 4**). Les senneurs ont effectué 2 344 coups de pêche au total, dont 2 073 positifs. Sous objets flottants, 1 680 calées ont été réalisées, dont 1 595 positives et 63 nulles ; sous bancs libres, 437 calées ont été effectuées, dont 271 positives et 166 nulles. La **figure 1** illustre la répartition spatiale des captures et de l'effort de pêche des canneurs et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2025.

1.1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés, d'espèces apparentées et de requins réalisées par les pêcheries artisanales (ligne à main, ligne de traîne, filets) sont estimées à 12303 t en 2025 (**Tableau 4**), soit une baisse marquée de 40 % par rapport à 2024 (20 533 t). La bonite à dos rayé domine ces captures avec 4 710 t, suivie de l'auxide (2 731 t), du listao (2 372 t), de la thonine (1 359 t), du voilier (1 105 t) et du marlin bleu (26 t).

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Recherche

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) constitue, au Sénégal, l'organisme national chargé de la recherche halieutique, océanographique et aquacole. À ce titre, il pilote les travaux scientifiques portant sur les ressources thonières et les espèces qui leur sont associées. Ses chercheurs participent à plusieurs programmes initiés par l'ICCAT, notamment le Programme de recherche annuel sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), consacré à la biologie de ces espèces, ainsi que le programme intensif consacré aux istiophoridés (EPBR), qui couvre la collecte d'échantillons, l'étude de la croissance par lecture d'âge et estimation des paramètres de croissance à partir des pièces dures, et les analyses génétiques.

Par ailleurs, le CRODT reste fortement engagé dans les travaux sur les thonidés tropicaux, en particulier dans le volet sénégalais du programme de marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP) : sensibilisation des acteurs, récupération des marques, pose de fausses marques, paiement des récompenses, ainsi que lecture d'âge à partir des otolithes et épines des thons tropicaux.

1.2.2 Les statistiques

1.2.2.1 Pêcheries Industrielle

Senneurs et canneurs : Thons tropicaux

L'équipe du CRODT installée au port autonome de Dakar assure le suivi statistique des thoniers, sénégalais comme étrangers (Union européenne et autres flottes), qui débarquent ou transbordent leurs captures dans ce port. Ce suivi repose sur la collecte quotidienne de données de capture et d'effort de pêche auprès des patrons thoniers via les carnets de pêche, complétée par des informations provenant de plusieurs sources : la Douane ;

- les usines de transformation ;
- les armements ;
- la Direction des pêches maritimes ;
- la Direction de l'Industrie et de la Transformation des produits de la pêche ;
- la Direction de la Surveillance et de la Protection des Pêches.

Les enquêteurs du CRODT procèdent également à un échantillonnage multispécifique des thonidés tropicaux lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs. La gestion de ces données s'effectue en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) qui finance le suivi des activités des navires thoniers battant leur pavillon au port de Dakar.

1.2.2.2 Observateurs sénégalais sur les senneurs sénégalais

Des agents de la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP), en qualité d'observateurs, ont effectué 88 embarquements à bord des senneurs battant pavillon sénégalais sur un total de 88 marées, soit un taux de couverture de 100%. Les données recueillies en 2025 à bord des senneurs battant pavillon sénégalais ont ensuite été traitées, compilées et transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT via le formulaire ST09 sur la plateforme IOMS.

1.2.2.3 Les pêcheries artisanales : Thons mineurs, requins et istiophoridés

Depuis les années 1970, le CRODT dispose d'un dispositif d'enquête permettant de collecter, sur les principaux sites de débarquement du littoral sénégalais (Grande Côte, Dakar, Petite Côte), les statistiques de la pêche artisanale. Cette collecte est assurée par des enquêteurs épaulés par des aides de plage, selon un protocole d'échantillonnage défini scientifiquement par le centre. Les enquêtes de débarquement portent notamment sur : les captures et l'effort de pêche, exprimé en nombre de sorties de pirogues et autres indicateurs tels que les prix des espèces au débarquement, les quantités de carburant achetées et consommées, etc. Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont intégrés au système d'information du CRODT.

Le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (voilier *Istiophorus albicans* et marlins) se poursuivent dans les principaux sites de débarquement artisanaux. Depuis 2018, dans le cadre du Programme de recherche intensive sur les istiophoridés, le CRODT collecte des échantillons biologiques sur les trois espèces concernées (BUM, WHM, SAI). Au titre du consortium EPBR, des prélèvements des trois premières épines anales et des otolithes sont régulièrement réalisés sur les poissons capturés par la pêche artisanale, afin d'étudier la croissance de ces trois espèces.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

La Loi (2015-18) portant Code de la Pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application fixent le cadre général de gestion des ressources halieutiques et ses dispositions permettent de faire observer les recommandations de gestion en vigueur dans les organisations de pêche thonière notamment l'ICCAT celles sous le mandat de l'ICCAT. La transposition continue des recommandations de l'ICCAT dans la législation nationale permet de compléter les bases juridiques de la pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées par les navires de pavillon sénégalais et de faciliter leur application au niveau national.

Des dispositions particulières de lutte contre la pêche INN sont contenues dans ce Code, notamment celles relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port, de l'Etat du pavillon et des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

Le Sénégal a adopté le plan de lutte contre la pêche illégale non déclarée et non réglementée (INN) pour une couverture complète en matière de contrôle et de lutte contre la pêche INN.

Un journal de pêche institué par arrêté en mars 2017, fixe les conditions dans lesquelles les informations sur les captures sont consignées dans le journal de pêche en conformité avec les exigences de l'ICCAT. Afin de rendre le suivi des captures plus fluide, les navires thoniers nationaux senneurs et canneurs actifs disposent d'une couverture complète par un système électronique de déclaration des captures et dont l'extension sera effective aux autres navires (autres canneurs nationaux).

En termes de Schéma d'inspection, les inspections et les contrôles sont réalisées :

- Au port de Dakar : par une équipe d'inspection journalière au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.
- Par les vedettes, les patrouilleurs de la Marine nationale et les pinasses des stations côtières par moyen aérien avec les aéronefs de l'Armée de l'Air sénégalaise.
- Par les senseurs (VMS –AIS-RADAR) : Ces différents senseurs permettent de suivre toutes les activités des navires dans la ZEE du Sénégal et au-delà. Ils aident aussi à la prise de décision avant toute certification de capture des produits destinés à l'exportation
- Au niveau des usines de traitement du poisson : par une équipe qui effectue des visites inopinées pour inciter au respect de la réglementation en matière de protection et de surveillance des pêches.
- A travers des missions conjointes, réalisées dans le cadre de la coopération, pour couvrir les besoins en surveillance avec plusieurs pays limitrophes, avec l'implication des inspecteurs de la sous-région et un très bon niveau d'échange d'expérience.
- Toutes ces inspections et contrôles sont réalisés sur la base d'un manuel de procédures, en conformité avec les lois et règlements en vigueur au Sénégal.

Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port par le Centre de Recherches océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye.

Ce travail est complété par les informations provenant de diverses sources (Direction des Pêches maritimes, Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches, armateurs).

Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et en pêche artisanale. Grace aux fonds du programme de recherches « *Istiophoridés* », l'échantillonnage des captures, de l'effort et des tailles est mené dans les centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

M: GEN17: Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port

La CPC n'a pas conclu d'accord bilatéraux d'inspection au Port.

M:GEN19 : Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées.

Aucun navire étranger n'a pêché au Sénégal dans le cadre d'un accord d'accès.

M: GEN23: Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives.

L'arrêté N°37691 du 20 décembre 2023 a été pris afin d'encadrer la pêche sportive et de loisir. Il prévoit des dispositions en matière d'autorisations, de déclarations des captures et rejets et d'interdiction de débarquement et de commercialisation des espèces cibles.

M: GEN42: Rapport annuel sur les activités d'inspection au port.

Dans la pêche industrielle, globalement un suivi des activités de suivi, contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur. Ainsi, tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont systématiquement inspectés. Un suivi des activités de certains navires thoniers est réalisé avec l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord. Les observateurs assurent les missions d'observation scientifique à bord des navires.

En outre, les opérations de pêche des navires battant le pavillon national et de ceux en activité dans des zones économiques exclusives de pays tiers et en Haute mer sont suivis avec le VMS et l'AIS.

Pour les navires étrangers, l'application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port (AMREP) est assurée. Il s'agit de la notification d'entrée au port dans un délai de 72 h et de l'autorisation préalable, ainsi que de la vérification de l'autorisation de pêche, la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement, la fiche de contrôle des captures, l'autorisation de transbordement, l'inscription au registre des navires. Un arrêté réglemente les conditions dans lesquelles les navires étrangers et nationaux accèdent aux ports désignés.

Des inspections journalières des navires de pêche sont effectuées au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Depuis 2016, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre effective des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port, une brigade de veille fonctionnelle 24 heures sur 24 est opérationnelle au niveau du port de pêche de Dakar.

Les transbordements au port sont suivis par les observateurs conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. C'est pourquoi la surveillance participative avec une forte implication des acteurs de pêche est en train d'être mise en œuvre. Au niveau des pêcheries artisanales, le concept de surveillance participative est de mise avec la sensibilisation des acteurs de la pêche sur les bonnes pratiques et une meilleure mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion.

M: GEN43: Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS);

Un programme national de système de surveillance électronique (EMS) n'est pas mis en œuvre.

M : GEN44 : Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EAP)

Plan de plan d'urgence déployé.

M: BFT25: Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.

Pas d'activités de pêche ciblée dans la pêcherie de thon rouge pour 2025, le thon rouge est capturé en prise accessoire par les thoniers tropicaux avec une limite de 5 t accordée exclusivement pour la recherche.

M: TR017: Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord.

Pas de limite définie car les navires thoniers et canneurs ciblent les tropicaux

M: TR018: Mesures prises pour garantir l'application des paragraphes 43 et 55 des Rec. 22-01 et 24-01, respectivement.

Il s'agit de la mise en place à bord des senneurs et canneurs d'un système de déclaration des captures de thonidés et espèces apparentées, autres (journal de pêche électronique). La transposition de la rec. 24-01 qui fixe la limite de thon obèse et sa répartition annuelle .

M: TR019 : Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturés en tant que prise accessoire cette année-là.

Pas de captures de prises accessoires de thonidés tropicaux effectuées.

M: TR020: Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir

Pas de limite définie.

M: SW017: Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord.

Pas de limite définie.

M: SW018: Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord

Pas de limite définie.

M:ALB: ALB06: Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord

Les navires de pêche de thonidés tropicaux n'interagissent pas avec le germon dans leurs zones de pêche.

M:ALB: ALB07: Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord

Les navires de pêche de thonidés tropicaux n'interagissent pas avec le germon dans leurs zones de pêche.

M:SHK: SHK09: Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne

Aucune interaction relevée.

M:BYC: BYC01: Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragr. 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.

La recommandation 22-12 a été transposée par l'arrêté n° 02226 du 29 janvier 2024, modifiée par l'arrêté N° 05123 du 13 mars 2025 qui fixent les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires et de réduction de la mortalité des tortues. Elles visent à réduire la mortalité des tortues avec l'adoption de mesures par les palangriers : l'utilisation d'hameçons circulaires, d'engins marqués, de poissons à nageoires comme appât et la réduction du temps de mouillage ou toute autre validé par le SCRS. , Un taux de couverture scientifique pour les palangriers et les senneurs, des dispositions en matière de déclaration ainsi que des protocoles de remise à l'eau sont également prévues.

M:BYC03: Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.

Les mesures spécifiques portent sur la formation des capitaines et des marins sur les bonnes pratiques concernant les prises accessoires et les rejets.

M:BYC04 : Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15

Néant.

M:SDP01 : Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques

Il n'existe pas encore un programme pilote de documents statistiques.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Des difficultés d'ordre administratif, de gestion et techniques peuvent être évoquées pour une bonne observation des règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de :

- la stabilité du personnel dédié aux activités de l'ICCAT ;
- la transposition de l'ensemble des recommandations pertinentes dans le cadre juridique de la pêche du Sénégal qui est un processus continu ;
- l'implication de plusieurs services administratifs nécessite une synergie et une coordination qui se mettent en place de façon progressive;
- les bases de données disponibles qui n'offrent pas un traitement optimal des informations ;
- la formation continue des observateurs pour mettre en œuvre le programme national d'observateurs scientifiques qui est devenu pleinement opérationnel;
- les besoins de formation et de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte des données, d'identification des espèces, d'échantillonnage biologique, de mise à niveau pour pouvoir accomplir les tâches scientifiques à bord et à terre.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne**1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES**

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2026-09-13.		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2026-07-17.	Rejeté puis accepté le 23 juillet après correction.	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui	2026-03-30.	Ce sont des fausses marques que le CRODT récupère auprès des mockers et matelots au port.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Depuis la fin du marquage des thonidés tropicaux seules le tag seeding est effectué.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Pas de marques électroniques apposées / récupérées en 2025.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2026-07-17.	Le programme d'observateurs est mis en œuvre au Sénégal. L'embarquement sur les senneurs est systématique depuis 2020.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a ni les informations ni les données sur le Sargassum pélagique.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de navires opérant dans la Méditerranée.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas engagé sur l'utilisation des caméras stéréoscopique donc pas de résultats à soumettre.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui		Idem.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a pas de données de programme d'observateurs pour le thon rouge parce qu'il ne dispose pas de pêcheur ciblant le thon rouge.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de série d'indices d'abondance.	
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas d'informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a pas de projet scientifique intégré dans un programme de recherche.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui	2026-02-16.		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a pas de navire de support.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a pas de systèmes de surveillance électronique.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui	2026-07-17.		
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui	2026-07-17.	Toutes les données historiques ont été soumises.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a pas de navire qui opère dans la Méditerranée.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui		Idem.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Oui		Idem.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Oui		Idem.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Oui		Idem.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui	2026-07-17.	Dans le rapport annuel pour ce qui concerne la Pêche artisanale. C'est la méthodologie utilisée par le CRODT pour collecter les données de la pêche artisanal présentée lors des ateliers antérieurs.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui	2026-07-17.	Dans le rapport annuel partie toutes informations y sont.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Oui		Les requins sont pris en compte dans les systèmes de collectes nationaux industrielle et artisanales.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Oui		Le Sénégal ne mène pas de recherche sur le requin taupe.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Nous ne disposons aucunes informations sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Ces informations ne sont pas disponibles parce qu'il n'y a pas de déclarations de prises accidentelles de cette espèce.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de ces informations. Mais s'il y a des captures accidentelles les quantités/nombres sont notées dans les logbooks dans le cas des senneurs ou par le biais des observateurs à bord.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		S'il y a des captures accidentelles, les quantités/nombres sont notées dans les logbooks dans le cas des senneurs ou par le biais des	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
				observateurs à bord. Pour la pêche artisanale toutes les espèces sont conservées.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui	2026-09-13.	Depuis les années 1970, le CRODT dispose d'un dispositif d'enquête permettant de collecter, sur les principaux sites de débarquement du littoral sénégalais (Grande Côte, Dakar, Petite Côte), les statistiques de la pêche artisanale. Cette collecte est assurée par des enquêteurs épaulés par des aides de plage, selon un protocole d'échantillonnage défini scientifiquement par le centre. Les enquêtes de débarquement portent notamment sur : les captures et l'effort de pêche, exprimé en nombre de sorties de pirogues et autres indicateurs tels que les prix des espèces au débarquement, les quantités de carburant achetées et consommées, etc. Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont intégrés au système d'information du CRODT.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Les interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne ne sont pas notées ni par les observateurs ni sur les logbook remplis par les commandants des senneurs.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		Les guides sont transmis aux enquêteurs sur les sites de débarquement artisanaux, aux enquêteurs au port pour la pêche industrielle, aux observateurs.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2026-07-17.	Les données sont collectées par les observateurs est sont soumis à travers le formulaire ST09.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Idem.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Le Sénégal transpose les recommandations en arrêté afin de les mettre en œuvre.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Aucun document n'a été soumis mais les recommandations sont transposées en décrets pour leur mise en œuvre.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui	2026-09-13.	Ces informations sont obtenues à travers les logbooks et les rapports des observateurs.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Oui		Le Sénégal n'expérimente pas des lignes de piégeage.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2026-04-17.		2026-08-13.
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		La CPC n'a affrété aucun navire.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		La CPC n'a conclu aucun accord d'affrètement.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui	2026-09-15.	La CPC n'a pas participé à aucun transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui	2026-09-11.		
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		La CPC n'a pas participé à aucun transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires de transport.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas LSPLV autorisé à effectuer des transbordements en mer.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2021-02-04.		2026-03-02.

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2021-02-04.		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Oui	2021-02-04.		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2021-02-04.		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucun refus d'entrée au port accordé.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		La CPC n'a pas constaté de cas de non-application ou de d'infraction potentielle.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		La CPC n'a relevé une infraction au Port.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		La CPC n'a pas mené d'enquêtes sur des infractions apparentes au terme de l'inspection au Port.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		La CPC n'est engagé dans aucun programme.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Ne figure dans les exigences de déclaration.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui	2025-09-12.		
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2026-07-15.		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		La CPC n'a pas fourni d'informations sur les mesures internes.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		La CPC n'a soumis aucune information sur des cas présumés de pêche IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		La CPC n'a pas soumis de commentaire sur des allégations d'activités IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		La CPC n'a pas introduit une demande de radiation de navire.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		La CPC n'a pas ressortissant impliqué dans les activités IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		La CPC n'a pas de données pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		La CPC n'a pas d'informations sur des cas présumés de non-application.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui	2025-10-15.		2026-10-14.
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		La CPC ne dispose d'informations sur des observations de navire.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui	2025-03-28.	L'observation de navire ne nécessite aucune mesure car les faits allégués ne sont établis.	2025-09-14.
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des échanges volontaires de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des échanges volontaires de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des échanges volontaires de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		La CPC n'a pas de navires sur lesquels des observateurs régionaux peuvent être déployés.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		La CPC n'a pas de navires sur lesquels des observateurs régionaux peuvent être déployés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		La CPCP n'a pas signalé de perte d'engin de pêche.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		La CPC n'a pas signalé de cas de perte d'engin de pêche.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		La CPC n'a pas souhaité fournir de point de contact aux fins de l'échange d'informations sur l'observation de navire.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		La CPC n'a pas de navires de charge actif sur l'avitaillement en mer.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de programmes nationaux EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de programmes nationaux EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		La CPC n'as pas d'informations à fournir.	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		La CPC n'a pas d'incident à signaler.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de madrague de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-02-02.	La CPC ne dispose pas de quota de thon rouge.	2026-03-03.
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui		La CCP ne dispose de ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas d'un quota de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Oui	2026-02-12.	2026-02-12.	2026-07-27.
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2025-01-22.		2025-07-15.
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose de navire ciblant le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire pêchant, élevant ou transportant du thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des JFO.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des JFO.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des JFO.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des JFO.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des JFO.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des JIS.	
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-02.		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-02.		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Deux (02) rapports (Huit semaine).	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Néant.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose de quota.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de quota.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2025-09-02.		
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2026-07-15.		
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui	2025-10-15.		2025-11-22.
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui	2026-09-14.		
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2022-04-21.		2022-04-21.
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2025-12-31.		
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui	2025-02-13.		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2025-02-13.		
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui	2025-12-31.		
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		La limite de 80% du quota n'est pas atteinte.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		L'intégralité de la limite de capture n'est pas utilisée.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Navires de pêche accessoire de thonidés tropicaux non autorisés.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TRO17	Oui		La CPC n'a pas autorisé des navires à pêcher accessoirement des thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		La CPC n'a pas autorisé des navires à pêcher accessoirement des thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		La CPC n'a pas autorisé des navires à pêcher accessoirement des thonidés tropicaux.	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui	2026-09-15.		
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2022-04-21.		2022-04-21.
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose de navires ciblant l'espardon.	
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espardon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose de navires pêchant l'espardon de Méditerranée.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de Méditerranée.	
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires de pêche d'espadon de Méditerranée.	
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2026-09-14.		
	M:SW010	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Oui		La CPC n'a pas autorisé ses ports pour l'espadon de Méditerranée.	
	M:SW011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires de pêche d'espadon de Méditerranée.	
	M:SW012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires de pêche d'espadon de Méditerranée.	
	M:SW013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires d'inspection en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires d'inspection en Méditerranée.	
	M:SW015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		14.	
	M:SW016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Les navires n'opèrent pas dans l'Atlantique Sud.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de limite définie.	
	M:SW018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Les navires n'opèrent pas dans l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SW019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La PC ne participe à des JIS.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires de pêche d'espadon de Méditerranée.	
	M:SW021	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires de pêche de l'espadon avec des lignes de piégeage.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		La CPC n'a autorisé aucun navire à cibler le germon de Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La CPC n'a autorisé aucun navire à cibler le germon de l'Atlantique nord.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La CPC n'a autorisé aucun navire à cibler le germon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		La CPC n'a autorisé aucun navire à cibler le germon de l'Atlantique nord et n'a défini aucune limite de prise accessoire de cette espèce qui est en dehors de la zone d'opération de nos navires ciblant les thons tropicaux.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		La CPC n'a autorisé aucun navire à cibler le germon de l'Atlantique nord et n'a défini aucune limite de prise accessoire de cette espèce qui est en	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					dehors de la zone d'opération de nos navires ciblant les thons tropicaux.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire pêchant dans la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire pêchant dans la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire pêchant dans la Méditerranée.	
ISTIOPHORI D	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2026-08-19.		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		La CPC n'a pas demandé de dérogation.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2026-07-24.		2026-09-07.
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de débarquement de requins taube bleu.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		La CPC n'a noté aucune interaction avec des requins-baleines.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		La Rec 22-12 a été transposée par arrêté dans la réglementation nationale.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		La CPC n'a pas de pêche dans lesquelles des oiseaux de mer sont capturés.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui	2026-07-15.	Les prises accessoires et rejets sont relevés dans les carnets de bord et les rapports des observateurs d'application et des observateurs scientifiques. Ces informations sont transmises au correspondant scientifique pour traitement et transmission des données à l'ICCAT.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		La CPC n'a pas noté et déclaré des cas d'encerclement de cétacés.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		La CPC n'a pas de programme pilote de documents statistiques.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		La CPC n'a fait objection à aucune recommandation de l'ICCAT.	

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce de thonidés tropicaux des canneurs et senneurs de 2025.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>Total</i>
Canneurs	650	246	270	1166
Senneurs	7327	41937	1286	50550
Total	7977	42183	1556	51716

Tableau 2. Prises accessoires par espèce des senneurs de 2025.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>MLS</i>	<i>KAW</i>	<i>Total</i>
Senneurs	549	2	20	12	3059	3642

Tableau 3. Prises par espèce selon les types types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2025.

<i>Type de Banc</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>MLS</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>KAW</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bancs libres	2308	4286	29	20			124		6767
Bancs objets	5019	37648	1257	529	12	20	2935	2	47422
Total	7327	41934	1286	549	12	20	3059	2	54189

Tableau 4. Efforts en jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de calées des senneurs sénégalais de 2025.

<i>Type de bancs</i>	<i>Nb calées positives</i>	<i>Nb calées nulles</i>	<i>Nb calées total</i>	<i>Jours de mer</i>	<i>Jours de pêche</i>
Objets	1595	85	1680		
Libres				2162	2107
	271	166	437		

Tableau 5. Prises (en tonnes) des pêcheries artisanales de 2025.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Quantités (t)</i>
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	2 731
<i>Eutynnus alletteratus</i>	1359
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	4 710
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	2372
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	1105
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	26
Total	12 303

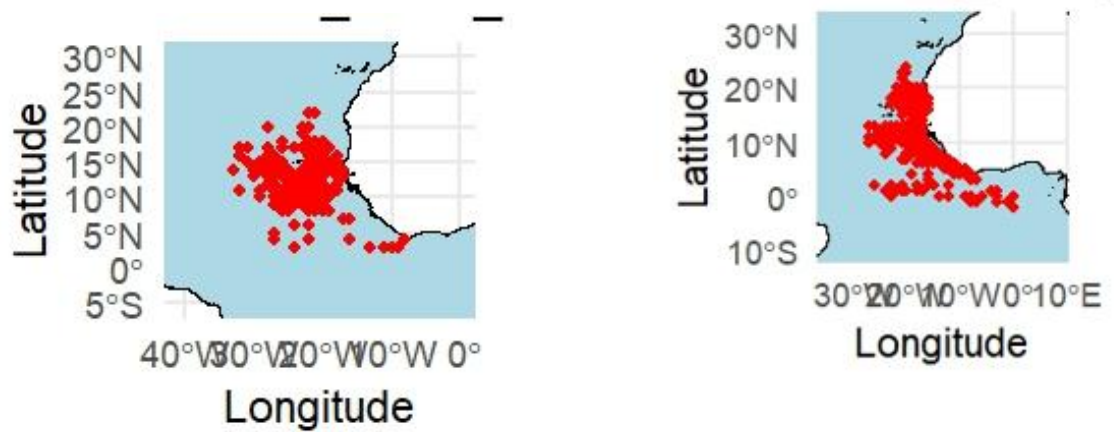


Figure 1. Distribution spatiale des captures des canneurs à gauche et des senneurs (à droite) sénégalais en 2025.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SIERRA LEONE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SIERRA LEONE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIERRA LEONA**

SUMMARY

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plans have been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RÉSUMÉ

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plans have been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RESUMEN

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plans have been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

Section 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

1.1. Annual fisheries information

The fisheries sector is an important component in the Government's strategic vision to reduce poverty through enhancement of means of livelihoods. The sector contributes significantly to food security, employment and economic growth through revenue generation. The fisheries sector is comprised of marine, inland and aquaculture fisheries. The fishing industry consists of the industrial and artisanal or canoe fisheries. In the industrial fisheries sub-sector, Sierra Leonean fishing companies either alone or through joint-ventures with foreign partners participate in trawler fishing. Fishing license fees are based on the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessels for shrimp and fish trawlers, and cubic capacity of fish hold for tuna vessels. Each fishing license shall be valid for not more than one year.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Statistics, Research and Policy Division of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for the Management, Development and Conservation of the fisheries data collection in Sierra Leone. Industrial fishing vessels are monitored to ensure compliance of the fisheries legislation. Catch and effort data on industrial and artisanal fisheries are compiled and analyzed for rational utilization of the resources. The total catch recorded for tuna species in 2023 through emails sent by the captains of tuna vessels is 26,929.35mt. With regards to the disaggregation by species, yellow fin was the most dominant of 14,946.34mt, accounting for 55.50 percent of the total production. Skipjack and Bigeye recorded 11,696.5mt and 286.55mt, representing 43.43% and 1.06% respectively. However, this data has not been reported to ICCAT because, Sierra Leone is not a flag state. Information on FAD (fish Aggregating Devices) have not been recorded.

Observers are deployed onboard industrial fishing vessels to collect and record catch data on logbooks; in addition, they send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Division through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database programme (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data. There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel.

Researches carried out in Sierra Leone waters by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. Fridtj of Nansen in 2006, 2007, under the auspices of a regional "Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project", (GCLME). The stock was estimated to be around 300,000mt. A transboundary fisheries survey conducted in the sub-region by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. Fridtj of Nansen in 2017, 2019, and 2023 revealed that the stock level is encouraging of which the 2017 survey estimated a total biomass for the pelagic stock of 153 433mt and in 2019, the total biomass level by main groups in swept-area bottom-trawl around 38,500mt. FAO Regional Survey 2024 in the Gulf of Guinea shows that Sierra Leone has abundance fish stocks. The full report of the 2024 survey has not been released yet. In addition, in 2008, the Ministry in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO), Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, with help of the EU-fund funded ISFM project conducted a comprehensive stock assessment. The biomass level was estimated to be 450,000mt.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

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	2026-09-16.		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit data on fleet characteristic.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit Task 1 Nominal catch estimate.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit Task 2 catch and effort data.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC and has not been involved in scientific tagging survey.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not been involved in any tagging survey.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not been involved in any tagging survey.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have information on sargassum.	
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		Sierra Leone doesn't in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Sierra Leone is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Sierra Leone is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Sierra Leone is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Sierra Leone is not involved in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Sierra Leone has not been involved in tuna fisheries research.	
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	Yes		Sierra Leone has not been involved in tuna fisheries research.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information. However, there is a management plan in place for FAD deployment.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have Observers on board, but installs VMS to monitor fishing activities.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not collect sample at port.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not flag state and does not Fisheries operate ALB-MD.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not flag state and does not Fisheries operate ALB-MD.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not flag state and does not Fisheries operate ALB-MD.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not flag state and does not Fisheries operate ALB-MD.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not flag state and does not Fisheries operate ALB-MD.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		No data or information on billfish and Sierra Leone is not a flag state.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		No data or information on billfish and data collection in the artisanal sector is not effective for now due to a lack of funding.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks at species specific level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not carried out any research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
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		No information, Sierra Leone has not been involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks on species specific level.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna vessels.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers on board licensed tuna vessels.	
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		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna vessels.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Data collection in the artisanal sector has not been effective for the past years due to lack of support.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		All fishermen have been trained to handle by-catch reduction and turtle excluder.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		All fishermen have been trained to handle by-catch reduction and turtle excluder.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna vessels.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-16.	Submitted.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state. And no data on shark.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-16.	Submitted.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no chartering arrangement with any country.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no chartering arrangement with any country.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		No report of transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No report of transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No report of transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		MCS, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Statistics and MCS Division of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Sierra Leone.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		There is no designated port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone. Tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone undergo inspections at the Ports of Dakar and Abidjan.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		there is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, only provides an access license to tuna vessels in her EEZ.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, only provide access license to tuna vessels to in her EEZ.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by in the Convention Area in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No information on IUU fishing was recorded.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No report on IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No information on trade.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Sierra Leone has not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Sierra Leone has not received any reports of 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		The Head of Management Team and Head of MCS is the Designated point of Contact. Contact details: +23276619276.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Sierra Leone has not participated in the pilot program but interested to do so in the future. Kindly furnish us with information on how to participate.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable, no IUU activities were reported.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. But intends to participate in the ICCAT Observer Program.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. But intends to participate in the ICCAT Observer Program.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such data on gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such data on gear retrieved.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		The Head of Management Team and Head of MCS is the Designated point of Contact. Contact details: +23276619276.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No applicable, Sierra Leone has no observer onboard Tuna vessels to supply such declaration.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		All Tuna vessels license to Sierra Leone have AIS, and some with VMS.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		All Tuna vessels license to Sierra Leone have AIS, and some with VMS.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to implement and action plan.	
	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		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to implement an action plan.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and no report of IUU activities.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		No statistical document for now.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country to submit catch data on tropical tuna from tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have an observer on board to follow the steps in our fisheries regulation in the deployments of FAD.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		The capacity plan is based on artisanal data collection.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not flag state for now.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		The measure is in line with our Fisheries Act and regulations.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have an observer on board to follow these procedures.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have an observer on board to follow these procedures.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have an observer on board to follow these procedures.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Sierra Leone has not signed the SDPs document yet.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly- migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		Sierra Leone does not operate N. SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		Sierra Leone does not operate S. SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate N. SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate S. SWO fisheries.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone does not operate in the North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone does not operate in the South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate Med-ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate in Med ALB.	
	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		No information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		No information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels to implement this recommendation; however, Sierra Leone Fisheries and Aquaculture Act prohibits the landing of any endanger species (Ceteceans).	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board to send data.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board to send data.	
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		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels to implement this recommendation; however, Sierra Leone Fisheries and Aquaculture Act follow FAO guidelines.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels to implement this recommendation; however, Sierra Leone Fisheries and Aquaculture Act follow FAO guidelines for seabird mitigation.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels to implement this recommendation; however, Sierra Leone Fisheries and Aquaculture Act follow FAO guidelines for seabird mitigation.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		The Sierra Leone Fisheries Act and Regulation provide that all cetaceans are protected by all vessel operators.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLAN- EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Sierra Leone has not operated any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Sierra Leone had not lodged any objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA**

SUMMARY

*South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (tuna pole-line) and a pelagic longline fleet (large pelagic longline). In 2025, the baitboat fleet comprised 93 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total reported annual baitboat catch of the main target species albacore and yellowfin tuna fluctuates depending on the availability of fish nearshore within the vessels' operating range. The total baitboat effort of 5 949 catch days within the ICCAT Convention resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 5 395t. Baitboat-caught yellowfin has remained relatively high since 2022, averaging 1000t annually between 2022 and 2025. In 2025, fewer longline vessels fished in the Atlantic, this included one Taiwanese joint-venture vessel of 43m and 17 local longline vessels with an average of 24m. Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1,200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak of 1,849 thousand hooks in 2024, and a maximum of 2 053 thousand hooks in 2025. Several baitboat vessels that converted to longline fishing in 2024 experienced operational challenges and subsequently exited the longline fishery, opting to return to the Tuna Pole-Line sector in 2025. The 2025 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye and swordfish, and yellowfin returned to the 300t seen in 2023. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) has been increasing steadily to 195t in 2025 which is a testament to vessels improving their targeting strategies in Winter months. The inclusion of the albacore-targeting Taiwanese joint-venture vessel in 2025 increased the albacore catch from 334t to 883t. Finally, in response to a retention allowance, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) declined to 90t in 2025 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. In 2025 South Africa has complied with the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2025, 29 trips (706 888 hooks) were observed on 15 of the 18 active longline vessels.*

RÉSUMÉ

*South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (tuna pole-line) and a pelagic longline fleet (large pelagic longline). In 2025, the baitboat fleet comprised 93 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total reported annual baitboat catch of the main target species albacore and yellowfin tuna fluctuates depending on the availability of fish nearshore within the vessels' operating range. The total baitboat effort of 5 949 catch days within the ICCAT Convention resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 5 395t. Baitboat-caught yellowfin has remained relatively high since 2022, averaging 1000t annually between 2022 and 2025. In 2025, fewer longline vessels fished in the Atlantic, this included one Taiwanese joint-venture vessel of 43m and 17 local longline vessels with an average of 24m. Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1,200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak of 1,849 thousand hooks in 2024, and a maximum of 2 053 thousand hooks in 2025. Several baitboat vessels that converted to longline fishing in 2024 experienced operational challenges and subsequently exited the longline fishery, opting to return to the Tuna Pole-Line sector in 2025. The 2025 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye and swordfish, and yellowfin returned to the 300t seen in 2023. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) has been increasing steadily to 195t in 2025 which is a testament to vessels improving their targeting strategies in Winter months. The inclusion of the albacore-targeting Taiwanese joint-venture vessel in 2025 increased the albacore catch from 334t to 883t. Finally, in response to a retention allowance, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) declined to 90t in 2025 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. In 2025 South Africa has complied with the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2025, 29 trips (706 888 hooks) were observed on 15 of the 18 active longline vessels.*

RESUMEN

South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (tuna pole-line) and a pelagic longline fleet (large pelagic longline). In 2025, the baitboat fleet comprised 93 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total reported annual baitboat catch of the main target species albacore and yellowfin tuna fluctuates depending on the availability of fish nearshore within the vessels' operating range. The total baitboat effort of 5 949 catch days within the ICCAT Convention resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 5 395t. Baitboat-caught yellowfin has remained relatively high since 2022, averaging 1000t annually between 2022 and 2025. In 2025, fewer longline vessels fished in the Atlantic, this included one Taiwanese joint-venture vessel of 43m and 17 local longline vessels with an average of 24m. Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1,200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak of 1,849 thousand hooks in 2024, and a maximum of 2 053 thousand hooks in 2025. Several baitboat vessels that converted to longline fishing in 2024 experienced operational challenges and subsequently exited the longline fishery, opting to return to the Tuna Pole-Line sector in 2025. The 2025 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye and swordfish, and yellowfin returned to the 300t seen in 2023. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) has been increasing steadily to 195t in 2025 which is a testament to vessels improving their targeting strategies in Winter months. The inclusion of the albacore-targeting Taiwanese joint-venture vessel in 2025 increased the albacore catch from 334t to 883t. Finally, in response to a retention allowance, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) declined to 90t in 2025 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. In 2025 South Africa has complied with the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2025, 29 trips (706 888 hooks) were observed on 15 of the 18 active longline vessels.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1. Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Tuna pole-line fishery

Prior to 2006, the pole and line fishery were managed under the category of commercial line fishing. Following the long-term rights allocation process in 2006, the Tuna Pole-Line fishery has been managed as a distinct entity. It operates throughout the year, but effort generally peaks along the west coast of South Africa: during May to June and November to December. The number of active vessels fishing within the ICCAT convention area has fluctuated between 89 and 100 vessels between 2017 and 2025. Of the 93 active vessels in 2025, 12 were larger than 20 m. The total fishing effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic has exceeded 4500 days since 2022, with a peak of 5 949 days in 2025 (**Table 1**). This increase of 10% from 2024 and 30% from 2023 signals the increased availability of albacore close inshore in recent seasons. The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fluctuates depending on the availability of fish nearshore within the vessels' operating range. Albacore decreased from 2016 to 2018, and has since had several good seasons of total landings exceeding 4 000 tons, with a 5 395t maximum in 2025, the highest catch in recent years. Whilst albacore catches in 2023 experienced an unfortunate drop in 2023, yellowfin has remained relatively high since 2022, averaging 1000t annually between 2022 and 2025. The yellowfin catches in 2023 represent a boom in catches like that of 2014 (**Table 1**) when compared to the average catch of 742t from 2019-2024. Similarly, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches have increased each year from 117t in 2021 to 226t in 2024 and 186.9t in 2025. The Tuna Pole-Line fishery initially focused on targeting yellowfin tuna. However, catch levels have varied over time due to the inconsistent availability of this species in the nearshore waters around the Cape of Good Hope. In general, this fishery's reliance on tuna availability in the inshore regions greatly influences catch performance. Marlins (blue marlins *Makaira nigricans* and black marlins *Istiompax indica*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and sharks are not permitted to be retained on board of commercial Tuna Pole-Line vessels.

1.1.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

The South African Large Pelagic Longline fishery was commercialized in 2005, with the issuing of 18 swordfish-directed and 26 tuna-directed fishing rights valid for 10 years. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) integrated 9 pelagic shark longline vessels in the tuna/swordfish longline fishery during the allocation of long-term fishing rights in 2005, where these rights holders were permitted to fish until March 2011 under exemption. In 2015, a decision was taken to no longer refer to the fleet as two different fishing strategies, tuna-directed and swordfish-directed, since the fishing behaviour of the local fleet has been shifting from exclusive swordfish targeting to include tunas and sharks. The fishery is now referred to as the Large Pelagic Longline fishery and includes vessels targeting tunas, swordfish and sharks as by-catch. South Africa allocated 62 new fishing rights in this fishery in 2017, for a period of 15 years.

In 2025, only 18 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 24 active vessels in 2024 (**Table 2**). This included one Taiwanese joint-venture vessel of 43m and the remaining 17 were domestic vessels ranging in size from 20-39m LOA (average 24m). Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1 200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak by the local fishery of 1 849 thousand hooks in 2024, and a maximum of 2 053 thousand hooks in 2025 with the presence of the Taiwanese joint-venture vessel.

Several baitboat vessels that converted to longline fishing in 2024 experienced operational challenges which did not result in higher catches for that year. These vessels subsequently exited the longline fishery, opting to return to the Tuna Pole-Line sector. The 2025 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye and swordfish, and yellowfin returned to the 300t seen in 2023. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) has been increasing steadily from 71t, to 166t and 195t in 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively; which is a testament to vessels improving their targeting strategies when southern bluefin tuna is available in Winter months. The inclusion of the albacore-targeting Taiwanese joint-venture vessel in 2025 increased the albacore catch from 334t to 883t. Finally, in response to a retention allowance, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) declined to 90t in 2025 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable (**Table 2**). Since 2017, progressively more stringent measures have been included in permit conditions to direct longline effort away from sharks and towards tuna. The 2025 permit conditions limit the total annual shark bycatch (blue shark and shortfin mako) of a vessel to less than 50% of the total catch. In compliance with ICCAT Recommendation 25-08 and IOTC Resolution 25-09, recent permit conditions require shortfin mako sharks to only be retained if dead on haulback and in the presence of an observer. In 2025 South Africa has complied with ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. Longline vessels that deploy shallow sets (majority of the hooks fish at a depth shallower than 100 meters), must implement at least one of the two mitigation methods i.e., the use of only large circle hooks or the use of whole fish bait only.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Pole and line fishery

1.2.1.1 Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the dressing method, the geographical coordinates (1 × 1 degree blocks), gear used, and bait used (live bait, fresh or frozen). Landed/factory weight of fish that are measured on scales is used for verification of estimated weights. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery. The allowance to utilise suitable electronic logbooks was introduced into permit conditions in 2026. At least one electronic logbook that has been developed independently will be trialed for the remainder of 2026 and when fully implemented will improve data collection, reporting, accuracy and efficiencies. Currently, an electronic logbook is under development through a project funded by The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The project is divided into three phases, the first of which has been completed.

1.2.1.2 Observer coverage

Since baitboat vessels are small and the nature of the operation requires the vessel to maximise on crew (who work in pairs to catch and haul albacore), South Africa has not mandated vessels to accommodate human scientific observers and instead catches have been monitored in port during offloading. Two industry groups in this sector, which cover the entire fleet, achieved Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification in August and December 2024. The MSC certification process includes assessing and scoring external validation of evidence and information, and the adequacy of information through methods such as observer coverage. As such, this sector has voluntarily commenced with onboard human scientific observer coverage on suitable and willing vessels and their observer coverage currently is ~3% of fishing days. This sector is also exploring electronic monitoring and trialing the use of cameras to supplement observer coverage.

1.2.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

1.2.2.1 Logbooks

Rights Holders in the large pelagic longline fishery are required to complete daily logs of catches, since 1997. The logbook records locations of catch, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, and data reported on bycatch, including Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species such as seabirds, turtles and sharks. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the large pelagic longline fishery. To facilitate reporting all active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles. Like with Tuna Pole-Line sector, the TNC is funding the development of an electronic logbook for this sector across three phases, the first of which has been completed.

1.2.2.2 Observer coverage (Rec. 16-14)

Since 1998, the South African government has implemented a funded on-board observer programme for the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery. Although the programme came to an end in March 2011, foreign-flagged vessels, which fish under joint-venture charter agreement, are required to fund and carry an observer for 100% of their trips. The target level of observer coverage for the local longline fishery is 10-20%, measured in number of hooks. To improve the spatio-temporal observer coverage for the local fleet, since 2018-2019 Section 16 (Observer Programme) of the Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions required Permit Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board their vessel on a minimum of one fishing trip per quarter so as to ensure that 20% of all fishing days per quarter are monitored. In 2026, the permit conditions were further improved through the development of an observer coverage schedule based on recent fishing activity (2021–2025). It provides right holders with a practical framework for achieving the required observer coverage while maintaining spatio-temporal representativeness. The schedule converts the required observer coverage into the number of trips to be observed for each vessel, based on average number of fishing days per year, average trip duration, proportion of trips conducted per quarter, proportion of trips conducted in ICCAT and IOTC regions. Observer trips are then allocated across quarters according to each vessel's historical seasonal fishing patterns, ensuring that coverage reflects when vessels typically operate without requiring changes to normal fishing behaviour. The schedule is intended as a guideline to support compliance with observer coverage requirements while recognising that actual fishing activity may vary between years, and that right holders remain responsible for ensuring the required level of observer coverage is achieved. The number of observed trips in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery had previously increased from just two trips in 2016 to 15 observed trips in 2017, which had resulted in an increase from 2% to 8.5% coverage of the longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic. The observed effort has fluctuated between 9% and 12% between 2018 and 2023 in the Atlantic, improving to 18% in 2024. In 2025 the total percentage observer coverage in the ICCAT region was 34%, owing to the 100% observer coverage required on foreign-flagged joint venture vessels, while the percentage observer coverage for the local longline fleet was 15% in the ICCAT region. In 2025, 29 trips (706 888 hooks) were observed on 15 of the 18 active vessels. This level of coverage is an improvement in recent years, compared to 12 and 13 trips in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and bycatch species. Vessels that exceed a 60% shark bycatch limit per quarter will have to carry an observer on-board for the remainder of the fishing season.

Observers are trained in the protocols and implementation of CMMs of ICCAT, IOTC and CCSBT.

The observers collect all operational, catch (retained and discard), effort and length frequency data, and will collect biological material when required. The observers record data on the following forms:

- Form 1: Vessel and trip information sheet (IOTC Form I-GEN)
- Form 2D: Pelagic longline gear and operation information (IOTC Form 2-LL)
- Form 3D: Fishing effort pelagic long-line (IOTC Form 4-LL)
- Form 4: Marine mammal, sea turtle, and seabird incidental take form
- Form 6: Depredation
- Form 7: Fish biological sampling

The data collected by the observer is transcribed from paper forms to a MS Access database whilst at sea. The format of the database is standardized across multiple observer companies. The data and trip reports are submitted to the Fisheries Department on a regular database, where data are collated and merged. The observer data collection forms and databases were updated in 2026 to align with amended list of mandatory and optional reporting fields required by the IOTC's Regional Observer Scheme (ROS).

1.2.3 Research

1.2.3.1 Stock assessment

South African government scientists, in collaboration with CPC scientists from NOAA, led the development and implementation of the open-source modelling framework JABBA (Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment). JABBA is widely used for stock assessments in ICCAT, including the 2017 Mediterranean albacore assessment (Winker and Parker 2017), the 2017 North and South Atlantic shortfin mako shark assessments (Winker et al. 2017a; Winker and Parker 2017a; Winker and Carvalho 2017); the 2017 ICCAT South Atlantic swordfish assessment (ICCAT, 2017c; Winker and Parker 2017b); the 2018 ICCAT blue marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019); the 2018 ICCAT bigeye tuna assessment (Winker et al. 2019); the 2019 white marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019) and the 2019 yellowfin tuna assessment (Sant'Ana et al. 2019).

In 2019, the Secretariat presented the materials for the inclusion of JABBA into the ICCAT stock assessment software catalogue (ICCAT software catalogue) to the Working Group of Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM), which included documentation, source codes, user's manual, vignette, and references. The Group noted that JABBA has been widely applied in stock assessments of highly migratory species (sharks, tuna, and billfishes) around the world, is published as a peer-reviewed open-access publication (Winker et al., 2018) and distributed through the global open-source platform GitHub and is accessible free at <https://github.com/JABBAmodel>. After reviewing, the Group fully agreed to include JABBA in ICCAT software catalogue (<https://github.com/ICCAT/software/wiki/2.8-JABBA>).

In 2026, South Africa produced standardised catch per unit effort (CPUE) indices for albacore catches in the baitboat sector and swordfish in the longline sector, which were included in the 2026 stock assessments for southern albacore and southern swordfish, respectively (SCRS/2026/071, SCRS/2026/050).

1.2.3.2 Seabird bycatch

South Africa's first National Plan of Action for Seabirds was published in 2008 and established a target of reducing seabird mortality in longline fisheries to below 0.05 birds per 1,000 hooks. Building on the achievements of the first plan, South Africa adopted the National Plan of Action II for the Conservation and Management of Seabirds in South African Fisheries 2026–2030, in 2026. NPOA-Seabirds II broadens the scope beyond longline fisheries to address all South African fisheries that have significant interactions with seabirds. Its vision is "Zero impact on the sustainability of seabird populations by South African

fisheries.” The plan seeks to achieve this through improved and modernised monitoring, quantification of fisheries impacts on seabird populations, implementation of effective mitigation measures, and strengthened cooperation among government, the fishing industry, scientists and conservation organisations.

1.2.3.3 Sea turtle bycatch

Rec. 22-12, paras:

- 1: the use of only large circle hooks or use of only finfish bait is in permit conditions (section 5.4)
- 2: the pelagic longline permit conditions include an annexure on the safe handling and release of turtles, which includes an infographic depicting the actions to take and the gear to use (net, de-hooker, wire cutters, line cutter, mouth gag).
- 4: No research has been conducted on mitigating bycatch and reducing bycatch mortality, and increasing post release survival of sea turtles.
- 5: a report on the pelagic longline fleet’s interaction with turtles has been provided in using form ST09-DomObPrg. Mitigation measures reported on includes large circle hooks (ULCH), whole finfish bait (UWFB), and sea turtle promptly released (RUST).

South Africa’s pelagic longline fleet uses opts to use large circle hooks.

1.2.3.4 NPOA-Sharks SA

The first South African National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA-Sharks SA) was finalised in 2013 Following an internal review completed in 2018, the Minister of DFFE called for the review of the NPOA – Sharks SA by a Panel of International Experts, which included an International expert from ICCAT. The Panel was mandated to provide an independent critical appraisal of the NPOA – Sharks SA and to provide comments specifically on the Action Table which forms the core of the NPOA – Sharks SA to update it. The Panel commended the external review process as a unique example of accountability and transparency, and found the NPOA – Sharks SA to be comprehensive, albeit too ambitious in both extent and timeframes.

Emanating from this review, after an extensive stakeholder consultation phase, the revised NPOA (NPOA-Sharks II) was completed in 2022. An implementation plan has been developed to ensure the completion of the NPOA Sharks II within stipulated time- frames. Research prioritisation, gap analyses and collation of information for 103 shark species have already been accomplished, and training programmes with simplified identification guides for compliance staff to improve shark identification have started.

South Africa has contributed to several projects on the life history, spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. A recent project has shifted the focus from blue sharks to shortfin mako sharks. 19 juvenile shortfin mako sharks have been tagged with SPOT and PSAT tags in order to investigate the movement of these sharks in relation to the Agulhas shelf edge. This study aims to identify whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa. One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean. Genetic samples of shortfin mako sharks have been collected for the South Atlantic Mako shark close kin project collaboration with CSIRO, Australia.

1.2.3.5 Electronic Monitoring (EM)

Operators in the baitboat and pelagic longline fleet have been funding and piloting electronic monitoring systems voluntarily on several vessels (4 in the baitboat and 3 in the pelagic longline). A number of challenges not uncommon in the trialing of EM have been experienced, e.g. camera placement, camera failure, power interruptions, radio frequency interference, data storage with hard drives, data retrieval, footage review, equipment installation and maintenance costs.

South Africa is in its infancy of forming an EM project implementation team, conducting stakeholder consultation, reviewing regulatory and policy legislation, assessing technical infrastructure requirements, and quantifying the budgeting and resource allocation requirements. South Africa’s permit conditions do not require nor do they prohibit/restrict any EM observation devices.

1.2.3.6 Bycatch estimation

South Africa utilised the Bycatch Estimator Tool (BYET) to estimate the total discards of shortfin mako and swordfish, and presented this work at the 2026 Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (SCRS/2026/134, SCRS/2026/135). Discard estimates were provided to ICCAT in Annual Statistics Task data submission in 2026. Following method approval by the SCRS, South Africa will continue to apply this model annually and report estimates of dead discards in Task data submissions.

1.2.3.7 Biological sampling

A contribution towards the ALBYP studies on age and growth and reproductive biology for southern albacore was made by South Africa. A total of 60 southern albacore were biologically sampled and gonads and dorsal spines were provided for analysis, some of which will be presented at the 2026 Albacore SG.

South Africa is currently sampling southern swordfish, collecting full samples consisting of otoliths, anal spines, gonads and genetics, for the SWOYP. To date for 2026, 36 samples have been collected.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Catch statistics (Rec 11-15)

All tuna pole-line/ rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessels are required to complete a daily logbook of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

South Africa places significant emphasis on ensuring that close to 100% of catch records from all vessels are submitted to the Fisheries Department. Permit holders are legally required to submit monthly catch returns regardless of whether fishing took place to ensure that all fishing activity is fully accounted for throughout the season. Reported catch numbers and estimated weights from daily logbooks are systematically cross-checked against landing declarations of actual weights, allowing discrepancies to be identified and promptly addressed directly with the fisher concerned. Regular stakeholder engagement sessions are also held, during which common errors in the completion of logbooks are highlighted and corrective guidance provided. The catch statistics logbook itself is highly detailed, and fishers are routinely reminded of the importance of recording all catches, including shark species. In addition, the logbook template is regularly updated, with deliberate efforts made to incorporate the evolving data collection requirements of newly adopted ICCAT CMMs, where possible.

2.1.2 Minimum size limits

The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg to minimize dumping at sea.

As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersize swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the Fisheries Compliance Officer (FCOs)/Fishery Monitors (FM) who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

2.1.3 Catch quotas

South Africa manages its fisheries in accordance with the catch quotas and retention allowances (e.g. south Atlantic albacore, south Atlantic swordfish, shortfin mako) allocated by ICCAT, ensuring that harvest levels remain within agreed limits.

There is no maximum onboard bycatch limit for South Atlantic swordfish caught in other fisheries, however this is under investigation. There are no maximum onboard bycatch limits for South Atlantic albacore and tropical tunas caught in other fisheries, and therefore no measures taken to ensure compliance. There is no bycatch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas.

2.1.4 Effort control

All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of DFFE.

The recreational sector has a bag limit of 5 billfish (marlins, sailfish) and 10 tuna (all species) per person per day. In addition, the size limit for yellowfin and bigeye tunas is 3.2kg and for southern bluefin tuna is 6.4kg,

2.1.5 Conservation of sharks, seabirds, turtles

Permit conditions prohibit the retention of thresher, oceanic whitetip, hammerhead, silky, porbeagle and whale sharks.

The NPOA-Sharks II, was completed in 2022. Many of the management measures contained in the updated plan have been implemented through permit conditions for several years. These include limiting shark catches to less than 50% of the combined catch of tunas, swordfish and sharks; encouraging the live release of incidentally caught sharks; requiring vessels to carry appropriate dehooking devices; prohibiting shark finning; and restricting the retention of protected shark species. South Africa has also implemented a precautionary upper catch limit of 1,000 t for sharks across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans combined.

South Africa published its first National Plan of Action for Seabirds in 2008. The plan established a target of reducing seabird mortality in longline fisheries to below 0.05 birds per 1,000 hooks and supported the implementation of seabird-bycatch mitigation through permit conditions, observer monitoring and cooperation among government, the fishing industry, researchers and conservation organisations. Building on the achievements and lessons of the first plan, South Africa adopted the National Plan of Action II for the Conservation and Management of Seabirds in South African Fisheries 2026–2030, in August 2026. NPOA-Seabirds II broadens the scope of action beyond longline fisheries to include all South African fisheries with significant interactions with seabirds. Its vision is “Zero impact on the sustainability of seabird populations by South African fisheries.” The plan prioritises improved and modernised monitoring, quantification of the impacts of fisheries on seabird populations, the implementation of effective mitigation measures, and strengthened cooperation and capacity to support implementation.

South Africa also implements measures to reduce interactions with sea turtles and improve their post-release survival. Pelagic longline permit conditions require shallow-set vessels to use either large circle hooks or whole finfish bait. Vessels must carry appropriate equipment and follow prescribed procedures for the safe handling, dehooking and release of incidentally caught sea turtles. Information on sea-turtle interactions and the mitigation measures applied is collected through the scientific observer programme and reported in accordance with ICCAT requirements.

South Africa has implemented Rec 25-08, para8, that states that retention of South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback, and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks.

South Africa does not permit purse seine operations, so no interactions with whale sharks to report (Rec. 23-12) and no circling of cetaceans occurs (Res. 23-15).

South Africa has adopted and enforces the provisions of ICCAT recommendations designed to reduce interactions with ETP species, and issues official guidelines to industry on best practices for their safe handling and release.

2.1.6 Statistical documents

Bigeye tuna and swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

South Africa has tested the CCSBT’s electronic statistical document system, which will be implemented fully in 2027.

2.1.7 Observer programme (Rec. 16-14)

The target level of observer coverage for the local longline fishery is 10-20%, measured in number of hooks. To improve the spatio-temporal observer coverage for the local fleet, since 2018-2019 Section 16 (Observer Programme) of the Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions required Permit Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board their vessel on a minimum of one fishing trip per quarter so as to ensure that 20% of all fishing days per quarter are monitored. In 2026, the permit conditions were further improved through the development of an observer coverage schedule based on recent fishing activity (2021–2025). It provides right holders with a practical framework for achieving the required observer coverage while maintaining spatio-temporal representativeness. The schedule converts the required observer coverage into the number of trips to be observed for each vessel, based on average number of fishing days per year, average trip duration, proportion of trips conducted per quarter, proportion of trips conducted in ICCAT and IOTC regions. Observer trips are then allocated across quarters according to each vessel's historical seasonal fishing patterns, ensuring that coverage reflects when vessels typically operate without requiring changes to normal fishing behaviour. The schedule is intended as a guideline to support compliance with observer coverage requirements while recognising that actual fishing activity may vary between years, and that right holders remain responsible for ensuring the required level of observer coverage is achieved

2.1.8 Vessel Monitoring System

Any pole, rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS (as approved by DFFE) in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

2.1.9 General

- Vessels fishing on a South African catch permit are only allowed to discharge in South African ports.
- South Africa does not allow IUU vessels to enter its EEZ. Furthermore, no port services are made available to the vessels should they be allowed to enter in the case of *force majeure*. In addition, transshipments at sea are not permitted.
- Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the DFFE to fish for tuna and tuna-like species by means of a valid catch permit. A high seas vessel licence is required if the vessel is to fish on the high seas. The original copies of the permit and licence are required to be on board the vessel on all fishing trips. Fishing vessel call signs and names also must be marked in as stipulated in the permit conditions.
- South Africa has not yet implemented Resolution 23-08 on the core principles on labour standards,

2.1.10 Inspection schemes and activities

Vessels, including foreign charter vessels, participating in the South African Large Pelagic Longline and tuna pole-line fishing sectors are required to notify the local FCO prior to all landings as stipulated in the permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. All pole-line and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the DFFE's VMS Operations Centre. South Africa is in the process of improving its Vessel Monitoring Systems, which will bring about a more stringent monitoring and surveillance regime by applying the most advanced VMS technologies.

All longline discharges in South African waters are weighed at the quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye tuna, established in 2003, continues to be robust. Onboard scientific observers play a critical role in ensuring that longline skippers comply with the relevant permit conditions.

South Africa prohibits transshipments at sea. However, transshipments in port are permitted, subject to obtaining a transshipment permit, which requires monitoring by a FCO or FM. As part of the application for this permit, the Permit Holder must provide detailed information to South African authorities, including vessel details, the quantity and species of fish to be transhipped, and the location of the catch.

Through collaboration with other national agencies such as the National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to enhance the effective implementation of these measures. South Africa maintains a full Port Inspection Scheme in line with the FAO's Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), which the country ratified in 2015. This scheme requires foreign vessels to obtain an EEZ permit before entering and discharging at South African ports (Permit for foreign vessels entering South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone and designated ports).

Port access for foreign vessels is restricted to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Durban harbours, where there is sufficient capacity to effectively monitor vessel activities. EEZ permits are issued only to authorized vessels, and vessels listed as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) are strictly prohibited from entering or discharging at any South African port.

To obtain an EEZ permit, skippers must submit the necessary Flag State authorization documents, details on the quantity and species of fish onboard, the gear type used, and the purpose of the port call. In cases of uncertainty, a letter of authorization from the Flag State is required to validate the discharge permit application. South Africa is committed to inspecting and monitoring 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments at its ports, ensuring strict compliance with all regulatory measures.

The surveillance of South Africa's coastal waters is routinely conducted by Fisheries Patrol Vessels, ensuring the monitoring and enforcement of regulations within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). These efforts are further bolstered through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the South African Police Service (SAPS), enhancing the country's capacity to deter illegal activities.

In addition to maritime efforts, the Cape Town Port of Entry Control Centre is undergoing expansion to cover the Air Border Environment, with a third phase focusing on land border posts. This expansion aims to prevent the illegal export of fish and fish products to neighboring countries.

South Africa is also in the process of establishing the Border Management Authority (BMA), which will serve as the central authority managing all matters related to the country's ports of entry. The BMA is expected to significantly enhance the country's ability to combat illegal activities along its borders. The Border Management Authority Bill has been passed by the National Assembly and is currently awaiting concurrence from the National Council of Provinces.

2.1.11 Bycatch mitigation and reduction of discards (Rec 11-10)

South Africa has progressively strengthened its implementation of ICCAT's measures and guidance on bycatch mitigation. In 2007, the dedicated pelagic shark fishery was integrated into the tuna/swordfish fishery as part of efforts to phase out targeted shark fishing. Since then, increasingly stringent bycatch limits have been applied, including the requirement that shark catches may not exceed 50% of the total landed mass in any season. The use of wire traces has also been prohibited to further discourage shark targeting. For seabirds, South Africa enforces best-practice mitigation measures: longlines may only be set at night and must be accompanied by either line weighting or the deployment of one or more tori lines. Measures to reduce turtle interactions have been embedded in permit conditions, requiring vessels to use either large circle hooks or whole finfish bait. To improve post-release survival of unwanted and prohibited species, fishers are supplied with safe handling and release guidelines, and the live release of incidentally caught species is encouraged. Regular training for skippers in the application of these guidelines ensures that mitigation practices are not only adopted but consistently applied at sea.

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

Noting serious capacity human resources capacity constraints, South Africa complied with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT.

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	2026-09-14.		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-15.	I26-001055-F001.	2026-07-31.
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15.	I26-001059-F001.	2026-07-31.
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15.	I26-001056-F001.	2026-07-31.
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15.	I26-001057-F001.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		South Africa has not compiled catch-at-size estimations.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging surveys in 2025.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-05-18.	I26-000552-F001.	2026-07-31.
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-05-18.	I26-000553-F001.	2026-07-31.
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-05-01.	I26-000460-F001.	2026-07-13.
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-14.	Included in Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		South Africa does not fish for pelagic Sargassum.	
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	No		South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Support vessels are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-15.	I26-000460-F001.	2026-07-31.
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		South Africa did not participate in trials on electronic monitoring.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		All sources of size frequencies reported under form ST04.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Stratified upscaling of observer data, if applicable.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		South Africa does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish.	

Req N ^o (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Sharks are identified to species specific level. All sharks must be landed with fins attached, which facilitates species identification. Identification guides developed and distributed to fishers. Verifying fisher species identification against observer data will be conducted in future.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		From 2026, observers have been requested to collect genetic samples and deploy conventional tags.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-09-15.	Information provided in Shark Implementation Check sheet.	
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	No		South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako shark.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2026-05-21.	SCRS\2026\34 presented at WGSAM 2026: Estimation of shortfin mako shark discards in the South African longline fleet using the bycatch estimator tool.	2026-07-14.
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Artisanal/small-scale fisheries do not fish for any tuna and tuna like species, including pelagic sharks.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		South Africa does not have a purse seine fishery for tuna.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2026-09-15.		
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-05-01.	Information provided in ST09 (I26-000460-F001).	2026-07-13.

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	2026-05-01.	Information provided in ST09 (I26-000460-F001).	2026-07-13.
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		South Africa does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with tuna and tuna-like species, as well as large pelagic sharks.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-09-14.	Included in part 1 of Annual Report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-05-22.	SWO-S in SCRS\2026\33 presented at WGSAM 2026: Estimation of swordfish discards in the South African longline fleet, using the bycatch estimator tool.	2026-06-25.
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		Use of traplines commenced in 2026. South Africa will report using ST13 in 2027. SCRS/2026/220 presented at 2026 Swordfish SG: Meka ring/trapline gear in the South African longline fishery: Characterisation and preliminary evaluation of catch composition.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-14.		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15.		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-09.		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		In 2025 the foreign fishing vessel MFV HUNG CHUAN 232 was chartered to operate under South African jurisdiction, subject to the country's regulations and permit conditions. The vessel was equipped with VMS and was required to have an observer on board during all fishing trips, ensuring compliance with South Africa's monitoring protocols. The charter agreement of the MFV HUNG CHUAN 232 was terminated in February 2026. South Africa submitted the Vessel Chartering Summary Report on 31 June 2026.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		The Vessel Chartering arrangement was for the 2025 fishing season only, and was terminated in February 2026, prior to the 2026 fishing season.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. No South African flagged vessel transhipped in Port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		South Africa does not have any registered authorised Carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have LSPLVs which were authorised to tranship to carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No amendments have taken place. Contact details are the same as previously reported to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2020-09-30.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018-03-06.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		South Africa's Regulations relating to the entry of Foreign Vessels into South African waters state that "The master of a foreign vessel which intends to traverse South African waters, but which does not intend to enter a port, must notify the Minister of the intention to enter and traverse South African waters at least 24 hours prior to entry and that notification must include the following: (a) an estimated date, time and GPS position of entry into South African waters; (b) an estimated date, time of and GPS position of exit from South African waters; (c) the reason for entry; and	

Group	Req N ^o (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					(d) a description of the path to be traversed."	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable. No vessel was denied Port of Entry in the ICCAT area of competence.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2025.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		13/05/2025, 10/06/2025, 03/07/2025, 14/08/2025, 04/09/2025, 09/10/2025, 10/11/2025.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		The updated list of vessels can be found in the IOMS Vessel Management page as was last updated in March 2026.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable. No changes from the previous year.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Nothing to comment on, except to note that South Africa has again been requested to respond to the same allegation of importation of an alleged IUU fish from a Namibian vessel and the matter will be dealt with during the Compliance Committee meeting and a response will be provided to this end, although the matter was responded to in the Compliance Committee meeting of 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable. No South African tuna fisheries vessel was in the draft or final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Not applicable. No South African natural or legal persons was involved in IUU activities relating to tuna and tuna like species.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Not applicable. No relevant information to report on.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. No data to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. No findings were conducted as there were no allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected, as such, no actions taken.	
	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	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not applicable. No points of contact provided.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a registered Carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable. South Africa has not implemented an EMS programme in its longline fishery thus far.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable. South Africa has not implemented an EMS programme in its longline fishery thus far.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		South Africa is a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The country joined the ILO in 1919, shortly after the organization's founding. As a member, South Africa participates in the development and implementation of international labor standards and contributes to discussions and	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					initiatives aimed at improving working conditions, social protection, and labor rights both domestically and globally.	
	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	No		No observer incidents involving serious injury, death, missing or presumed fallen overboard, in 2025.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		57.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-07-15.		2026-07-31.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Last updated on 2026-06-18.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2026-04-22, 2026-09-15.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Recommendation 24-01 introduced an explicit individual year trigger for Category C CPCs. As South Africa's 2025 bigeye tuna catch exceeded 500 t, South Africa is required to submit a fishing, management and capacity plan to Panel 1 within two years following the year in which the catch was made. South Africa will submit the required plan within the prescribed period in 2027.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		7 (2025-04-24, 2025-05-30, 2025-08-04, 2025-09-05, 2025-10-01, 2025-11-04, 2025-12-09).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable. All longline and bait boat vessels operating in South Africa's large pelagic fishery are authorized to fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2025.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Prior to 2025, validations seals were updated on 2022-09-21. Then again on 18 June 2026.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		57.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Not applicable. S.SWO is a target species in South Africa's tuna fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes	2026-09-15.	List of vessels utilizing trapline gear was sent to Secretariat on 15/09/2026.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		57.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Not applicable. S. ALB is a target species in South Africa's Tuna fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		2026-09-14.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. South Africa is not catching marlins/SPF for local consumption by artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		South Africa implements shark conservation and management measures in its Longline and Tuna Pole-line sectors through permit conditions aligned with relevant ICCAT and IOTC conservation measures. The permit conditions prohibits the retention of several protected shark species, including thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, whale, porbeagle, dusky, basking, white and silky sharks. Where these species are captured, live-release procedures are required, with specific prohibitions against gaffing, lifting by	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					the gills or spiracles, or punching holes in the body. Shortfin mako sharks that are alive at haulback must be promptly released using best handling and release practices. Retention is permitted only where the shark was already dead at haulback and its condition can be verified by an onboard observer. Once applicable retention limits are reached, further landing of shortfin mako is prohibited. The permit conditions also prohibits shark finning by requiring fins to remain naturally attached to the shark trunk. Shark catches, including live releases and dead discards, must be recorded. Compliance is further supported through onboard observers, biological sampling and tagging programmes, and mandatory reporting requirements. Failure to comply with catch limitations or permit conditions may result in fines, criminal proceedings and action under section 28 of the MLRA (revocation or suspension of fishing right).	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		6 (2025-01-14, 2025-04-25, 2025-09-05, 2025-10-01, 2025-11-04, 2025-12-09).	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		South Africa does not have a purse seine fishery for tuna.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	2026-09-14.	Rec. 22-12, paras: 1: the use of only large circle hooks or use of only finfish bait is in permit conditions (section 5.4). 2: the pelagic longline permit conditions include an annexure on the safe handling and release of turtles, which includes an infographic depicting the actions to take and the gear to use (net, de-hooker, wire cutters, line cutter, mouth gag). 4: No research has been conducted on mitigating bycatch and reducing bycatch mortality, and increasing post release survival of sea turtles. 5: a report on the pelagic longline fleet's interaction with turtles has been provided in using form ST09-DomObPrg. Mitigation measures reported on includes large circle hooks (ULCH), whole finfish bait (UWFB), and sea turtle promptly released (RUST).	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		South Africa continues to implement seabird conservation measures in its Large Pelagic Longline and Tuna Pole sectors through mandatory permit conditions, supporting the objectives of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Seabirds (NPOA-Seabirds). Within South Africa's EEZ, vessels are required to set longlines at night, with deck lighting directed towards the deck, and must additionally use either an	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					approved bird-scaring (tori) line or appropriately weighted branch lines. Further mitigation options include approved hook-shielding devices. High-seas daylight setting is subject to stricter requirements, including observer coverage, deployment of two tori lines and line weighting. Compliance is monitored through scientific observer coverage and a seabird mitigation checklist. The permit conditions also prescribe seabird handling and release procedures, including the safe treatment of injured birds and collection of dead specimens. A seabird mortality management framework is in place: fishing must cease upon reaching specified mortality thresholds, followed by Departmental review of compliance and, where appropriate, implementation of additional mitigation measures or cessation of fishing for the remainder of the year. Overall, the permit conditions provide a structured regulatory mechanism for implementing the NPOA-Seabirds through prevention, monitoring, mitigation, reporting and adaptive management.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Feedback provided in the Annual Report (Scientific) (Rec11-10). South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting tuna in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. As such permit conditions	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					prohibit the use of wire traces for all vessels (local and charter vessels). South Africa enforces a "fins naturally attached" policy, which requires that all sharks landed must have their fins naturally attached to their bodies. Several shark species are protected under South African law, and fishing for these species is prohibited. South Africa developed a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. Scientific observers are placed on vessels to monitor shark catches, both targeted and incidental. South Africa collaborates with research institutions and international bodies to monitor shark stocks and develop conservation strategies.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa prohibits purse seine fishing in its tuna fisheries.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable. No Pilot electronic statistical document systems have been implemented by South Africa.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable. South Africa had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

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Table 1. The total number of fishing days (effort), active vessels and total catch (tons) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2025. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SKJ: skipjack tuna.

<i>Total Effort</i> <i>Year</i>	<i>Fishing</i> <i>Days</i>	<i>Active</i> <i>Vessels</i>	<i>Catch (t)</i>			
			<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
2006	3120	111	2160	962	1	0
2007	4142	118	3663	947	10	0
2008	3052	115	2083	347	8	4
2009	4431	123	4586	223	17	4
2010	4408	116	4087	177	8	1
2011	5001	118	3166	629	15	5
2012	5157	123	3483	162	12	8
2013	4114	107	3492	374	142	3
2014	4416	95	3620	1351	50	5
2015	4738	91	3898	885	57	2
2016	4908	98	2001	599	10	2
2017	3062	92	1640	235	22	7
2018	3751	92	2353	242	14	2
2019	4131	91	4149	447	98	3
2020	3975	97	3941	534	74	0.6
2021	3915	98	3508	213	122	1.1
2022	5625	95	5412	848	123	2
2023	4550	89	2341	1455	159	5.2
2024	5390	89	4614	918	227	2.3
2025	5949	93	5396	1099	186	1.5

Table 2. The total effort (in 1000 hooks), total number of active vessels and total catch (tons) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2025. All species are reported in round weight. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SWO: swordfish; SMA: Shortfin mako; BSH: Blue shark.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Effort</i>		<i>Catch (t)</i>					
	<i>Hooks ('000)</i>	<i>Active Vessels</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>BSH</i>
2006	603	15	46	163	78	174	12	21
2007	1229	20	77	111	147	205	16	34
2008	870	18	107	38	200	142	8	25
2009	1056	19	151	87	159	205	26	7
2010	636	15	85	55	144	146	25	8
2011	749	18	84	121	125	97	139	257
2012	498	18	87	17	63	51	93	161
2013	968	16	116	70	294	171	177	179
2014	1203	17	101	161	282	152	369	544
2015	1187	16	132	142	143	218	487	402
2016	924	17	65	107	111	164	339	356
2017	1308	18	145	152	235	189	305	418
2018	1537	15	220	147	269	189	119	403
2019	1435	17	299	249	419	289	119	360
2020	1069	15	247	174	286	149	46	58
2021	1186	15	333	189	258	179	70	181
2022	1191	13	175	169	341	161	66	90
2023	1575	20	368	301	459	291	96	51
2024	1854	24	334	101	344	296	140	61
2025	2053	18	883	373	343	277	90	63

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Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui		Il n'y a eu aucune activité	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui		La flotte de pêche est essentiellement artisanale avec près de 700 pirogues dont près de 80% sont motorisées. La pêche industrielle est pratiquée par 3 chalutiers qui opèrent exclusivement dans la ZEE du Togo.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui			
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		Informations non disponibles.	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'activité.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'activité.	
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'activité.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'activité.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui			
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui		Aucune donnée disponible.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu d'activité.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Informations non disponibles.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Oui		Pas de navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon l'année dernière.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Information non disponible.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui		Information non disponible.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		Données non disponibles.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Oui		Aucun programme de recherche disponible.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		Aucune mise à jour disponible.	
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Oui		Informations non disponibles.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Aucune activité scientifique réalisée.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Aucun plan de gestion disponible.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Aucun DCP déployé dans les eaux sous juridiction togolaises. Toutefois 4 DCP ancrés devront être déployés dans la ZEE du Togo avant la fin de l'année dans le cadre d'un projet pilote.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Aucune donnée disponible.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Aucun programme d'observateurs nationaux actuellement.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La surveillance des navires battant pavillon togolais se fait à travers le système satellitaire MVS et AIS.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Aucun programme d'échantillonnage.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui		Pas de données historiques disponibles.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui		Information non disponible.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui		Espèce capturée dans la ZEE du Togo au large.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Oui		Information non disponible.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Oui		Information non disponible.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Oui		Information non disponible.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Les rejets ne sont pas estimés.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Les données sont collectées par des fiches au débarquement dans les différents sites et enregistrées dans la base OPEN ARTFISH pour produire les statistiques annuelles.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Oui		Aucun plan disponible.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Oui		Il n'y a eu aucune activité.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucune information disponible.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Aucune information disponible.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Aucune information disponible.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Les rejets ne sont pas estimés.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Les données sont collectées par des fiches au débarquement dans les différents sites et enregistrées dans la base OPEN ARTFISH pour produire les statistiques annuelles.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Aucune information disponible.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		Pas de guide d'identification disponible.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Informations non disponibles.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Données non disponibles.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Aucune mesure prise actuellement.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Aucune mesure prise et pas de rapport.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		Les rejets ne sont pas estimés.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Oui		Il n'y a eu aucune activité.	

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SUMMARY

En Tunisie, les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2025, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2025, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 59 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2025. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2025 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2025 ont atteint 2991.41 tonnes en totalité provenant des navires senners autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge et dont 2991,410 tonnes ont été mises en cages vivantes. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

RÉSUMÉ

En Tunisie, les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2025, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2025, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 59 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2025. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2025 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2025 ont atteint 2991.41 tonnes en totalité provenant des navires senners autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge et dont 2991,410 tonnes ont été mises en cages vivantes. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

RESUMEN

En Tunisie, les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2025, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2025, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 59 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2025. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2025 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2025 ont atteint 2991.41 tonnes en totalité provenant des navires senners autorisés à pêcher le thon rouge et dont 2991,410 tonnes ont été mises en cages vivantes. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2025, le nombre de navires autorisés ayant pris part à la pêche du thon rouge a été de 59 navires. L'attribution des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à assurer une adéquation entre la capacité de pêche et les quotas alloués. Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage du thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique dans les fermes tunisiennes est estimé à 23 %. Les tailles (SFL) enregistrées sont, dans 99,8 % des cas, supérieures à 115 cm.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer cette activité durant la période allant du 1^{er} avril au 31 décembre de chaque année. En 2025, la production d'espadon enregistrée en Tunisie s'est élevée à 764 tonnes.

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires consistent en l'application des réglementations nationales relatives aux engins de pêche, lesquelles sont en conformité avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. Par ailleurs, des campagnes de sensibilisation et de vulgarisations sont régulièrement organisées dans les ports à l'intention des pêcheurs, afin de les informer sur les mesures de réduction des prises accessoires et de promouvoir les bonnes pratiques de pêche.

Les observateurs scientifiques à bord des senners tunisiens pêchant le thon rouge durant la campagne de 2025 (25 mai- 1er juillet 2025) ont enregistré la présence de plusieurs espèces. Les tortues (*Caretta caretta* et *Chelonia mydas*), les mammifères (*Stenella coeruleoalba* et *Delphinus delphis*), les oiseaux marins (*Larus cachinnans*, *Puffins yelkoan*, *Calonectris diomedea*,...) et le requin bleu ont été observés vivants au voisinage de la zone de pêche. Aucune de ces espèces n'a été capturée ni débarquée.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Le programme tunisien d'observateurs scientifiques, mis en place conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, vise à assurer le suivi scientifique des pêcheries de thon rouge, d'espadon et de thons mineurs. Ce programme est mis en œuvre par l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) en collaboration avec la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) ainsi qu'avec les professionnels de la pêche et de l'engraissement.

Dans le cadre de ce programme, la Tunisie a affecté six observateurs scientifiques spécialisés en sciences halieutiques, à bord des senneurs ciblant le thon rouge. Ces observateurs sont titulaires de diplômes de mastère et de doctorat. Des fiches d'identification des différentes espèces rencontrées (poissons, mammifères, tortues, oiseaux, requins, etc.) ont été présentées et mise à la disposition des observateurs afin de faciliter leur identification et d'améliorer la qualité du suivi scientifique. En 2025, la formation des observateurs scientifiques a été dispensée en présentiel. Elle a porté notamment sur les aspects suivants :

- caractéristiques du navire et de l'engin (senne)
- conditions climatiques et océanographiques
- opérations de pêche (date, lieux géographiques, ...).
- prises du thon rouge (nombre, poids, état)
- prises des autres espèces de poissons (nombre, poids, état)
- prises accessoires (mammifère marins, oiseaux marin, tortues marines, requins,...)

Le présent programme d'observateurs scientifiques, se base sur un échantillon d'effort de pêche déterminé en nombre de bateaux. Durant la campagne de pêche du thon rouge à la senne de 2025, six observateurs scientifiques ont été embarqués à bord de six senneurs tunisiens soit un taux de couverture supérieur à 10%.

Les actions de recherche sont définies tenant compte principalement des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS, tel que : le suivi des pêcheries et de l'activité d'engraissement et la collecte des données pour l'évaluation des stocks et de la MSE (exp: indices d'abondance). En effet, différents aspects scientifiques sont en cours d'étude et concernent le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Les résultats de ces actions de recherche sont présentés lors des différentes réunions du SCRS.

1.2.1 Thon rouge

Pêche

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant les opérations de pêche par le programme susmentionné sont les suivants : La zone et la date de capture, l'espèce cible, la structure démographique, les relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires, les rejets ainsi que les indices d'abondance (CPUE). Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne l'ensemble des bateaux de pêche autorisés.

Transfer

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (SFL, cm) est déterminée par la caméra stéréoscopique (modèle AQ1 Systems AM100). La caméra est maintenue en face de l'ouverture d'entrée de la cage. Un moniteur à bord du navire de remorquage sert à l'affichage et le suivi de la qualité d'enregistrement des vidéos.

La **figure 1** illustre la structure démographique du thon rouge mis en cages dans les fermes tunisiennes à la suite de la saison de pêche 2025.

Abattage

Lors de l'abattage du thon rouge dans les fermes d'engraissement localisées à Mahdia et Hergla (centre de la Tunisie) nous assurons la mensuration et le pesage d'un échantillon de poissons. Les paramètres biométriques collectés sont les suivants :

- Longueur totale (cm): TL
- Longueur à la fourche (cm): FL
- Poids total (kg): TW.

Nous notons que le taux d'échantillonnage a été de l'ordre de 23 %.

1.2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) joue un rôle clé dans l'économie et le secteur halieutique en Tunisie. Cette activité, essentiellement saisonnière et artisanale, est principalement pratiquée par de petites embarcations côtières. Afin de préserver la ressource, une période de fermeture biologique stricte est appliquée depuis 2020 : la pêche à l'espadon, qu'elle soit ciblée ou accidentelle (prise accessoire), est totalement interdite du 1er janvier au 31 mars.

Pour l'année 2025, la Tunisie déploie un suivi scientifique rigoureux de la flottille palangrière depuis les ports de Teboulba et de Mahdia. Ce programme de suivi vise à collecter des données fiables concernant :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât... ;
- L'effort de pêche
- Les lieux et la période de pêche ; Les débarquements : quantité d'espadon et les compositions en taille.
- Les espèces accessoires ;
- Les relations biométriques (Longueur fourche-mâchoire inférieure LJFL et Poids total : TW).
- Eco-biologie de l'espèce.

La **figure 2** montre les fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm) des échantillonnages effectués au cours de l'année 2025.

1.2.3 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche aux thons mineurs représente une activité socio-économique importante. Les captures totales de ce groupe d'espèces s'élevaient à environ 6374,898 tonnes en 2025. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 3247,463 tonnes soit 51% des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2025.

L'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) assure le suivi scientifique des pêcheries des thonidés mineurs en étroite coordination avec la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture et en coopération avec la profession.

Depuis 2019, la Tunisie participe dans la deuxième phase du programme de récupération des données et prélèvement des échantillons biologiques pour la thonine commune (LTA), la bonite à dos rayé (BON) et la melva (BLT) (Circulaire ICCAT # 2476_2018). L'objectif principal de cette action est l'étude de la croissance et de la maturité de ces espèces principales de thonidés mineurs. Entre 2019 et 2026, 460 poissons ont été étudiés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements du golfe de Gabès.

Les longueurs à la fourche mesurées sont classées comme suit :

Les longueurs à la fourche mesurées sont classées comme suit :

LTA (N= 223) : 20.5 cm à 100.5 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 125 g à 13200 g

BLT (N= 237) : 27,5 cm à 50.5 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 399 g à 2085 g

Les distributions mensuelles des fréquences de tailles (Figure 3) montrent une différence marquée dans la structure en taille des deux espèces. *Auxis rochei* était concentrée dans une gamme de tailles relativement étroite (27,5–50,5 cm LF), tandis que *Euthynnus alletteratus* présentait une gamme beaucoup plus étendue (20,5–100,5 cm LF). La contribution des différentes classes de taille variait également selon les mois d'échantillonnage, indiquant une composition en tailles variable au cours de l'année. Aucun individu d'*A. rochei* n'a été enregistré entre juillet et septembre, tandis qu'*E. alletteratus* n'était pas présent durant les mois d'avril et de décembre.

Les relations taille-poids globales étaient hautement significatives pour les deux espèces (**Tableau 1**). Les deux espèces présentaient des schémas allométriques contrastés : *E. alletteratus* présentait une allométrie négative (**Figure 4**), tandis que *A. rochei* présentait une allométrie positive (**Figure 5**). Dans les deux cas, l'intervalle de confiance à 95 % du coefficient b excluait la valeur isométrique de 3, confirmant que l'écart par rapport à l'isométrie était statistiquement significatif.

1.2.3 Germon

Le germon (*Thunnus alalunga*) est une espèce migratrice à forte valeur commerciale, exploitée en Tunisie principalement par les palangriers et, dans une moindre mesure, par les senneurs. Grâce aux efforts conjoints des différentes parties prenantes, notamment la DGPA et l'INSTM, des estimations de la production ont été établies pour les années 2024 et 2025. La production estimée s'élève ainsi à 8 450,3 kg en 2024 et à 17 310 kg en 2025, répartie entre les principaux ports de débarquement. Le poids moyen des germions débarqués par opération de pêche variait entre 5 et 10 kg selon les années, avec peu d'indices de saisonnalité dans la composition des tailles (**Figure 6**). Ces estimations contribuent à améliorer la connaissance de l'exploitation du germon et constituent une base importante pour le suivi et la gestion de cette ressource en Tunisie.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines, des oiseaux marins et des cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente réalise des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

D'autre part, les observateurs scientifiques débarqués à bord des senneurs ont été formés dans l'identification des espèces de requins, de tortues de mammifères et des oiseaux marins et dans la notification détaillée de leur état de présence dans les pêcheries.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Ce programme a permis la collecte des données et la réalisation des prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données sur l'activité de pêche a été mise en place afin d'établir un plan de gestion national. Cette base de données sera alimentée par des paramètres et indicateurs qui découleront d'une étude biologique et écologique en cours de réalisation.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Malgré la mise en place de la plateforme IOMS, qui a permis d'améliorer et de faciliter le suivi des déclarations requises par l'ICCAT, certaines difficultés persistent.

En effet, certains formulaires et informations doivent encore être transmis par courrier électronique, en complément des données déjà saisies sur la plateforme. Cette situation entraîne une duplication des opérations et rend le suivi des dates effectives de transmission plus contraignant.

Afin de faciliter le travail des administrations nationales et d'améliorer la traçabilité des déclarations, nous souhaiterions que IOMS puisse intégrer automatiquement, dans le rapport annuel ou permettre de renseigner directement, la date d'envoi de chaque formulaire.

Cette fonctionnalité serait particulièrement utile pour les formulaires déjà déclarés ou enregistrés sur la plateforme, mais dont la transmission officielle doit également être effectuée par courrier électronique. Elle permettrait ainsi de disposer, au sein d'IOMS, d'un historique complet des déclarations, comprenant notamment la date de soumission sur la plateforme et, lorsque cela est requis, la date de transmission par e-mail.

Nous estimons qu'une telle amélioration contribuerait à réduire les tâches administratives, éviter les doubles saisies et faciliter le suivi du respect des échéances fixées par l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires.

Conformément à la circulaire 4266/2022, les données relatives à ces déclarations sont intégrées dans le système intégré de gestion en ligne (IOMS) de l'ICCAT.

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2026-09-13		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques de la flottille de la tâche 1 (T1FC)	Oui	2026-07-09		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2026-04-30	30 avril 2026 pour l'espadon et 09 juillet 2026 pour le thon rouge.	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 (T2SZ)	Oui	2026-04-30	30 avril 2026 pour l'espadon et 09 juillet 2026 pour le thon rouge.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2026-04-30	30 avril 2026 pour l'espadon et 09 juillet 2026 pour le thon rouge.	
S:GEN07	Prospections de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		Pas de marquage en 2025 en Tunisie.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2026-07-09		
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2026-07-09	La Tunisie n'a ni apposé, ni récupéré de marques électronique.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2026-07-09		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2026-09-09		
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Pas d'informations disponibles.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques concernant les navires de pêche autorisés à pratiquer la pêche à la palangre pélagique et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année précédente	Oui		Pas d'informations disponibles.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	2026-09-09		
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 - Échantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2026-07-09		

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2026-07-09		
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.	
S:BFT07	Informations issues des travaux de recherche du GBYP, y compris les nouvelles informations provenant du renforcement des activités d'échantillonnage biologique.	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Rapport sur les activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui	2026-09-09		
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 - Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 - Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 - Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui	2026-07-15		
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose actuellement pas d'un quota de pêche de Germon. la demande auprès de ICCAT est toujours en attente.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose actuellement pas d'un quota de pêche de Germon. La demande auprès de ICCAT est toujours en attente.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non	2026-07-15	La Tunisie ne dispose actuellement pas d'un quota de pêche de Germon. La demande auprès de ICCAT est toujours en attente.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte de données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces	Oui		La Tunisie est en train travailler pour l'amélioration de la collecte des données sur les requins au niveau spécifique. Néanmoins des actions de sensibilisation et de formation ont été effectuées dans le cadre du projet medbycatch ainsi qu'en collaboration avec WWF.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taube bleu	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les mises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Il n'y a pas d'interaction (inclue dans le rapport annuel).	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		L'Institut de recherche scientifique (INSTM) et les associations actives fournissent des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Les informations sont incluses dans le rapport annuel.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Les informations sont incluses dans le rapport annuel.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets de pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Recommandations de l'ICCAT, Aussi l'Administration veille à l'application des mesures de pêche, de même des campagnes de vulgarisation sont effectuées auprès des pêcheurs dans les différents ports de pêche.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Non		Pas de capture de l'espadon dans l'Atlantique Nord.	
S:SWO02	Collecte et communication d'informations sur l'utilisation expérimentale des lignes de piégeage	Oui		La Tunisie n'autorise pas l'utilisation des lignes de piégeage.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2026-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2026-09-13	Inclus dans le rapport annuel La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2026-07-17		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement - en mer	Non		Non applicable. Aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Non applicable. Aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. Aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN08	Navires transporteurs autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2026-02-13		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2026-02-13		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Oui	2026-02-13		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2026-02-13		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation au port n'a été effectuée.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui	2026-09-08		
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2026-05-04		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Aucune information pertinente à déclarer actuellement.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		La Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive d'espèces gérées par l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non-CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU finale pour le moment.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Aucune information pertinente à déclarer.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Aucun débarquement ni importation n'a été effectué.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui	2021-01-07		
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas d'incidents observés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillis.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui	2026-09-04		
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas choisi le système EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne pour répondre aux exigences de ICCAT en matière de collecte de données.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas choisi le système EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne pour répondre aux exigences de ICCAT en matière de collecte de données.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		La mise en œuvre de la Résolution ICCAT 23-20 en Tunisie repose sur un cadre légal et institutionnel comprenant la ratification des Conventions OIT n°188 et STCW-F, ainsi que l'obligation pour les navires de disposer d'un permis de navigation délivré après visite technique et contrôle des équipements de sécurité. Les conditions de travail et de sécurité des équipages font l'objet de contrôles réguliers, avec des contrats de travail, des conditions de vie à bord et une couverture sociale encadrés par la législation nationale. Des inspections en mer et au port sont réalisées par les autorités compétentes et les infractions font l'objet des mesures prévues par la réglementation. La Tunisie est également en cours d'élaboration d'un	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour les accidents graves, les disparitions ou les décès de membres d'équipage, en coordination avec les autorités maritimes et le MRCC La Goulette. Enfin, la Tunisie demeure disposée à renforcer la coopération internationale avec l'OIT, l'OMI, la FAO et les CPC partenaires, notamment à travers la formation des inspecteurs, observateurs et contrôleurs portuaires, y compris en matière de détection du travail forcé.	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		Aucun accident n'a été enregistré.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2022-12-12	23 janvier 2026 une première mise à jour.	2026-05-21
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui	2026-09-14		
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson mis en cages	Oui	2026-05-26		
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui	2026-09-14		
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		La Tunisie n'as pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-02-13		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2026-02-13	26 mai 2026	2026-05-26
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-03-03	05mars 2026	2026-03-05
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 24-05	Oui		Le Secrétariat de ICCAT n'a pas demandé d'information sur la réglementation et autres documents connexes pour la mise en œuvre de la recommandation 24-05.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2026-07-09		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2026-05-04	05/05/2026 et 10/05/2026 et 15/05/2026	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2026-05-05		2026-09-11
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Oui	2026-05-15		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Les messages VMS sont envoyés régulièrement.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2026-02-13		
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui	2026-01-27		
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui	2026-01-27		
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui	2026-01-27		
	M:BFT36	Liste des inspections effectuées dans le cadre du JIS entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre de l'année précédente	Oui	2026-08-24	La direction générale de la pêche et de l'aquaculture a envoyé un email a ICCAT le 24 aout 2026 contenant le cp60 ainsi que les rapports d'inspection au titre de l'année 2025 cependant suite à un problème technique l'email n'est pas parvenu à ICCAT. À cet effet un email complémentaire a été transmis en date du 03 septembre 2026.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-13		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2026-02-13		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2026-06-08		2026-06-17
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Applicable au thon rouge de l'ouest.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2026-06-30		
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		N/A concerne les CPC pêchant du thon rouge dans l'Atl. Ouest.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui	2026-09-14		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2024-05-13		
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		La Tunisie n'est pas dotée de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du BFT-E	Non		N/A seules les navires figurant comme navires de pêche de BFT sont autorisés à pêcher du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Toutes les données ont été enregistrées dans le système eBCD.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui	2026-09-15		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		N/A. La Tunisie ne participe pas au projet pilote REM.	
	M:BFT37	Plans de pêche/de gestion pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest	Non		La Tunisie ne pêche pas le thon rouge de l'Atlantique de ouest.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence M:TRO17	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
ESPADON	M:SW001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques (SDP) de l'ICCAT	Non		La Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon.	
	M:SW002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2024-05-13		
	M:SW003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-01-22		
	M:SW004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SW005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		la Tunisie ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-04-04		
	M:SW007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non	2026-03-15	la Tunisie pêche l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SW010	Liste des ports autorisés pour le SWO-MD	Oui	2026-02-13		
	M:SW011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de SWO-MD	Oui	2026-04-04	04/04/2026	2026-07-09
	M:SW012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la méditerranée marqués.	
	M:SW013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SW014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SW015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SW016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SW017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		La Tunisie ne pêche pas l'espadon de l'atlantique du nord.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SW018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		La Tunisie ne pêche pas l'espadon de l'atlantique du sud.	
	M:SW019	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2026-03-15		
	M:SW021	Liste des navires autorisés à utiliser des lignes de piégeage	Oui		La Tunisie n'autorise pas l'utilisation des lignes de piégeages.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		La Tunisie est actuellement en train de finaliser la collecte et la déclaration de ses statistiques de débarquement, lesquelles seront transmises à l'ICCAT pour être prises en compte dans le processus d'attribution du quota. Une fois le quota attribué, l'ensemble des déclarations et données statistiques concernées sera consolidé et transmis à l'ICCAT conformément aux procédures applicables.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximale de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de germon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de quota pour la pêche du germon.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de quota pour la pêche du germon.	
ISTIOPHORI D	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2026-09-02		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcheries pour ces espèces.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2026-09-03		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		La Tunisie est un pays riverain de la Mer Méditerranée et ne pêche pas en Atlantique.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		La Tunisie est un pays riverain de la Mer Méditerranée et ne pêche pas en Atlantique.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Date de première soumission	Réponse à l'exigence/Raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Il n'y a pas d'information à déclarer.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des Recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Il n'y a pas de programme spécifique de déclaration statistique électronique autre que celui de ICCAT.	

Tableau 1. Relations taille-poids et statistiques associées pour les deux espèces de thonidés mineurs *Euthynnus alletteratus* et *Auxis rochei*. IC : intervalle de confiance.

Espèces	n	a	b	95% IC de b	R ²	t (b=3)	p	Allométrie
<i>E. alletteratus</i>	223	0.02688	2.869	2.829–2.911	0.9887	–6.30	<0.001	-
<i>A. rochei</i>	237	0.00827	3.213	3.103–3.324	0.9329	3.80	<0.001	+

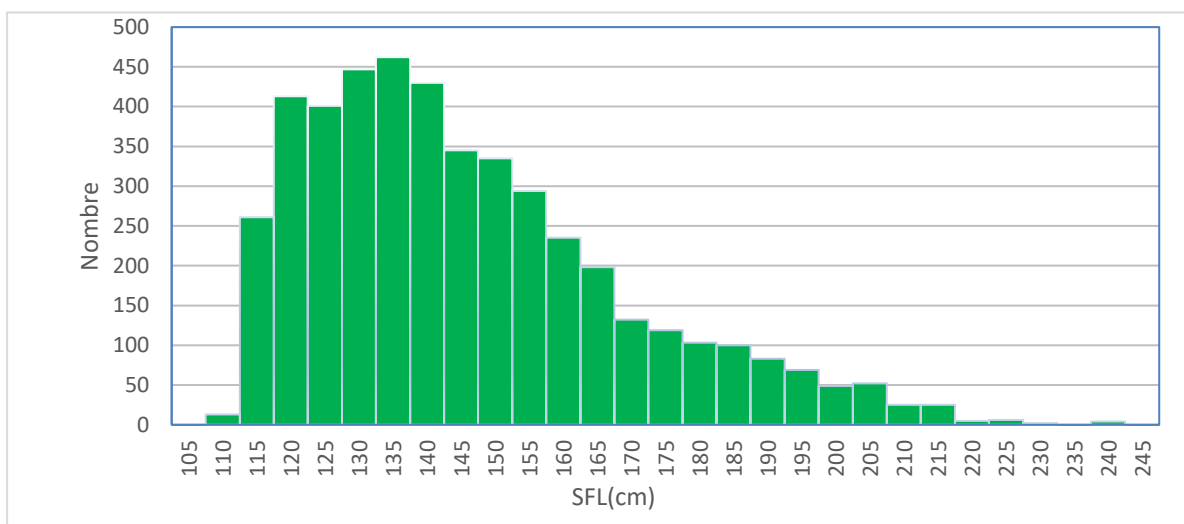


Figure 1. Fréquence de taille du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'année 2025.

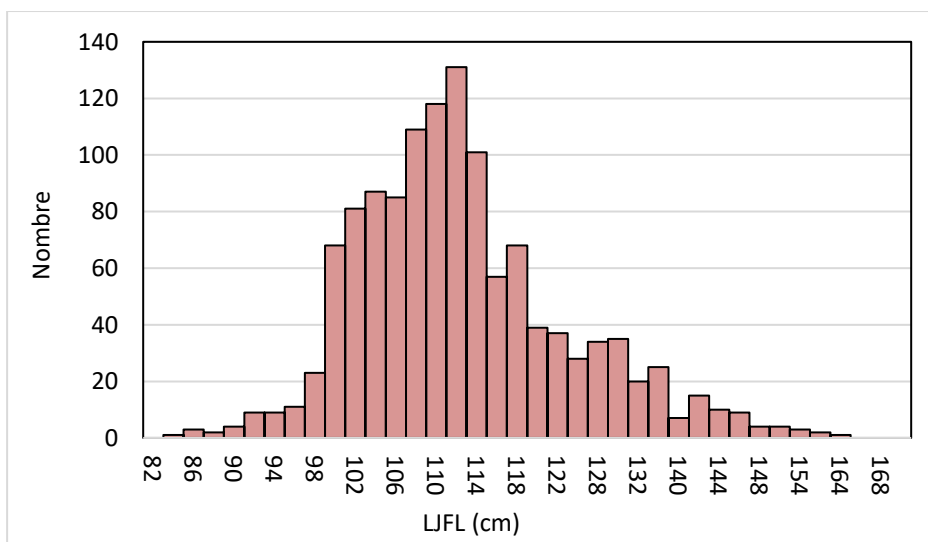


Figure 2. Fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2025.

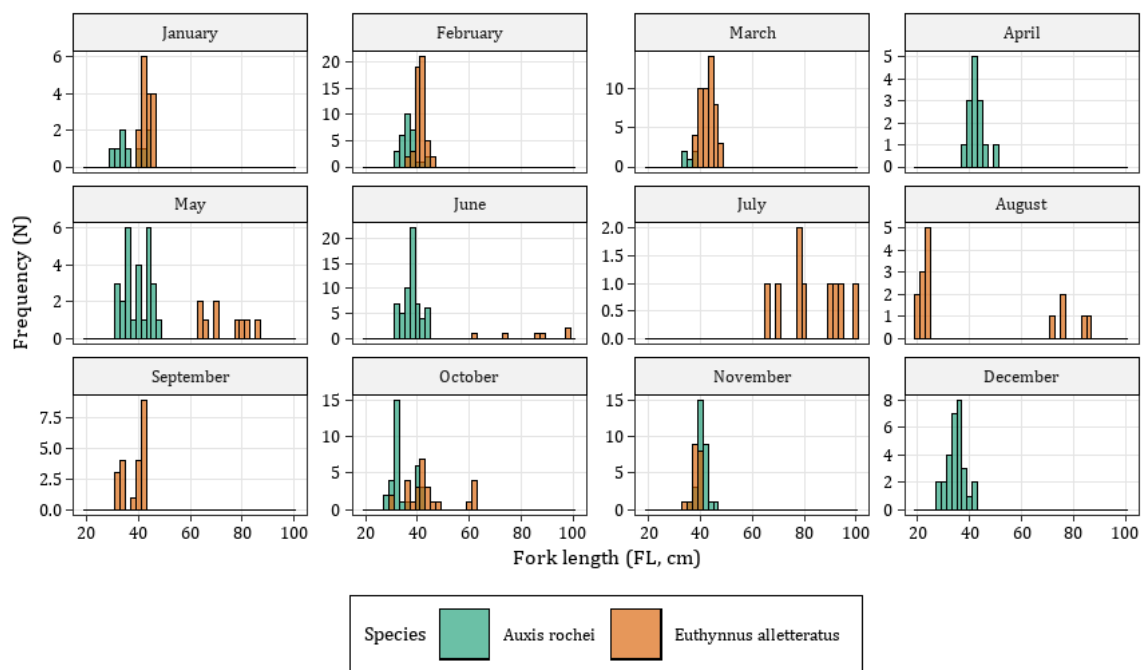


Figure 3. Relation entre la longueur à la fourche (FL) et la masse totale (TW) de la melva *Auxis rochei*.

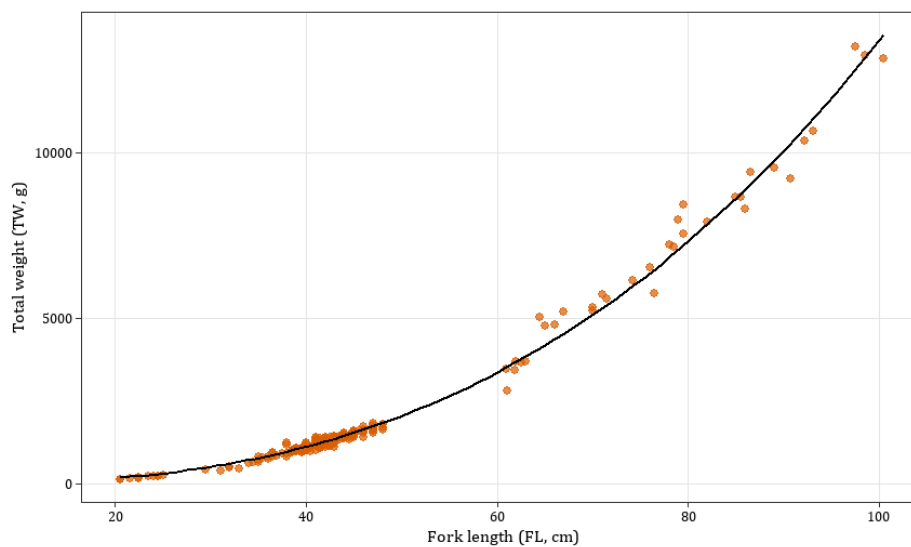


Figure 4. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de tailles chez les échantillons de la melva *Auxis rochei*.

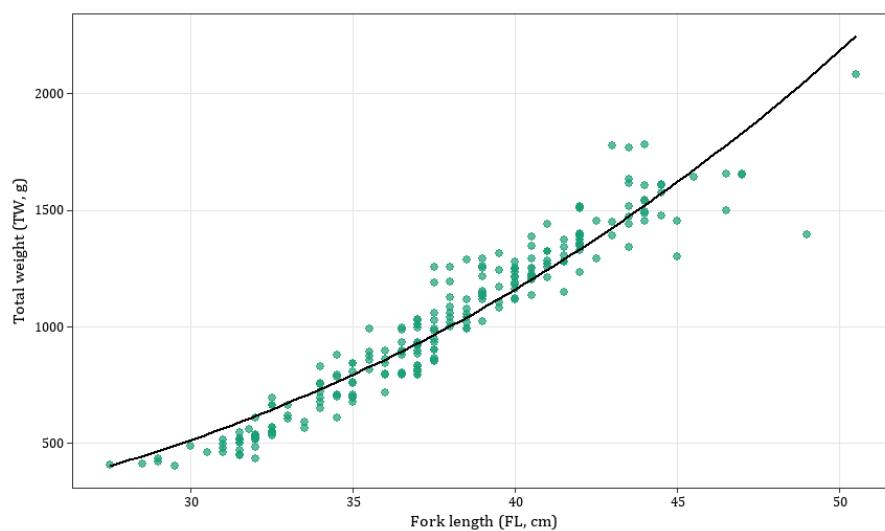


Figure 5. Production tunisienne au germon en 2024 (Source : DGPA Tunisie 2025).

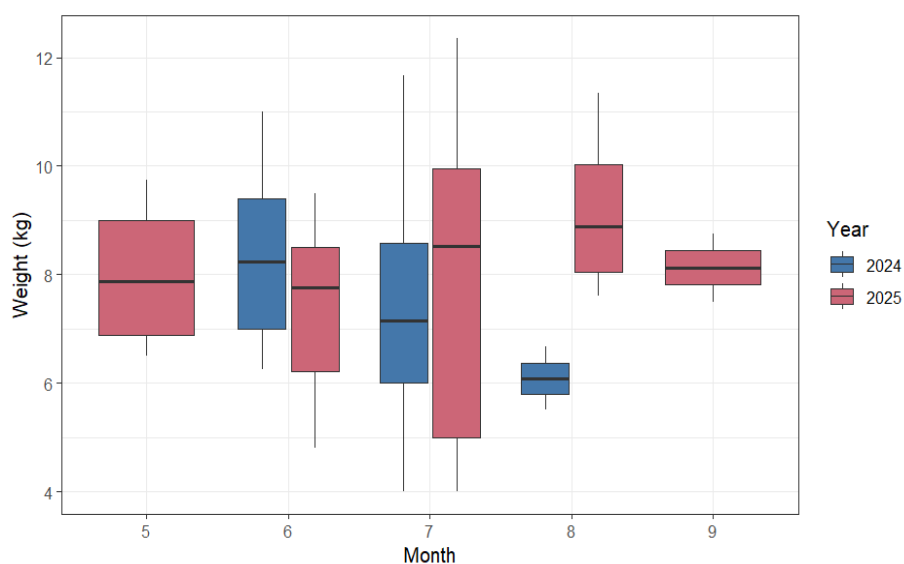


Figure 6. Composition en poids moyen par opération de pêche des débarquements de germon (*Thunnus alalunga*) selon l'année et le mois.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TÜRKİYE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TÜRKİYE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÜRKİYE

SUMMARY

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 378,268.5 t for the year 2025. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 2% corresponding to 7,019.3 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2025, catch amount of Bluefin tuna was 2,721.8 t (including bycatch), Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna, Atlantic bonito and little tunny was 378.7 t, 225.0 t, 1,011.8 t, 429.0 t, 1,412.8 t and 838.0 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 36-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May in and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 378,268.5 t for the year 2025. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 2% corresponding to 7,019.3 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2025, catch amount of Bluefin tuna was 2,721.8 t (including bycatch), Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna, Atlantic bonito and little tunny was 378.7 t, 225.0 t, 1,011.8 t, 429.0 t, 1,412.8 t and 838.0 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 36-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May in and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RESUMEN

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 378,268.5 t for the year 2025. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 2% corresponding to 7,019.3 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2025, catch amount of Bluefin tuna was 2,721.8 t (including bycatch), Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna, Atlantic bonito and little tunny was 378.7 t, 225.0 t, 1,011.8 t, 429.0 t, 1,412.8 t and 838.0 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 36-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May in and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

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Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2025, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 7,019.3 t, which is considerably lower than total amount in 2024. The main reason of this decrease is that the catch of Atlantic bonito was considerably decreased from 49,278.4 t in 2024 to 1,412.8 t in 2025.

Albacore

In the 1957-1969 period, an average of 1,954 tons/year of albacore catch was made from the Mediterranean stocks. Med-ALB is a target species in small-scale and subsistence fishery and it is also caught in multi-species fishery targeting tuna and tuna-like fishes by longlines, purse seines and gillnets. The fishing season for Albacore is concentrated between May and December in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Catch amount of Albacore peaked to the highest level between 2007 and 2011 where the mean catch per year amounted to 698 t. Catch amount for the years 2024 and 2025 were 150.0 t and 225.0 t, respectively.

Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seiners, midwater trawlers, and gillnets. In the last two decades, average catch amount of Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t. Peak points which were higher than average catch have occurred on catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005, 35,764.2 t in 2012, 39,459.6 t in 2016, 30,920.4 t in 2018, 22,742.7 t in 2020, 49,891.5 t in 2022, 49,278.4 t in 2024). Total catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 1,412.8 t in 2025, which was lower than the average catch level of the last decade.

Bluefin tuna

In 2025 total bluefin catch of the Türkiye was 2,721.8 t including recreational/amateur/sportive fishing/bycatch fishing quota transferred from other countries such as Syria. Almost all of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) issued Bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 36 fishing vessels in 2025, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The Bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 36-62 m and a tonnage between 98-789 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored via Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (BAGİS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 77 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels.

The bluefin tuna fisheries season started at 15th of May and finished at the end of 1st July in 2025. The fishing operations were conducted intensively in the Central Mediterranean region and off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted between November 2025 and March 2026.

Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Türkiye has been carried out in Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 378.7 t in 2025.

Other tunas

The bullet tuna, skipjack tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines and gillnets. In 2025, total catches amount of Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna and Little tunny was 1,011.8 t, 429.0 t and 847.0 t, respectively.

Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01.

Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting to fish albacore and swordfish. Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore. Skipjack tuna fishery reported as 429.0 t in 2025.

1.2 Research and statistics

Landings (ton) of tunas and tuna-like species (2016-2025), total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2016-2025) and, length and weight prohibitions by species have been given in **Tables 1 to 3**.

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessels. Task 1 and Task 2 data were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

To monitor fisheries, Türkiye has implemented Fisheries Information System (FIS) since 2008. FIS is currently applicable to all types of fisheries, including Bluefin tuna (BFT) and other types of fisheries under the scope of ICCAT Convention, present in Türkiye. FIS has the following multi-purpose generalized functions;

- Registries on fishing vessels
- Registries on commercial fishermen
- Special fishing permits for fishing vessels
- Logbook data
- Catch and effort data
- Monitoring of anchovy fishing
- Monitoring of baby clam quota
- Monitoring of BFT, SWO and ALB catch quotas and export

Türkiye has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

Fisheries Information System (FIS) for collecting fishery dependent data from commercial vessels was designed specifically to meet international requirements for transversal sampling for each operation. The real time monitoring of catches and regular transmission of such data to MoAF is applicable specifically for fisheries subject to TAC and quota controls. As a component of MCS measures, a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (BAGIS) and electronic logbooks have been used by the fishing vessels above 12 meters as per the ministerial regulations in place.

Türkiye has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program named "Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program" implemented by General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture was submitted to ICCAT on 16 July 2026.

With an aim to improve the capacity to conduct scientific surveys at sea, MoAF launched a fisheries research vessel in 2014. The vessel has sufficient infrastructure and contemporary research equipment and laboratory to conduct fishery independent surveys in Mediterranean.

Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MoAF. Since 5% of the vessels over 15 meters in length engaged in pelagic longline fishery are required to be sampled in accordance with ICCAT Rec 16-14 and only 2 of the 123 vessels licensed to catch swordfish in Türkiye are over 15 meters in length, the monitoring program was carried out with 2 of these vessels. Within the scope of this program, when selected LL vessels set out to sea for swordfish fishing, The Ministry personnel go out to sea with the vessel and measure all the swordfish caught.

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a specific programme aiming to clean up the abandoned “ghost fishing nets” from Türkiye’s territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued in 2025.

During the implementation phase of the Project of “*Cleansing of Seas from Abandoned Fishing Nets*”, 801 million m2 inland water and marine areas have been dredged and a total of 2.885.000 m2 fishnets and 103.551 pieces of pots and similar fishing gears have been extracted from inland water and marine areas within the period 2014-2025. The extraction of ghost nets and fishing gear from aquatic environments has prevented the loss of an estimated 9.6 million aquatic organisms.

Research named “*Investigation of the Reproductive and Migration Behaviors of Bluefin Atlantic Tuna (Thunnus thynnus) Breeding in the Eastern Mediterranean (Phase I) TAGEM/HAYSÜD/T1/24/A7/P1/7275*” and “*Joint Research on the Larval of Tuna in Sicilian and Levantine Spawning Areas: Sampling Strategies and Data Analysis Methodologies*” has been conducted in 2025.

The research “*Investigation of the Reproductive and Migration Behaviors of Bluefin Atlantic Tuna (Thunnus thynnus) Breeding in the Eastern Mediterranean (Phase I) TAGEM/HAYSÜD/T1/24/A7/P1/7275*” has been conducted by Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of MoAF.

As a result of the research;

- A local “Larval Index” compatible with the Western Mediterranean will be developed to integrate Eastern Mediterranean data into stock management,
- Spawning grounds, larval distribution characteristics, and habitat preferences will be investigated,
- The oceanographic features of the spawning habitats of Atlantic bluefin tuna will be evaluated,
- Assessments will be made on the effects of climate change on tuna spawning grounds

Under the project; currently; in addition to the targeted Atlantic bluefin tuna, larvae of other tuna species (*T. alalunga* – Albacore, *Auxis rochei* – Bullet Tuna, *Euthynnus alleteratus* – Little Tunny) will also be identified. Laboratory studies related to the research are still ongoing and the relevant data will be reported in subsequent years.

Within the scope of the TÜBİTAK–Italian National Research Council (CNR) cooperation program, the project that “*Joint Research on the Larval of Tuna in Sicilian and Levantine Spawning Areas: Sampling Strategies and Data Analysis Methodologies*” aims to harmonize the sampling and analysis techniques of tuna larval research conducted in both countries, in order to achieve a better understanding of the reproductive dynamics, early life ecology, and spawning stock biomass of Atlantic bluefin tuna and other large pelagic teleost fish in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean.

With this project, which seeks to enhance knowledge through in-depth analyses, it is intended to lay the groundwork for long-term collaboration between Turkish and Italian researchers and to establish a strong and lasting scientific infrastructure for the sustainable management of valuable fisheries resources such as tuna.

The project is carried out under the coordination of the Institute for Studies on the Mediterranean (Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo – ISMed-ITALY), and under the coordination of Çukurova University Faculty of Fisheries-TÜRKİYE, in partnership with Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of MoAF. The relevant data will be reported in subsequent years.

The Bluefin Tuna tagging operation under GBYP programme has been conducted (*Electronic Tagging of Adult Bluefin Tunas captured in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast) Tagging Programme 2024 Atlantic Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT GBYP)*). The results of the tagging program submitted to ICCAT on 23 July 2025.

In 2026 BFT fishing season, within the framework of the ICCAT/GBYP programme, a new tagging initiative was launched in the Northern Levantine Sea in collaboration with the Mediterranean Fisheries Research, Production and Training Institute (MEDFRI), the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (GDFA), Stanford University and Çukurova University. The tagging procedure was conducted on 13 June 2026 during two purse seine operations in Antalya Bay, Türkiye. A total of 28 Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged and released during the 2026 fishing campaign. A draft report was submitted to the Secretariat.

Türkiye intends to continue supporting ICCAT GBYP programme.

There are project initiatives undertaken by various bodies aiming to create the basis for an inventory of Marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and to train staff and volunteers on seabird research and conservation methods.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; During the fishing operations targeting tuna species by-catches of sharks, sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds are generally quite rare. The data required by SCRS are mainly compiled from Fisheries Statistics of TURKSTAT, National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MoAF and scientific surveys carried by relevant institutions. These programs and surveys include collection of fisheries, by-catch and discard data through landing checks, scientific observers and questionnaires in the context of small-scale and industrial fisheries. Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (Ref. no: BYC04 and BYC05), some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 17 July 2026 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no S:GEN11, S:BYC04 and S:BYC05. S:SHK01 and S:BFT02 (**Appendix 1**).

Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the "Medbycatch Project" (*Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin*), relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

Updated reports on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines (Ref. Req. M:BYC 01) (**Appendix 2**), report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field (Ref. Req. M:BYC 03) (**Appendix 3**), and report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 (Ref. Req.M:BYC 04) (**Appendix 4**) submitted by Türkiye to ICCAT on 07 September 2026.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 25-04, have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through “Ministerial Circular on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading”.

As in the previous years; Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore fishery have been conducted in accordance with the related ICCAT regulations and duly reported.

Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01.

Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting to fish albacore and swordfish. Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore.

Therefore; to monitor more closely the skipjack fishery; starting from 2025; it is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. List of skipjack vessels and quarterly catches of skipjack have been duly submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Maximum on board by-catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20).

Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight".

Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye’s total skipjack fishing amount.

In Türkiye’s tuna and tuna-like fishery, the highest amount of catch is obtained from Eastern Atlantic Bluefin tuna fishery. During the fishing operations targeting tuna species by-catches of sharks, sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds are generally quite rare. The data required by SCRS are mainly compiled from Fisheries Statistics of TURKSTAT, National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MOAF), Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MOAF and scientific surveys carried by relevant institutions.

As was the case in previous notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (*Cetaceans* and *Monachus monachus*) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

The provisions in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 have been transposed to the Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Ministerial Circular on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2025 and 2026.

In order to strengthen Türkiye’s control and enforcement capacity, the Fisheries Monitoring and Control Centre in Yalova/Türkiye was put into operation on 8 May 2026. The Centre has significantly enhanced Türkiye’s fisheries control and enforcement capacity by enabling the electronic monitoring of fishing vessels and fishing activities, the assessment of risks, and the coordination of control and enforcement activities.

In addition; to enhance the international visibility of Türkiye’s efforts to combat illegal fishing, Türkiye’s National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU) has publicly been launched on 5 June 2026 (the International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing).

Türkiye's NPOA-IUU has been prepared in line with the principles and provisions of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) adopted by the FAO. Furthermore, the Plan has been developed in accordance with GFCM Recommendation GFCM/41/2017/7 concerning a Regional Plan of Action for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the GFCM Area of Application.

NPOA-IUU demonstrates the country's determination to combat illegal fishing and constitutes an important indicator of its international commitments towards the conservation and sustainable use of marine living resources, the strengthening of effective control and enforcement mechanisms, and the development of transparent fisheries governance.

Furthermore, the preparation process of Türkiye's NPOA-IUU constitutes one of the important outputs of the activities carried out under the GEF-funded FishEBM Mediterranean and Black Sea Projects.

NPOA-IUU of Türkiye provides a comprehensive framework covering national legislation and control systems implemented to combat IUU fishing, including control and enforcement activities; implementation of ICCAT and GFCM measures and decisions; international data sharing; regional cooperation mechanisms; and training and awareness-raising activities.

Türkiye has established a comprehensive protection regime for the sharks in the Mediterranean. This regime includes fishing prohibitions, the live release of individuals caught incidentally, regular control and inspection activities, awareness-raising and training programmes, and the implementation of relevant obligations under international agreements and instruments including the Barcelona Convention, CITES, CMS and FAO/GFCM conservation measures. With the new regulation put into force in 2024, Türkiye has expanded the list of shark, stingray and manta ray species those fishing, landing, transporting and selling are prohibited.

In addition, in 2026; Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2024-2028) has been amended to extend the prohibition to cover; whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) in the prohibited species list of other sharks that interact with ICCAT species and caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Amended Notification will be in force starting from September 2026.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this context, "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" has also been published and notified to the relevant fisheries sector stakeholders with necessary mobilization activities on increasing public awareness and training being made. The guidelines on protection of vulnerable species published by the Ministry will encompass proper mitigation and handling techniques for sea turtles as well as the minimum information to be completed by the fishing operators as required by ICCAT on any interactions with sea turtles. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen.

As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger)

at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. Notification has been amended and amended Notification now stipulates that large circle hooks equal to mouth gape of 7 cm or larger. Amended regulation will be in force starting from September 2026. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028. Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in day-time and with illuminated -buoy in night-time.

In accordance with Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2026

Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited.

As regards ICCAT fisheries carried out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish.

In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry.

The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred (**Appendices 2, 3 and 4**).

Regarding the conservation issues on billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/spearfish; since Türkiye has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish, the ICCAT Secretariat was informed on 27th of August 2019 for their assistance in conveying this issue to the attention of the Billfish Species Group in order for Türkiye to receive an exemption to be granted by the SCRS. Billfish check sheet has been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on 31 August 2026.

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

No particular difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures within the reporting period.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2026-09-11.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/11.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07.16.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No tagging survey has been carried out in 2025. A tagging survey has been conducted in 2026.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No tagging survey has been carried out in 2025. A tagging survey has been conducted in 2026. Declaration will be duly submitted.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No tagging survey has been carried out in 2025. A tagging survey has been conducted in 2026. Declaration will be duly submitted.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No	2026-07-16.	Turkish Swordfish Monitoring Program details sent in ST09-DomObPrg_TUR2025.xlsx on 2026/07/16.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT in Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2025.docx on 2026/07/16.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
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	2026-07-16.	Information on vessels targeting SWO-M and ALB-M using pelagic longline and harpoon sent to ICCAT in ST01-T1FC_TUR2025.xlsx on 2026/07/16.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-07-16.	Data regarding BFT length and weight measurements conducted using stereoscopic cameras sent to ICCAT as raw data exactly as transmitted by the aquaculture facilities, in the file ST-06_STEROSCOPIC_TUR2025.rar on 2026/07/16. Not published in an SCRS document.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2026-07-16.	Harvest data from aquaculture facilities has been combined into a single form and sent in ST06-T2FM_BFT_HARVEST_TUR2025.xlsx on 2026/07/16.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2026-07-16.	There is no domestic observer program for fishing vessel targeting BFT using pelagic trawler, longliner or baitboat. There is no additional domestic data collection program for BFT since the information and data regarding BFT fishery have been collected "ICCAT Regional Observer Programme". Information regarding swordfish collected under "Turkish Swordfish Fishery Observation Programme" was submitted in "ST09-DomObPrg_TUR2025 on 2026/07/16.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for BFT-W	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for BFT-W.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for BFT-W.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		There is no fishing activity in North East Atlantic by this CPC.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		There is no fishing activity around FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not yet implemented the Domestic Observer programme for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Domestic observer program for tropical tunas has not been deployed yet.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Domestic observer program for tropical tunas has not been deployed yet.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		There is no fishing activity around the FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on size and age at maturity has been performed for Albacore in 2025.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Two research studies are going on larvae in the Mediterranean. Laboratory studies related to the research are ongoing. As the studies on albacore have not yet been finalized, the relevant data will be reported in subsequent years.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition has been performed for Albacore in 2025.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on CPUE series has been performed for Albacore in 2025.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Two research studies are going on larvae in the Mediterranean. Laboratory studies related to the research are ongoing. As the studies on albacore have not yet been finalized, the relevant data will be reported in subsequent years. As the studies on albacore have not yet been finalized, the relevant data will be reported in subsequent years.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		There is no fishing activity related to marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There is no fishing activity related to marlins/roundscale spearfish. Not implemented a data collection program on artisanal /small-scale fisheries catching billfishes in ICCAT area. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16 in the report "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2025".	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for shortfin mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no undertaking scientific research on North Atlantic blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT 2026/07/16.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for South Atlantic blue shark. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
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	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for shortfin mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for this species. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for this species. Reported to ICCAT on 2026/07/16.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		No observation has been made that the species have been interacted with Turkish fishing fleet.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16. Türkiye has developed specific identification guide for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals existing Turkish waters. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_ .	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-07-16.	No interaction of its fleet with sea turtles was observed under monitoring program. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen.	
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	2026-07-16.	No observation has been made that the species have been interacted with Turkish fishing fleet under observer programme.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2026-07-16.	Submitted to ICCAT on 2026/07/16 in report "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2025".	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/06 with GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2025.docx.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not authorized SWO-N fishery.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		No experimental use of traplines conducted.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-11.	Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 25-04, have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through "Ministerial Circular on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading". As in the previous years; Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore fishery have been conducted in accordance with the related ICCAT regulations and duly reported. As was the case in previous notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and <i>Monachus monachus</i>) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. The provisions in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 have been transposed to the Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Ministerial Circular on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2025 and 2026. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See:</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_79 reporting obligations have been timely responded. In cases where Türkiye has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain type of species such cases have been responded as "N/A". No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Annual Report sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/11. 79 reporting obligations have been timely responded. In cases where Türkiye has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain type of species such cases have been responded as "N/A". No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-09-01.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/01.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Not Applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any transshipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Not Applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any transshipment in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not Applicable. No at sea transshipment is permitted by this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		Not applicable. Türkiye has not authorized any vessels to receive transhipments of ICCAT Species in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable. Türkiye has not authorized any LSPLVs that tranship to carrier vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable There has been no chance since the last submission of this information by this CPC.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable. There has been no chance since the last submission of this information by this CPC.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2026-09-07.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/07 through CP24 form. Port's registration made through IOMS	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2026-09-07.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/07 through CP24 form. Information registered through IOMS.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Report was not submitted since there was no request to entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Türkiye is a Party to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and has published a National Action Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. During the reporting period, no foreign-flagged vessels or vessels of undetermined or without nationality presumed to be engaged in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities were detected through national enforcement and surveillance operations.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Consequently, no report was submitted.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Türkiye is a Party to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and has published a National Action Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. During the reporting period, no foreign-flagged vessels or vessels of undetermined or without nationality presumed to be engaged in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities were detected through national enforcement and surveillance operations. Consequently, no report was submitted.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Türkiye is a Party to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and has published a National Action Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. During the reporting period, no foreign-flagged vessels or vessels of undetermined or without nationality presumed to be engaged in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities were detected through national enforcement and surveillance operations. Consequently, no report was submitted.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. This COC has not entered into any such bilateral agreements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. This CPC 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	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or Private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20 m 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	No		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. The catch and retention on board, transhipment or landing of more than one Bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (110 cm FL as of 1 September 2024), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level as 3 t for artisanal, coastal, recreational and sport fisheries and 10 t for by-catch in 2025. The marketing of Bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC 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	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable. No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-09-07.	CP12-TM0613 form sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/07.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2026-08-28.	Findings on investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT sent to ICCAT on 2026/08/28. Findings of investigations on suspected infringements reported by EU ICCAT inspectors sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/11.	2026-09-11.
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	No		Not applicable. This CPC did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		This CPC has not engaged 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	No		This CPC has not engaged 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	2020-09-01.	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/01 (to be valid as of 1 Jan 2021 and no updates released).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable. No specific incidents triggering the implementation/provisions of the EAP were reported to the Ministry.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable. No incidents have been reported on any fishing gear lost/abandoned during operations for ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-08-02.	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/02. No updates released.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Türkiye has not yet implemented any EMS domestic programme in the context of ICCAT related fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Türkiye has not yet implemented any EMS domestic programme in the context of ICCAT related fisheries.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		An EAP has been published and entered into force as to annex to Türkiye's Ministerial Communique on Fishing, Transporting and Farming of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna.	
	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	No		Not applicable. No observer incidents occurred.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2026-02-13.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/13 with M:BFT07.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2026-07-28.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/28.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2026-04-21.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/04/21.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2026-07-21.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/21.	
	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	Yes	2026-02-13.	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan has been sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/13. The plan has been revised and second version has been submitted on 2026/05/06.	2026-05-06.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2026-02-13.	Farming Capacity Plan has been sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/13 with M:BFT07.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-03-03.	Modifications to Türkiye's fishing plan have been submitted on 2026/03/03 and 2026/05/06.	2026-05-06.
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes	2026-09-11.	Data sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/11.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16 through ST01-T1FC.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2026-04-29.	37 authorized BFT catching vessels for 2026 fishing season submitted through IOMS.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2026-04-29.	90 authorized BFT other vessels for 2026 fishing season submitted through IOMS.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	Yes	2026-05-05.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/05/05.	2026-05-06.
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		All BFT fishing and towing vessels are equipped with operational satellite devices transmitting VMS signals every one (1) hour.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2026-02-13.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/13.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2026-02-12.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/12. Turkish Coast Guard Command designated 77 inspection boats, 17 air control assets (helicopter/planes). Additionally Turkish Naval Forces joined the inspection scheme of 2026 fishing campaign through assigning 47 inspection vessels.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2026-02-12.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/12. 394 inspectors from Turkish Coast Guard Command and 276 inspectors from	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Turkish Naval Forces have been designated on the field during 2026 fishing campaign.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2026-09-02.	104 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/02.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	Yes	2025-09-02.	99 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/02.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-02-13.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/13.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2026-05-26.	3 bi-weekly reports sent to ICCAT on 2026/05/26, 2026/09/09 and 2026/06/09.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		No monthly catch reports but bi-weekly catch reports were submitted in 2026 E-BFT Fishing Season.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2026-06-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/06/16.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Türkiye is not a CPC participating fishing bluefin tuna in western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-08-20.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/08/20.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2023-06-07.	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		There has been no tail-tagging scheme implemented by this CPC.	
	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	Yes		There has been no problem on data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int .	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2026-04-21.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/04/21.	
	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		Türkiye is not a CPC participating fishing bluefin tuna in western Atlantic.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2026-05-13.	The list of authorized SKJ vessels sent to ICCAT on 2026/05/13.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-07-16.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/16 through ST01-T1FC-TUR2025.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2025-09-01.	Data sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/01 and 2026/05/11.	2026-05-11.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07.	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2026-05-13.	SKJ catches in 1st and 2nd quarter sent to ICCAT on 2026/05/13.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		This CPC has not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		This CPC does not authorize bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) and yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 24-01. This CPC authorize only SKJ fishery starting from 2025.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		This CPC has sent 1st and 2nd quarter SKJ catches.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC has not authorized fishing for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorize fishing for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) and yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 24-01. Since skipjack catches started to be reported during 2023 fishing season to monitor more closely the skipjack fishery; starting from 2025; it is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. Maximum on board by-catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20). Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight". Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye's total skipjack fishing amount.</p>	
	M:TR018	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TR017	Yes		<p>Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) and yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 24-01. To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery; starting from 2025; it is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. Maximum on board by-catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20). Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight". Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye's total skipjack fishing amount. To ensure compliance with M:TRO17 related provisions of Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Fisheries Regulation (No. 4988) shall be implemented. Skipjack fishery shall be monitored closely and managed in accordance with the applicable ICCAT rules and regulations.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		NOT APPLICABLE. No tropical tuna harvested as by catch. Total amount of harvested SKJ submitted through ST02-T1NC_TUR2025.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		It is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. Maximum on board by-	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20). Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight". Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye's total skipjack fishing amount.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-09-01.	Data sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/01 and 2026/05/11.	2026-05-11.
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07.	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes	2026-01-12.	Submitted on 2026/01/12 through IOMS.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		This CPC does not authorize any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-Med.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2026-08-31.	Report sent to ICCAT on 2026/08/31.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, SWO-N fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes	2026-03-12.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/03/12.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes	2026-04-09.	Report of 1st quarter sent to ICCAT on 2026/04/09 and report of 2nd quarter sent to ICCAT on 2026/07/17.	2026-07-17.
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPC has not tagged or landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2026-02-12.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/12. Turkish Coast Guard Command designated 77 inspection boats, 17 air control assets (helicopter/planes). Additionally Turkish Naval Forces joined the inspection scheme of 2026 fishing campaign through assigning 47 inspection vessels.	
	M:SW014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2026-02-12.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/12. 394 inspectors from Turkish Coast Guard Command and 276 inspectors from Turkish Naval Forces have been designated on the field during 2026 fishing campaign.	
	M:SW015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20 m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SW016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20 m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SW017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2026-09-02.	104 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/02	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2026-03-12.	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish sent to ICCAT on 2026/03/12.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		This CPC does not authorize vessels to use Traplines.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-01-14.	Submitted through IOMS on 2026/01/14.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB sport and recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2026-02-16.	Seven (7) monthly catches including 8 months sent to ICCAT on 2026/02/16, 2026/03/13, 2026/04/10, 2026/05/12, 2026/07/16, 2026/08/20 and 2026/09/02.	2026-09-02.
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		This CPC involved in direct fisheries of Mediterranean Albacore within an assigned quota. Monthly catches of Med. albacore have been submitted.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-08-31.	This CPC has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries interact with billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/spearfish. Billfish Check sheet sent to ICCAT on 2026/08/31 with no change and updated on 2026/09/03.	2026-09-03.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch BUM/WHM/SPF. No by-catches of this species were observed.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-03.	Sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/03.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Retention and landing of shortfin mako sharks are prohibited by law. This CPC has not granted any authorisation to retain and land N.Atl. shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) has been included in the prohibited species list of other sharks that interact with ICCAT species in the amended Notification 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2024-2028). Amended Notification will be in force starting from September 2026. It is scheduled that Ministry's "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" and the Ministerial Circular on BFT shall be updated to cover whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Until the guidelines come into force, all fishermen engaged in ICCAT fishing have been informed by the Ministry that the above-mentioned practice should be implemented to include the whale sharks. This CPC has not received any reports that indicate an interaction with whale sharks so far.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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	2026-09-07.	A detailed report sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/07. The report is attached to the annual report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2026-09-04.	Sent to the ICCAT on 2026/09/04.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2026-09-07.	A detailed report sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/07. The report is attached to the annual report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2026-09-07.	A detailed report sent to ICCAT on 2026/09/07. The report is attached to the annual report.	
MISCELLAN- EOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's recommendation.	

Table 1. Landings (ton) of tunas and tuna-like species (2016-2025).

<i>Species</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
Atlantic bonito	39,459.6	7,577.6	30,920.4	1,578.3	22,742.7	2,595.4	49,891.5	2,083.4	49,278.4	1,412.8
Bluefin tuna	1,324.0	1,514.7	1,283.7	1,770.8	2,252.0	2,257.0	2,292.0	3,281.7	3,199.7	2,721.8
Swordfish	76.5	441.0	427.0	414.0	402.4	390.4	378.7	378.7	378.7	378.7
Albacore	25.2	44.0	37.8	4.4	16.2	58.1	118.0	150.0	150.0	225.0
Little tunny	184.1	479.8	616.6	449.9	340.9	462.9	410.0	789.0	831.0	847.0
Bullet tuna	406.8	474.1	367.0	461.8	1,069.8	736.8	808.9	481.9	802.6	1,011.8
Skipjack tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418.0	425.0	429.0

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2016-2025).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
<50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
101-200	-	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	9
201-300	5	6	6	12	10	10	4	2	3	13
301-400	3	5	6	3	6	6	10	3	3	2
>400	8	10	6	13	9	8	11	23	14	11

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	115	30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	110	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

Report by Türkiye on alternative scientific monitoring approach & collection of bycatch and discard data including data from artisanal fisheries

In Türkiye's tuna and tuna-like fishery, the highest amount of catch is obtained from Eastern Atlantic Bluefin tuna fishery. During the fishing operations targeting tuna species by-catches of sharks, sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds are generally quite rare. The data required by SCRS are mainly compiled from Fisheries Statistics of TURKSTAT, National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MOAF), Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MOAF and scientific surveys carried by relevant institutions.

These programs and surveys include collection of fisheries, by-catch and discard data through landing checks, scientific observers and questionnaires in the context of small-scale and industrial fisheries. Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (Ref. no: BYC05), some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery.

The updated Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2024-2028) and Ministerial Notification No.6/2 Regulating Amateur Fishing establish a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale (Official Gazette dated 11 August 2024, No:32629)

With the new regulation put into force in 2024, Türkiye has expanded the list of shark, stingray and manta ray species those fishing, landing, transporting and selling are prohibited (Ref. no: SHK01).

In addition; in 2026, Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2024-2028) has been amended to extend the prohibition to cover; whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) in the prohibited species list of other sharks that interact with ICCAT species and caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Amended Notification will be in force starting from September 2026.

The list of shark, stingray and manta ray species whose fishing, landing, transporting and selling are prohibited.

Scientific name	English name
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Bigeye thresher
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	Thresher
<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark
<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	Sandbar shark
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark
<i>Echinorhinus brucus</i>	Bramble shark
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Tope shark
<i>Glaucostegus cemiculus</i>	Blackshin guitarfish
<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	Spiny butterfly ray
<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	Bluntnose sixgill shark
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	Shortfin mako
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle
<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Giant devilray
<i>Oxynotus centrina</i>	Angular roughshark
<i>Pteromyloaeus bovinus</i>	Bull ray
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Blue shark
<i>Raja clavata</i>	Thornback ray
<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	Common guitarfish
<i>Rhinoptera marginata</i>	Lusitanian cownose ray
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth hammerhead
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Picked dogfish

<i>Squalus blainville</i>	Longnose spurdog
<i>Squatina aculeata</i>	Sawback angelshark
<i>Squatina oculata</i>	Smoothback angelshark
<i>Squatina squatina</i>	Angelshark
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark

As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. Notification has been amended and amended Notification now stipulates that large circle hooks equal to mouth gape of 7 cm or larger. Amended regulation will be in force starting from September 2026. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in day-time and with illuminated -buoy in night-time.

To monitor fisheries, Türkiye has implemented Fisheries Information System (FIS) since 2008. FIS is currently applicable to all types of fisheries, including Bluefin tuna (BFT) and other types of fisheries under the scope of ICCAT Convention, present in Türkiye. FIS has the following multi-purpose generalized functions:

- Registries on fishing vessels.
- Registries on commercial fishermen.
- Special fishing permits for fishing vessels.
- Logbook data.
- Catch and effort data.
- Monitoring of anchovy fishing.
- Monitoring of baby clam quota.
- Monitoring of BFT, SWO and ALB catch quotas and export.

FIS System for collecting fishery dependent data from commercial vessels was designed specifically to meet international requirements for transversal sampling for each operation. The real time monitoring of catches and regular transmission of such data to MOAF is applicable specifically for fisheries subject to TAC and quota controls. As a component of MCS measures, a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (BAGIS) and electronic logbooks have been used by the fishing vessels above 12 meters as per the ministerial regulations in place.

Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.

In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 49 of the Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.

All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 46 of the Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.

Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried-out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.

With an aim to improve the capacity to conduct scientific surveys at sea, MOAF launched a fisheries research vessel in 2014. The vessel has sufficient infrastructure and contemporary research equipment and laboratory to conduct fishery independent surveys in Mediterranean.

Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MOAF. Since 5% of the vessels over 15 meters in length engaged in pelagic longline fishery are required to be sampled in accordance with ICCAT Rec 16-14 and only 4 of the 123 vessels licensed to catch swordfish in Türkiye are over 15 meters in length, the monitoring program was carried out with 2 of these vessels. Within the scope of this program, when selected LL vessels set out to sea for swordfish fishing, The Ministry personnel go out to sea with the vessel and measure all the swordfish caught.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with “Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines” published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

Appendix 2

Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No: M:BYC01 on 7 September 2026

The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch Project) that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to October 2022. Project objectives were to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. In the scope of Medbycatch Project, the effects of circular and J-type hooks on target catch and sea turtles and as well as the sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods have been studied. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

As was the case in previous notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of sea turtles in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. The prohibition shall cover the following species<. *Caretta caretta*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Dermochelys coriacea* and *Trionyx triunguis*. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical mile from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this context, "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" has also been published and notified to the relevant fisheries sector stakeholders with necessary mobilization activities on increasing public awareness and training being made.

The guidelines on protection of vulnerable species published by the Ministry will encompass proper mitigation and handling techniques for sea turtles as well as the minimum information to be completed by the fishing operators as required by ICCAT on any interactions with sea turtles. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen.

As to other technical measures introduced by Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2,8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. Notification has been amended and amended Notification now stipulates that large circle hooks equal to mouth gape of 7 cm or larger. Amended regulation will be in

force starting from September 2026. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in day-time and with illuminated -buoy in night-time.

As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish. In the event that a vulnerable species is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, skipper and crew shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean, while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interactions with vulnerable species occurred during fishing operations shall be reported to the Ministry. The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.

Appendix 3

Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field, Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No: M:BYC03 on 7 September 2026

The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch Project) that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to October 2022. Project objectives were to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and *Monachus monachus*) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.

In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. Article 8 of the Ministerial Notification No. 2024/20 will continue to require that the following actions shall be prohibited; to use lights, to dive by any equipment, to enter the caves by swimming or any sea vehicle, to wait at cave entrances, to anchor in coastal caves with underwater or surface entrances where Mediterranean monk seals live. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation.

Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation.

In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles.

**Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No:
M:BYC04 on 7 September 2026**

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with “Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines” published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.

In this scope; fishermen were trained at the opening of the fishing season to ensure use proper mitigation, identification, handling and release techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the safe release of cetaceans.

Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and *Monachus monachus*) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation.

In accordance with Ministerial Circular on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2026

Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation

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The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD
INFORME ANUAL DEL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE**

SUMMARY

The United Kingdom 2025 annual report provides information for the Metropolitan (Met) UK, including England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Bailiwick of Jersey; and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, UK Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK had two commercial targeted fisheries for ICCAT species in 2025, which were for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic albacore. The 2025 Eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery consisted of 15 vessels, which caught a total of 35.61 metric tonnes (t). The vessels involved in this fishery used rod and reel; no chumming of bait was permitted. The 2025 north Atlantic albacore fishery used midwater trawl gear; catches from this fishery totalled 95.37 t. There were some bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatches accounted for 30.05% (56.27t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species, which is a decrease of just over 17% from 2024. UKOTs' activity remained diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands to consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The fishing gears utilised are rod and reel, trolling, pole and line, longline and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species, which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel. The current longline vessel of 13.7 metres (m) total overall length (LOA) commenced operations in 2023. The UK landed 498.35 t of ICCAT species in total in 2025 (Met UK, 187.50 t; Bermuda, 138.94 t; UK Virgin Islands, 23.36 t; St Helena, 148.33 t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0.22 t). Total UK catches in 2025 increased versus 2024, which was mainly due to the increase in North Atlantic albacore catches by the Met UK fishery. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2025 St Helena continued its tagging programmes, tagging 12,293 fish (yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, little tunny, rainbow runner, blue runner and longfin yellowtail).

RÉSUMÉ

The United Kingdom 2025 annual report provides information for the Metropolitan (Met) UK, including England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Bailiwick of Jersey; and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, UK Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK had two commercial targeted fisheries for ICCAT species in 2025, which were for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic albacore. The 2025 Eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery consisted of 15 vessels, which caught a total of 35.61 metric tonnes (t). The vessels involved in this fishery used rod and reel; no chumming of bait was permitted. The 2025 north Atlantic albacore fishery used midwater trawl gear; catches from this fishery totalled 95.37 t. There were some bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatches accounted for 30.05% (56.27t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species, which is a decrease of just over 17% from 2024. UKOTs' activity remained diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands to consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The fishing gears utilised are rod and reel, trolling, pole and line, longline and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species, which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel. The current longline vessel of 13.7 metres (m) total overall length (LOA) commenced operations in 2023. The UK landed 498.35 t of ICCAT species in total in 2025 (Met UK, 187.50 t; Bermuda, 138.94 t; UK Virgin Islands, 23.36 t; St

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The United Kingdom 2025 annual report provides information for the Metropolitan (Met) UK, including England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Bailiwick of Jersey; and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, UK Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK had two commercial targeted fisheries for ICCAT species in 2025, which were for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic albacore. The 2025 Eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery consisted of 15 vessels, which caught a total of 35.61 metric tonnes (t). The vessels involved in this fishery used rod and reel; no chumming of bait was permitted. The 2025 north Atlantic albacore fishery used midwater trawl gear; catches from this fishery totalled 95.37 t. There were some bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatches accounted for 30.05% (56.27t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species, which is a decrease of just over 17% from 2024. UKOTs' activity remained diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands to consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The fishing gears utilised are rod and reel, trolling, pole and line, longline and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species, which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel. The current longline vessel of 13.7 metres (m) total overall length (LOA) commenced operations in 2023. The UK landed 498.35 t of ICCAT species in total in 2025 (Met UK, 187.50 t; Bermuda, 138.94 t; UK Virgin Islands, 23.36 t; St Helena, 148.33 t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0.22 t). Total UK catches in 2025 increased versus 2024, which was mainly due to the increase in North Atlantic albacore catches by the Met UK fishery. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2025 St Helena continued its tagging programmes, tagging 12,293 fish (yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, little tunny, rainbow runner, blue runner and longfin yellowtail).

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

In 2025 Met UK had targeted commercial fisheries for two ICCAT species, North Atlantic albacore and Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. All other ICCAT species caught by Met UK vessels were bycatch. Met UK vessels with recorded catches of ICCAT species used a variety of gear types that included trawl, gillnet, handline, small (less than 15 m) purse seine, and trammel net.

In the 2025 reporting period 72 vessels in the Met UK fleet interacted with ICCAT species, of which 17 vessels actively targeted ICCAT species. A total of 187.50 t of ICCAT species were landed. The ICCAT species landed by Met UK vessels were Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, Atlantic bonito, and various shark species including blue shark and common thresher shark. Sharks were identified at species level. There were some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using trawls and gillnets to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounted for 30.14% (56.52 t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species.

North Atlantic albacore

Met UK's targeted fishery for North Atlantic albacore caught 95.37 t, of which 95.36 t was caught in EU waters pursuant to the North Atlantic albacore access agreement between the two parties for 2025, with an allowed limit of 280 t in each other's waters. This was an increase of 90.78 t of from 2024. The catch was taken by two Met UK pair trawling vessels of 21 m and 24.95 m LOA, respectively. The European Union (EU) caught 768.49 t of North Atlantic albacore in Met UK waters; the catch was taken by a total of 106 vessels including 12 trawl and 94 longline.

Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna

In 2025 Met UK also continued its commercial fishery for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. This fishery used a highly selective gear (rod and reel), at a small scale, to supply a high-quality product to markets. In total 15 vessels, all under 12 m LOA, took part in this fishery and caught a total of 35.61 t. A further 3.65 t was caught as bycatch in other fisheries.

In 2025 the fishery continued to be managed carefully with 15 licences made available, and a small quota of 3 t per vessel participating issued. Met UK authorities carefully manage the fishery to ensure limited 'per vessel' quotas are not exceeded. Fishers involved are also continuing to assess the peak season for targeting the stock and are working with markets and buyers to develop their fishing strategies and approaches. This process is continuing in 2026 as experience develops in the fishery. While quota was not fully utilised in 2025, this was to be expected as 2025 was the first year after the successful commercial trial concluded. Industry interest in this fishery remains strong: licence requests far exceeded availability in 2025 with 132 applications received for the commercial fishery. This trend continued in 2026 with 155 commercial applications received, following which a decision was made to increase the number of licences to 30. The number of licences available in this fishery will be kept under review.

Met UK concluded its two targeted scientific fisheries for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2024, which provided catch locations and tagging information to ICCAT: the Catch and Release Tag fishery (CHART) and Thunnus UK (more details on Thunnus UK in **Appendix 1**).

In 2025 Met UK continued its recreational, catch and release, rod and reel fishery in England and Wales. The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is responsible for issuing permits to vessels participating in the English fishery and allocated a total of 142 permits in 2025, and 145 in 2026. The Welsh Government is responsible for issuing permits for the Welsh fishery and allocated a total of 10 permits in 2025 and 7 in 2026. The permits issued only allow for the use of rod and reel, and during a defined season (18 July to 30 November 2025 and 13 July to 30 November 2026 in England, and 1 August to 31 December 2025 and 14 July to 31 December 2026 in Wales). The vessel owner and skipper are both liable for ensuring that legislative requirements are followed. All fishing trips carried out under this permit must be reported to the MMO/Welsh Government within 24 hours of return, whether or not any Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught. Furthermore, all participants are required to undertake training and must adopt the compulsory code of conduct, which sets out best practice relating to the catch and release of Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

1.2 Bermuda

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2025 included 115 vessels reporting catches of ICCAT species. All vessels are under 20 m LOA with 112 of the 115 vessels being under 15 m LOA. The small-scale fleet is multipurpose, utilising a variety of selective fishing methods, but predominantly trolling, rod and reel and handline. Most of the fishing effort was conducted in the inner 50 km (27 nautical miles), including two offshore banks within Bermuda's maritime zone. A single longline vessel (13.7 m LOA) was licensed to fish in 2025 and fished further offshore within Bermuda's Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ). The vessel uses the "American system" monofilament longline and circle hooks to target tunas and swordfish.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermudian vessels in 2025 on a total of 2496 fishing days. A total of 139 t of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents an 11 t increase in comparison with 2024. The main species caught and landed by weight was yellowfin tuna, with an annual total of 62 t, followed by 58 t of wahoo. Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns submitted in July 2026. All fish captured by local vessels was consumed on the island. A total of 28.28 t was

caught and discarded (28.20 t of which was released alive) including, predominantly, Atlantic blue marlin and blue shark that are subject to a retention ban. Tunas that were assumed to be undersized were also discarded.

The single longline vessel landed 0.9 t of northern swordfish, 1.9 t of northern albacore, 0.6 t of bigeye tuna, 0.8 t of yellowfin tuna and small quantities of skipjack tuna, blackfin tuna, dolphin fish, escolar and pomfret (<1 t per species).

Observer coverage of 5.9% of trips was implemented on the Bermuda longline vessel in 2025. The longline vessel made 17 trips, of which 1 was monitored by an observer. The remaining small-scale fleet is not using fishing gear subject to Rec 16-14.

An EMS trial on a small-scale (13.70 m) longline vessel in Bermuda was started in 2024. The vessel is now actively fishing; data is being collected and analysed and an update on the trial was provided to the EMS Working Group (EMS-WG) in 2025 as EMS_08i2025.

1.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

The EEZ of Tristan da Cunha has been designated a Marine Protection Zone (MPZ), enacted by the Marine Protection Zone Ordinance 2021. Under this Ordinance 92% of the EEZ is closed to any extractive activity, including fishing, or fishing specifically for ICCAT species. The remaining 8% is the 50 nautical miles (nm) inshore areas around the islands, within which subsistence and recreational fishing is permitted. This activity is currently being assessed for interaction with ICCAT species, which is expected to be very low.

The maritime zone of Ascension Island is a large Marine Protected Area which prohibits all large-scale commercial fishing activities; recreational, sports and small-scale extractive fishing are permitted within 12 nm of the island. In 2025 7 vessels fished for ICCAT species, targeting primarily yellowfin tuna and wahoo and typically fishing one day per week within 6 nm of Ascension.

Ascension Island Government adopted an inshore fisheries strategy in 2023. This covers all fisheries operating within 12 nm and seeks to establish a well-managed recreational fishing sector. Ascension Island Government continued a review of its legislation in 2025 to ensure that it is comprehensive and effective in managing all fisheries sustainably. Amendments to current legislation entered into force in 2026 and further legislation is planned to enter into force in mid-2027.

The St Helena fleet in 2025 was comprised of a total of 16 rod and reel vessels that fished within 6 nm of the coastline, plus at an offshore seamount within its waters (Bonaparte Seamount). The vessels catching ICCAT species in 2025 were all registered in the port of Jamestown, where all fish are landed. St Helena has committed to using only one-by-one fishing methods in its waters. The types of bait used include both live and dead small pelagic species such as mackerel scads, round scads, horse mackerel and Atlantic chub mackerel. The total reported effort in 2025 amounted to 526 fishing days, representing a 8% decrease compared to 2024.

A total of 148 t of ICCAT species were caught and landed into St Helena in 2025. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 128 t landed during the year. The next species by weight was bigeye tuna with 7 t and wahoo with 6 t, with small quantities (<3 t per species) of little tunny, rainbow runner, skipjack tuna and yellowtail also landed.

Since 2023, St Helena's fish processing operations have been undertaken by two licensed processing facilities and processed product has been sold domestically.

1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

There have been no reports of commercial landings of ICCAT species in the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2025. Since 2015 the only ICCAT species which have been caught have been by small vessels under 15 m LOA active within territorial waters and participating in Turks and Caicos Islands' sports fishing sector.

The Fisheries Protection Regulations permits only 4.50 kg of fish per day to be retained for personal consumption, with an exemption for record attempts. Two billfish tournaments were held in 2025 and, in addition to complying with the Fisheries Protection Regulations, were organised on a voluntary catch release basis.

A total of 0.2 t of ICCAT species was caught and landed in 2025. The catch was dominated by barracuda, with 0.2 t landed. A small quantity (<0.1 t) of wahoo was also landed.

Turks and Caicos Islands remains interested in developing opportunities for commercial tuna fisheries but currently lacks the necessary infrastructure and capacity. However, efforts in both the public and private sector are aimed at diversifying the nation's fisheries sector, including pelagic fisheries. Those efforts include the amendment of legal instruments to facilitate development of future pelagic fishing operations.

1.5 UK Virgin Islands

There was an increase in fishing effort in 2025 following the launch of the UKVI food security grant programme and other grant structures that saw the return to the sector of fishers who lost uninsured vessels during hurricane Irma. The strengthening of the national fisher association led to a wider diversification of fishing targets among the fleet, including for ICCAT species, to reduce pressure on the reef system and decrease competition between community groups. In 2025 the UK Virgin Islands' fishing fleet was comprised of 64 small-scale commercial fishing vessels, of which 23 reported catches of ICCAT species. Only vessels licensed to fish commercially are allowed to land ICCAT species. All the commercial vessels are less than 20 m LOA and use trolling, rod and reel and handlines. The total reported effort in 2025 amounted to 221 fishing days.

A total of 23 t of ICCAT species were caught and landed into the Virgin Islands in 2025. The catch was dominated by wahoo, with 9 t landed during the year. The next species by weight was blue runner with 2.8 t, dolphinfish with 2.6 t, followed by general tuna species 2.5 t, with small quantities (<2 t per species) of crevalle jack, king mackerel, bonito, Atlantic Spanish mackerel, barracuda, rainbow runner, skipjack tuna and yellowfin tuna also landed.

The UK Virgin Islands remains committed to developing and diversifying its offshore pelagic fisheries sector.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

Data on Met UK fishing activity is held in a Met UK repository which commercial fishers are required to report into under Met UK legislation. This enables competent authorities to monitor and manage their activity. There are three key sources of data: logbooks of activity while at sea, landing declarations recording the accurate weight of fish when landed, and sales notes created when fish are first sold after landing. The first two of these are required from all fishers operating vessels over 10 m LOA; the sales note information is required for sales by all licensed vessels irrespective of length. The data include the species, weight and value of fish landed along with details of the vessel involved, where the fish were caught, and with what gear. Effort (number of fishing days) is calculated using these data. These data are collected by the four fisheries administrations within the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), checked and validated and collated into the repository which holds full UK data on licensed commercial fishing activity. Met UK has published a workplan which details its fisheries data sources and the latest developments, including the new under 10 m LOA vessel catch recording system: [United Kingdom Work Plan for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors - January 2023](#).

Tagging activity

Since the conclusion of the Catch and Release Tag (CHART) programme in 2024 tagging operations in the Met UK have been more limited. Fisheries science is a devolved matter in the UK and as such the decision to run a tagging programme is at the discretion of each administration. In 2025 Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Jersey operated tagging programmes for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Scotland's catch and release tagging programme, the Western Isles Tagging Project, is delivered by Fulton Fisheries Consultancy Ltd in coordination with the Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS) and with the involvement of the University of Exeter. The programme is small scale, with 6 vessels participating in 2025, and is aligned with the earlier Thunnus UK research programme. In 2025, 49 trips were made between 29 August to 7 October 2025, and no fish were caught. The programme will continue in 2026 with 7 vessels participating.

Northern Ireland's catch and release tagging programme, NI-CHART, is conducted by the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and the Agri-food & Biosciences Institute. The programme is small scale and is delivered by licensed skippers and scientific observers off the coast of Northern Ireland. In 2025 no fish were caught. The programme will not continue in 2026. Instead it will transition to a recreational fishery.

The Bailiwick of Jersey's scientific tagging programme was a collaboration between Marine Resources and the University of Exeter. It was small scale and in 2025 was conducted by a single vessel operating out of St Helier. No fish were caught and the programme will not continue in 2026.

In 2026 Scotland, Wales, and the Bailiwick of Jersey are operating commercial-scientific Atlantic bluefin tuna fisheries. These fisheries are utilising UK quota, 5 licences have been granted to Welsh fishers, 5 to Jersey fishers, and 3 to Scottish fishers. These monitoring programmes are working under strict reporting requirements and limited quota (2 tonne per vessel). The aim of these studies is to collect scientific information on bluefin tuna abundance, distribution, and biology in Scottish, Welsh, and Jersey waters, assess fishery performance, and inform future management decisions.

1.2.2 Bermuda

Fisher logbooks are used to report catches by number of fish and species per day, and effort is recorded as the number of hours at sea per day. The weight of fish discarded alive is estimated from numbers reported. In addition to fisher logbook records, other sources of data available include observer coverage of both longline effort and sports fishing tournaments and the electronic monitoring system on the longline vessel.

Released Atlantic blue marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 175 kg per individual, whilst released Atlantic white marlin catch was estimated using an average individual weight of 25 kg. Both of these average weights were calculated based on length-weight equations and the estimated lengths of a subset of fish. Shark estimates assumed released individuals were of typical sizes for their species, while released tunas were all assumed to be slightly undersized (3.2 kg) with respect to Bermuda fisheries regulations. The nature of the fishing gear and operations mean that there is minimal bycatch.

Bermuda hosted three billfish tournaments in July 2025, with all three subject to observer coverage to implement the Rec. 19-05 requirement. Task 1 and 2 data was submitted in July 2025 and 2026. There is a minimum legal size for retention of Atlantic white marlin of 50 lbs (23 kg), and for Atlantic blue marlin of 250 lbs (114 kg) caught in commercial/sports/recreational fisheries while the longline vessel is subject to a full retention ban. Tournament organisers have a longstanding minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of Atlantic blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

1.2.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

Commercially-caught fish are only landed at two locations; Rupert's Wharf and Jamestown Wharf, where catches can readily be checked and quantified. Catch data is collated by the Marine Enforcement Section of the Environment, Natural Resources and Planning Portfolio of the St Helena Government and handed onto the Marine and Fisheries Conservation Section of the same body.

The quality of catch data and verification of quantities caught (including discards) was improved by the introduction of paper fishing logbooks in January 2021.

St Helena Government's has an established inshore observer programme utilising marine enforcement and marine science staff. In 2025 there were 526 commercial fishing trips, with 10 of these trips having a local scientific observer on board (2 % of trips). It should be noted that, as St Helena operates rod and reel only fishery, observer coverage of this gear type is not required under Rec. 16-14. This data is reported to ICCAT voluntarily.

An EMS programme has been ongoing in St Helena since 2022 with a system installed on local commercial fishing vessels that participate in both offshore and inshore fishing. St Helena Government also plans to set up a monitoring system in the fish processing facilities in 2026 to collect more data without requiring additional staff time. An EMS unit was installed on the dedicated offshore vessel in 2025, providing continuous and consistent data collection capabilities. This supports the verification, validation, and ground truthing of associated fisheries datasets.

A tagging programme is currently in operation as part of scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena maritime zone. Between December 2015 and December 2025, a total of 12,064 tuna were tagged conventionally (9444 yellowfin tuna, 2504 skipjack and 11 bigeye). In addition 229 tuna (219 yellowfin and 13 bigeye) have been electronically tagged during this period.

St Helena continuing its tagging programme in 2026.

As only one-by-one methods are used, bycatch is minimal and survivability of bycaught fish and other animals is high.

Ascension Island

No commercial fishing takes place at Ascension Island. Observers from the Ascension Island Government Conservation and Fisheries Directorate (AIGCFD) collect catch data on a monthly basis from recreational fishers who land their catches, including species, length, weight and sex. Additional otolith and genetic sampling is also undertaken.

Ongoing monitoring of inshore and pelagic fisheries is in place which, with assistance from the Blue Belt programme, aims to ensure management measures are effective.

Exporting ICCAT species from Ascension requires a permit, which allows up to 10 kg per permit to be exported. AIGCFD collect permit applications to estimate the mass of all species being exported from Ascension, which was 1.5t in 2025. The majority of exports were to the met-UK and or other UKOTs. Permits do not differentiate between Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna.

Tristan da Cunha

No research or statistical analysis activities were undertaken.

Under the Marine Protection Zone Ordinance 2021 92% of the EEZ is closed to any extractive activity. An assessment of the inshore subsistence and recreational fisheries in the remaining 8% was conducted in 2025 and concluded there was no recreational interaction with ICCAT species. The need for future measures is being considered.

1.2.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos Islands Government is committed to improving its statistical data collection but still experiences challenges with capacity and given the dispersed islands that make up the Territory.

The Government is working on processes to improve the current data collection from sportfishing operators. To complement existing increased monitoring of sportfishing operators landing areas the Turks and Caicos Islands Government is establishing a training programme to implement tournament observer coverage with assistance from the UK Government's Blue Belt international marine conservation programme.

Data collection at landing sites is limited by the legally binding limits on landings from sports fishing set out in the Fisheries Protection Regulations as well as the additional voluntary catch release requirements in place.

In addition to beginning observer training The Turks and Caicos Islands Government has continued to consider options for the use of EMS in its fisheries for ICCAT species but has no active trials at present.

1.2.5 UK Virgin Islands

The UK Virgin Islands does not have a national observer programme in place. However, authorised officers are able to validate landings.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

In 2024 Met UK adopted the Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 No. 439 to make the use of electronic catch documents in the Eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery mandatory and to update elements of retained EU legislation relevant to the implementation of ICCAT measures. These additional amendments include a prohibition on bluefin tuna farming and the use of bluefin tuna traps in Met UK waters or by Met UK vessels in the Convention area. Met UK also adopted the Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024 No. 655 to facilitate commencement of a recreational fishery for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Regarding implementation of Rec. 16-14, the Met UK had one domestic observer programme in 2025, which was in place in its North Atlantic albacore fishery. This fishery consisted of two pair trawlers. Fishing activity was conducted on 39 days during the season, which spanned from the end of July to mid-October. An observer was on board for 17 days; as a result, the observer coverage in the UK's trawl fisheries was 43%.

Met UK published the Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (BMI) in 2022, which identifies policy objectives and potential actions to minimise and where possible, eliminate bycatch. The targeted Met UK Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery used highly selective rod and reel gears to minimise the risk of bycatch.

Met UK funds Clean Catch UK, a research programme which is developing and trialling a range of monitoring and mitigation measures, including in different fisheries along Cornwall's south coast (a known high-risk area for bycatch of sensitive marine species) and in the North Sea. Recent achievements include: the development and rollout of a bycatch self-reporting mobile application validated by observers and electronic monitoring; trials of mitigation technologies including acoustic deterrent devices and passive acoustic reflectors; publication of a literature review drawing on existing monitoring and research efforts to provide the most comprehensive overview to date of bycatch hotspots in UK waters for seabirds, marine mammals, and elasmobranchs; continued development of best practice guides for bycatch mitigation and the development of an online Bycatch Mitigation Hub with information on different techniques or devices that aim to reduce interactions between fishing gear and sensitive marine species.

The Bycatch Monitoring Programme (BMP) has been operational since 1995 and deploys observers on fishing vessels to record protected species bycatch in a range of fisheries around the UK.

Met UK is developing a Seabird Bycatch Action Plan for England in collaboration with stakeholders including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the fishing industry and academic researchers.

Additionally, Met UK has commissioned the Regional Bycatch Risk Prioritisation Framework, a comprehensive cross-taxa evidence project which will provide quantitative and spatial information on bycatch risk per region for sensitive marine species. This will improve the evidence base about bycatch of sensitive species to inform strategic decision-making about further monitoring and mitigating bycatch.

2.1.2 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation management measures.

Bermuda continued with its domestic observer programme in 2025 covering the longline effort and the billfish tournaments to implement the requirements of Rec. 16-14 and Rec. 19-05 respectively.

Under its fisheries legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna (30 kgs/66 lbs), swordfish (25 kg/55 lbs), Atlantic white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs), Atlantic blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs) and for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and wahoo (3.2 kg/7 lbs). The legislated minimum sizes are for both commercial, sports and recreational fishers. The longline vessel is subject to a full retention ban for blue/white marlin.

Fisheries wardens and the Coastguard, which was established in 2020, are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

2.1.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented through licences issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021 for all commercial (offshore and inshore), sports and recreational fishing activity. Licences under this Ordinance are issued annually with revised conditions as required. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2025, a vessel was removed from South Africa and moved to St Helena and licenced for fishing as a local vessel.

All ICCAT shark species are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016, which prevents fishers from targeting and or landing these species. All shark species, blue/white marlin and swordfish are also “no take” as a condition of the fishing licences issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021.

Ascension

Fisheries management and resources at Ascension Island are currently regulated under the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2015, which implements a number of ICCAT requirements.

New amendments to the Wildlife Protection Ordinance (2013) were developed in 2024-25 and have now entered into force. These amendments strengthen the implementation of the billfish requirements with the introduction of the required minimum sizes for blue and white marlin, swordfish and introduces a full retention ban for all ICCAT shark species. New and updated legislation to improve management and regulation of the inshore recreational and sport fishery was also progressed in 2025. This requires licenses for individuals and vessels participating in this fishery.

Tristan da Cunha

Tristan da Cunha implements ICCAT requirements through its highly restrictive Marine Protection Zone (MPZ) that covers the entirety of its EEZ. The Marine Protection Zone Ordinance 2021 prohibits any fishing, including fishing for ICCAT species, in 92% of the EEZ. Subsistence and recreational fishing is permitted in the remaining 8% inshore areas.

2.1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

The legal Chambers of the Turks and Caicos have proposed to conduct a legislative review of the Fisheries Protection Bill in 2026.

Included in this work will be the identification of all amendments required to implement ICCAT measures. Previous work has already established the need for a full retention ban for all ICCAT shark species, blue and white marlin/roundscale spearfish and a minimum landing size for swordfish.

2.1.5 UK Virgin Islands

While foreign fishing licences may be granted in limited numbers, they are not approved for targeting or retaining any ICCAT regulated species. Additionally, licence conditions prohibit engagement in any practices that might foster interactions (targeted or otherwise) with ICCAT species.

Sportfishing tournaments are held and include participation by foreign vessels, but all participants are required to have a local licence and landings are prohibited. Additionally, the limit to fight time (120mins) and the presence of authorised officers maximises the possibility of live releases.

The UK Virgin Islands is a shark and ray sanctuary, with local legislation protecting these species.

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

2.2.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

Met UK has no difficulties to report regarding the implementation of the ICCAT conservation management measures.

2.2.2 United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs)

Legislative changes to implement the ICCAT conservation and management measures in the UKOTs can take time and each territory has a separate process and legislature that enacts legislation. Implementation can also be impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation work in other areas.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories.

The UK Government's 'Blue Belt' programme provides technical advice to support improvements in institutional arrangements in the UKOTs and effective ecosystem-based management of marine resources, including compliance with ICCAT Recommendations.

The Blue Belt programme undertook a gap analysis in 2023 to identify where work was required to fulfil ICCAT obligations in each UKOT and establish a workstream to implement the requirements.

To date the Blue Belt programme has assisted the UKOTs with implementing new legislation, establishing observer programmes in commercial and recreational fisheries and improving the management of ICCAT species fisheries through enhanced data collection and analysis. Enhanced data collection includes ongoing and new trials of EMS in Turks and Caicos Islands, St Helena and Bermuda.

2.2.3 Bermuda

Upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system several years ago resulted in better itemisation of imported ICCAT species. However a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources is working with the Customs Department to improve characterisation. Additionally, import consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish require more detailed checks in line with import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001). This process will require additional focus and resource in the future.

2.2.4 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

St Helena has no difficulties to report regarding the implementation of the ICCAT conservation management measures.

Ascension Island

Despite the challenge of limited legal capacity Ascension Island did progress amendments to existing legislation in 2025 that are now in force. These implement the ICCAT requirements for billfish, swordfish and introduce a full retention ban for all ICCAT shark species.

New legislation for inshore fishing was progressed in 2025 and Ascension Island Government are currently working towards this legislation entering into force in 2027.

2.2.5 Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos Islands Government has limited legal capacity but does have a proposed legislative review planned for 2026.

2.2.6 UK Virgin Islands

The UK Virgin Islands has experienced a decline in government-based human and financial resources available to fisheries management. Efforts to recruit staff and implement co-management strategies are ongoing.

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	2026-09-15.	The United Kingdom, including the mainland metropolitan UK (Met UK) and the UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs), submitted its annual report on 15 September 2026.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-08.	ST01-T1FC submitted by: Met UK on 09 July 2026; Bermuda on 08 July 2026; Saint Helena on 10 July 2026; Turks and Caicos on 14 July 2026; UK Virgin Islands on 08 July 2026.	2026-07-14.
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-08.	ST02-T1NC submitted by: Met UK on 09 July 2026 (revised 07 September 2026); Bermuda on 08 July 2026; Saint Helena on 10 July 2026; Turks and Caicos on 14 July 2026; UK Virgin Islands on 08 July 2026.	2026-09-07.
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-08.	ST03-T1CE submitted by: Met UK on 09 July 2026 (revised 07 September 2026); Bermuda on 08 July 2026; Saint Helena on 10 July 2026; Turks and Caicos on 14 July 2026; UK Virgin Islands on 09 July 2026.	2026-09-07.
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-08.	The Met UK submitted one (1) ST04-T2SZ form with size sample data for its BFT-E fishery covering 2025 on 08 July 2026. Saint Helena submitted seven (7) ST04-T2SZ forms with size sample data for their BET, LTA, RRU, SKJ WAH, YFT and YTL fisheries covering 2025 on 08 and 10 July 2026. No 2025 size sample data were submitted in 2026 for Bermuda, the Turks and	2026-07-10.

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Caicos Islands or the UK Virgin Islands (nil return).	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No catch-at-size estimations were submitted for the Met UK, Saint Helena, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands or the UK Virgin Islands in 2025; ST05-T2CS was a nil return.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-07-07.	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) data in TG01-CnvEleTSurv for 2025 were submitted for Saint Helena on 07 July 2026. No scientific tagging surveys (inventories) data for 2025 were collected for the Met UK, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos or the UK Virgin Islands in 2026; TG01-CnvEleTSurv forms were submitted as nil returns for these territories on 07 July 2026.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-07.	Conventional tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) data in TG02-CnvTReRc for 2025 were submitted for Saint Helena on 07 July 2026. No conventional tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) data for 2025 were collected for the Met UK, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, or the UK Virgin Islands in 2026; TG02-CnvTReRc forms were submitted as nil returns for these territories on 07 July 2026.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-07.	Electronic tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) data in TG03-EleTReRc for 2025 were submitted for Saint Helena on 07 July 2026. No electronic	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) data for 2025 were collected for the Met UK, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, or the UK Virgin Islands in 2026; TG03-EleTReRc was submitted as a nil return for these territories on 07 July 2026.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-08.	In 2025, the Met UK had one domestic observer programme applicable to its North Atlantic albacore fishery which consisted of two pair trawlers. An observer was present for 17 of the 39 fishing days (43% coverage). ST09-DomObPrg submitted on 08 July 2026. In 2025, Bermuda has two domestic observer programmes for its small scale long line fishery (5% coverage) and blue and white marlin sports fishing tournaments (37% coverage). Two (2) T09-DomObPrg forms submitted 08 July 2026; one (1) on 10 July 2026. In 2025, Saint Helena had voluntary observers in its rod and reel fisheries for BET, SKJ, WAH, and YFT species. ST09-DomObPrg form submitted on 10 July 2026. The UK Virgin Islands did not operate any observer programmes in 2025; nil return.	2026-07-10.
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-07-08.	In 2025, the Met UK had one domestic observer programme applicable to its North Atlantic albacore fishery which consisted of two pair trawlers. An observer was present for 17 of the 39 fishing days (43% coverage). ST09-	2026-07-10.

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				DomObPrg submitted on 08 July 2026. In 2025, Bermuda has two domestic observer programmes for its small scale long line fishery (5% coverage) and blue and white marlin sports fishing tournaments (37% coverage). Two (2) T09-DomObPrg forms submitted 08 July 2026; one (1) on 10 July 2026. In 2025, Saint Helena had voluntary observers in its rod and reel fisheries for BET, SKJ, WAH, and YFT species. ST09-DomObPrg form submitted on 10 July 2026. The UK Virgin Islands did not operate any observer programmes in 2025; nil return.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs did not have any information or data on pelagic Sargassum to provide to the SCRS in 2025.	
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	No		No Met UK or UKOT vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2025.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date. ST06-T2FM was a nil return.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have BFT-E fisheries requiring domestic observer programme coverage. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs were not involved in research programmes for BFT-W in 2025.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs of Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands and the UK Virgin Islands do not have fisheries for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-W). Bermuda recorded catches of BFT-W in 2025 and reported these through form CP25.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs were not involved in research programmes for BFT-W in 2025.	
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 Met UK has no information to report for 2025 and 2026 to date; recreational vessels in the Met UK have not been operating in the context of a scientific project.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No FADs deployed in the Met UK or UKOTs in 2025.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		The UK did not operate any FAD fisheries for tropical tuna in 2025. ST08-FadsDep forms were submitted as nil returns on 07, 08, 10, 13 July 2026 For Saint Helena, Met UK, Bermuda, and the UK Virgin Islands, respectively.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels were used by the Met UK or the UKOTs in 2025. ST07-TropSupVes forms were submitted as nil returns on 07, 08, 10, 13 July 2026 for Met UK, Bermuda, Saint Helena, UK Virgin Islands, respectively.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		In 2025, the Met UK did not have any longline (LL) vessels over 20 m and no purse seine vessels targeting ICCAT species; Met UK also did not catch tropical tunas in 2024. The UKOTs do not have any longline (LL) vessels over 20 m and do not have purse seine (PS) vessels.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have an EMS programme on longline or purse seine vessels over 20 m.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not designate their ports for the landing or transshipment of BET/YFT/SKJ. For completeness, no UKOT ports are designated for foreign vessel landings. ST10-PortSamp was a nil return and could not be uploaded to the IOMS.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		The Met UK and UKOTs have no historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries. The UKOTs do not have purse seine fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The Met UK does not interact with blue marlin, white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish and as such no statistical methodology	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				has been developed to estimate dead and live discards in these fisheries in 2025. In the UKOTs, marlins and roundscale spearfish may be caught and released in tournament fisheries. Weights are based on tournament fisher estimates at time of discard or release.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There are no artisanal small-scale fisheries in the Met UK or the UKOTs.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2026-07-08.	The Met UK and UKOTs reported the specific species of shark caught in 2025 on ST02-T1NCs originally submitted in July 2025.	2026-09-07.
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had no relevant research into shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		In 2025, no BSH-N research was commissioned by Met UK or by the UKOTs.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		In 2025, no BSH-S research was commissioned by Met UK or by the UKOTs.	
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	2026-07-08.	Submitted on 08 July 2026 within ST02-T1NC form for Bermuda. No other UKOT or Met UK caught or discarded SMA-N in 2025.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not conduct fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S) and as such no statistical methodology has been developed to estimate dead and live discards in these fisheries in 2025.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		In 2025 the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries conducting fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any purse seine (PS) vessels. Therefore, there were no interactions with whale sharks to report in PS operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Met UK – Met UK have provided funding to the Shark Trust to produce Commercial Fisheries Advisories; these offer rapid access to the current legislative status of sharks, skates and rays in UK, EU and international waters. Met UK have supported the production of visual guides for identifying CITES-listed shark and ray species. The guides have recently been updated to include all elasmobranch species listed on CITES Appendix II at CITES COP19, for whole carcass and dried products. Clean Catch UK (Met UK) have designed an app to record bycatch. This includes an ID element to assist fishers in identifying species. A regulators toolkit has been developed to give fishermen practical tools to understand more about seabirds and help them take action to reduce seabird bycatch. This includes a seabird ID guide and safe handling guidelines which has been published in 2026. The resources can be viewed at https://www.cleancatch	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				uk.com/category/other/?s=guid Saint Helena – Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. Shark identification and handling guides have been circulated. ICCAT Guide for the Identification of Atlantic Ocean Sharks. Bermuda – Shark ID guides in use.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		In 2025, no sea turtle bycatch in ICCAT fisheries was observed or reported for Met UK or UKOT vessels.	
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	2026-07-10.	In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs of Saint Helena, the UK Virgin Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands conducted no longline fisheries. The Bermuda longline fishery reported no interactions with seabirds in 2025 on ST09-DomObPrg, submitted 10 July 2026; for completeness night setting and large circle hooks were used as mitigation measures.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not have artisanal fisheries in the ICCAT area of competence.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		The Met UK has provided details in section 2.1.1 of the UK's annual report. UKOTs prohibit the retention of ICCAT shark species and billfish and require safe release under their domestic legislation.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-07-08.	The Met UK reported actual figures of retained catches of SWO-N in ST02-T1NC submitted on 09 July 2026 (revised 07 September 2026). There were no live or dead discards reported.	2026-09-07.

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Bermuda reported actual figures of retained, live and dead discards of SWO-N in ST02-T1NC submitted on 08 July 2026. Saint Helena and the Turks and Caicos Islands reported no landings, discards of SWO-N, or interactions with SWO-N.	
S:SW002	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs did not operate trapline fisheries in 2025. No ST13-Traplines forms were submitted in the IOMS in 2026 as this is a nil return.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-15.	The United Kingdom, including the mainland metropolitan UK (Met UK) and the UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs), submitted its annual report on 15 September 2026.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-15.	The Met UK and UKOTs submitted their report on the implementation of reporting obligations on 15 September 2026.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-14.	CP13-COC_Sec submitted on 14 August 2026, which contains 2025 data for Met UK and UKOTs.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		The Met UK and UKOTs in 2025 did not have any vessel chartering agreements in place.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		The Met UK and UKOTs in 2025 did not have any vessel chartering agreements in place.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit at sea transshipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2025.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		The Met UK and UKOTs were not involved in any port transshipment operations in 2025.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit at sea transshipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2025.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not authorise carrier vessels to conduct transshipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit transshipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2025.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		The Met UK had no changes to report for points of contact for port entry notifications in 2025 for the designated ports into which it grants access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		The Met UK had no changes to report for points of contact for receiving copies of port inspection reports in 2025 for the designated ports into which it grants access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		The Met UK has submitted no additional information since CP24-AuthPort was submitted for 28 ports on 15 February 2023. The UKOTs do not grant access for foreign vessel to their ports – this has been indicated in the annual report.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		The Met UK has submitted no additional advance notice information since CP24-AuthPort was submitted for 28 ports on 15 February 2023. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2025.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		The Met UK submitted no reports regarding denial of port entry or usage for foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species in 2025. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2025, and no denials of port	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					entry were made in 2025.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		In 2025, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no associated port inspections completed. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2025.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		In 2025, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no port inspections completed. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2025.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		In 2025, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no port inspections completed. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2025.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not enter into agreements that allowed for an inspector exchange programme.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		In 2025, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no associated port inspections completed.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2025.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2025-03-26.	The Met UK submitted CP39-AccAgr (Form A) on 26 March 2025 for a reciprocal access agreement for Northern Atlantic albacore with the European Union (EU).	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2026-07-13.	The Met UK submitted CP39-AccAgr (Form B) on 13 July 2026 containing the summary of activities and catches for the 2025 reciprocal access agreement for Northern Atlantic albacore with the European Union (EU).	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-03-26.	CP01 form submitted for two (2) GBR vessels which were 20 metres LOA or greater on 26 March 2025.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs have reviewed their internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 5 of Rec. 21-14 and have no updates to report for 2025.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The Met UK, Saint Helena (Ascension Island), Turks and Caicos, UK Virgin Islands and Bermuda all have recreational/sport fisheries. Details of the management techniques used can be found in our annual report.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had no presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		In 2025, there were no IUU allegations against Met UK or UKOT vessels.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		In 2025, the UK did not request the removal of any Met UK or UKOT vessels from the IUU vessel list as it had no vessels on that list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no nationals engaged in the activities described, inter alia, in paragraph 1 of the Rec. 21-13.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-08-24.	The Met UK submitted CP12-TM0613 on 24 August 2026 which contains data associated imports of tuna and tuna-like fish covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2025. The data has been obtained through the eBCD system, and bigeye and swordfish statistical document programmes.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 08-09, paragraph 1.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 08-09, paragraph 3.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 19-09, paragraph 1.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 19-09, paragraph 1.	
	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	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs were not obligated to, and did not, deploy Regional Observers on its vessels.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs were not obligated to, and did not, deploy Regional Observers on its vessels.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no reports to submit relating to gear lost as per Rec. 19-11.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no reports to submit relating to gear lost as per Rec. 19-11.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-09-09.	The Met UK and UKOTs provided points of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec. 19-09 on 9 September 2024. There has been no update since.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no carrier vessels and therefore no supply declarations were required.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2024-06-10.	In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had not fully implemented a domestic EMS programme for longline (LL) or purse seine (PS) vessels in ICCAT fisheries. Bermuda's EMS LL trial	2025-06-11

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					programme was active in 2025; this was presented at the EMS-WG on 10 June 2024 and an update provided in 2025 (EMS_08/i2025). To note, the EMS trial was supplementary and it was installed on an under 20 m vessel and was not used instead of observer monitoring to meet coverage requirements mandated by Rec. 16-14. For completeness, Saint Helena has an ongoing trial of EMS in their recreational rod and reel fishery on two under 20 m vessels. The EMS is supplementary to observer coverage mandated by Rec. 16-14 and does not form part of the compliance reporting to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes	2024-06-10.	In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had not fully implemented a domestic EMS programme for longline (LL) or purse seine (PS) vessels in ICCAT fisheries for compliance monitoring purposes. Bermuda's EMS LL trial programme was active in 2025; this was presented at the EMS-WG on 10 June 2024 and an update provided in 2025 (EMS_08i2025). To note, the EMS trial was supplementary and it was installed on an under 20 m vessel and was not used instead of observer monitoring to meet coverage requirements mandated by Rec. 16-14.	2025-06-11

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		The Met UK Government made legislation to implement ILO 188 in November 2018 and ratified in January 2019. The instruments are: SI 2018/1106 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) Regulations; SI 2018/1107 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Survey and certification) Regulations; SI 2018/1108 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Medical Certification) Regulations; SI 2018/1109 The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations. Additionally, the Maritime Coast Guard Agency (MCA) chairs the Home and Dry Campaign which provides safety training, guidance, and technical expertise to help those in the industry comply with ILO 188 Work in Fishing Convention. ILO 88 is not automatically extended to the UKOTs but a consultation is on-going.	
	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	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs did not experience such incidents in 2025 and had no information to report.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-03-05.	The United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2025 was endorsed at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in March 2025, and updated 21 July 2025. The United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2026 was endorsed at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 on 5 March 2026.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-07-27.	The United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2026 has been updated to include further detail about the UK's BFT-E scientific work. This update was sent to the Secretariat on 27 July 2026.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes		Since the 2025 Annual Report, the UK has no new information on adopted regulations or other documents regarding the implementation of Rec. 24-05.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2026-07-09.	The UK submitted its 2025 BFT-E catches within ST01-T1FC on 9 July 2025.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		The Met UK submitted CP01-VessLsts on 17 and 18 June 2026, through the IOMS, containing a total of 30 BFT-E catching vessels to be authorised from 13 July 2025 to 31 December 2026. This response covers 2026 to date. The Met UK did not submit additional vessels to be authorised for 2025 since the last submission on 09 June 2025.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs had no BFT other vessels operational in 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs have not participated in any joint fishing operations in 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs did not have any fishing (catching) vessels active over 15 metres LOA and had no fishing (other) vessels in 2025 or 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection and have thus not deployed inspection vessels. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not authorise transshipment in their ports and have not specified, using CP24-PortEBFT, ports in which the transshipment of BFT-E is permitted.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		The Met UK submitted CP24-PortEBFT on 2 March 2026 containing 72 ports in which the landing of BFT-E was to be permitted. Another submission on 3 July 2026 contained an additional one (1) port. All 73 ports were to be authorised from 15 February 2026 to 14 February 2027. The UKOTs do not permit the landing of BFT-E in their ports.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-09-25.	The UK has submitted 26 BFT-E bi-weekly reports on CP26-BFT_WcRp since the submission of the last annual report between 25 September 2025 and 10 September 2026.	2026-09-10.
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2025-09-25.	The UK has submitted 12 reports on CP25-McRp for BFT-W since the submission of the last annual report between 25 September 2025 and 24 August 2026.	2026-08-24.
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The UK did not fully utilise its BFT-E quota in 2025 or to date in 2026.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		The Met UK does not have fisheries for BFT-W. The only UKOT to which this requirement is relevant is Bermuda. Bermuda fisheries licences require fishermen to tag and release all fish less than 30 kg or, with a curved fork length less than 115 cm.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-08-24.	The Met UK submitted its BCD annual report on 24 August 2026 covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2025.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2025-09-03.	The UK updated the Secretariat on 3 September 2025 by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK organisations and officers authorised to validate BCDs; there has been no update since then.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2024-04-10.	The Met UK has not updated the Secretariat on its BCD contact points since the submission on 10 April 2024.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		The UK has concluded the process of updating regulations previously retained into UK law. Regulation 640/2010 and 1984/2003 have been updated by Regulation 2024 No. 439 The Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024. The UK has had no new information to report since the Secretariat was notified of these amendments on 31 July 2024.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		The Met UK does not require its BFT-E catching vessels to tag caught BFT-E. The UKOTs do not have fisheries for BFT-E. Therefore, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no information on such BFT-E fishing vessels to report. This response covers 2025 and 2026 to date.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs had no information on such BFT-E fishing vessels in 2025. The situation is the same to date in 2026.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2026-07-13.	The Met UK authorised access requests for vessel masters, importers and exporters for the eBCD system with an authorisation period of 13 July to 31 December 2026. The previous access request was 27 June 2025.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the REM pilot project.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		UK BFT-W quota is below 50 t. Therefore, as per paragraph three (3) of Rec. 25-05 the UK is exempt from submitting an annual fishing plan for BFT-W.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have vessels greater than 20 m LOA authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-07-08.	Met UK and Turks and Caicos had no vessels fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2026. ST01-T1FC submitted containing vessels fishing for said species for: Bermuda on 08 July 2026; Saint Helena on 10 July 2026; UK Virgin Islands on 08 July 2026.	2026-07-10.
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not receive any reports of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2025-09-10.	Met UK Semester 1 and 2 2025 data submitted on 10 September 2025 and 18 March 2026, respectively.	2026-03-18.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-09-03.	The UK updated the Secretariat on 03 September 2025 by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK organisations and officers authorised to validate statistical documents; there has been no update since then.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2026-01-30.	The UK submitted CP50 for 2025 tropical tuna catches on 30 January 2026.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-02-13.	Tropical tuna plan submitted on 13 February 2025 with information on UKOTs intention to expand their tropical tuna fishery.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had no purse seine or large longline vessels (LOA 20 m or greater) and therefore this requirement did not apply.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		The UK did not reach 80% of its catch limit of bigeye tuna (BET) in 2025.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		The UK did not reach its catch limit of bigeye tuna (BET) in 2025.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2026-07-08.	In 2025 Bermuda landed/harvested 569 kg BET and 10 kg SKJ as bycatch. Met UK and Turks and Caicos Islands did not land any tropical species in 2025. All tropical species landings for Saint Helena and UK-Virgin Islands were targeted.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		In 2025, Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area that interacted with BET/YFT/SKJ; therefore, a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set for the coming fishing year, the UK will keep this approach under review.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-09-10.	Met UK Semester 1 and 2 2025 data submitted on 10 September 2025 and 18 March 2026, respectively.	2026-03-18
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-09-03.	The UK updated the Secretariat on 03 September 2025 by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK organisations and officers authorised to validate statistical documents; there has been no update since then.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and therefore had no vessels targetting SWO-MED.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not operate sport/recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean which may have caught SWO.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		The UK and UKOTs do not fish for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean with harpoons or longliners.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and therefore were not required to choose or monitor a closed period.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not operate a targeted SWO-N fishery and therefore made no amendments to fishing/management plans.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not authorise the landing of SWO-MED in any of their ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and did not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have sport or recreational fisheries for SWO-MED and therefore was not involved in the tagging programme.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs issued no specific authorisations for SWO-N to 20 m + vessels.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs issued no specific authorisations for SWO-S to 20 m + vessels.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		In 2025, the UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area. In 2025, Met UK 20 m + vessels encountered SWO-N as bycatch and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for SWO-N was agreed and set. For completeness, all Met UK vessels are now in 2026 able to retain a maximum of two (2)	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					individuals of the SWO-N stock during any fishing trip.	
	M:SW018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for SWO-S was not set.	
	M:SW019	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SW020	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW021	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not operate vessels authorised to use "traplines".	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-03-26.	CP01 form submitted containing ALB-N authorisations for two (2) GBR vessels which were 20 metres LOA or greater on 26 March 2025.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		In 2025, the Met UK or UKOTs did not authorise or have any vessels 20 m + which caught ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels, other than the two (2) Met UK vessel authorised for ALB-N, likely to interact with the ALB-N stock. Therefore, a maximum onboard bycatch limit for ALB-N was not set for other vessels. Met UK will keep this approach under review in case interactions with the stock by 20 m + vessels take place.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area which required a maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S to be set.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no fisheries in the Mediterranean and did not conduct sport/recreational fisheries for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no direct fisheries/quota for albacore in the Mediterranean and therefore had no monthly catches of ALB-MED to report.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no fisheries in the Mediterranean and therefore had no quarterly catches of ALB-MED to report.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-09-15.	The Met UK and UKOTs have provided updates in an updated billfish check sheet as requested in circular #02919/26; submitted to ICCAT 15 September 2026.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		In 2025, the Met UK and UKOTs made no claim to exemption to release live blue marlin (BUM), white marlin (WHM) or roundscale spearfish (SPF) and therefore made no notification to that effect.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-09-15.	The UK Met and the UKOTs have provided details in an updated shark check sheet as requested in circular #02922/26; submitted to ICCAT 15 September 2026.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		In 2025, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not retain or land any stock of shortfin mako (SMA) and did not have any information to report. For completeness, the Met UK and the UKOTs do not permit retention of SMA.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have purse seine fisheries targeting ICCAT species and therefore had no domestic observer programme and no such whale shark interactions to report.	
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		In 2025, the Met UK did not have any longline fisheries, nor did the UKOTs of the UK Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and Saint Helena. Bermuda required its longliner to use only large circle hooks, which are not offset by more than 10 degrees. The vessel reported all interactions with sea turtles, but these interactions are rare. The vessel has the necessary equipment onboard for the safe release of sea turtles, the vessels captain was trained in the use of this equipment and has FAO compliant safe handling guide onboard.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		In 2025, the Met UK did not have any longline fisheries. The UKOTs did not have any longline fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25 degrees south latitude or the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (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 Met UK published the Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (BMI) in 2022, which identifies policy objectives and potential actions to minimise and where possible, eliminate bycatch. UKOT and further Met UK details on bycatch mitigation steps are in the UK's Annual Report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have purse seine fisheries targeting ICCAT species.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		The UK in 2025 did not implement a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		The UK in 2025 did not lodge an objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, and rod and reel, with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2025 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,433 MT in 2024. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 890 MT in 2024 to 848 MT in 2025, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2025 to 3,488 MT from 3,048 MT in 2024. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 19 MT to 57 MT from 2024 to 2025, bigeye tuna catches increased by 371 MT compared to 2024 to an estimated 986 MT in 2025, and albacore landings decreased from 2024 to 2025 by 38 MT to 189 MT. In addition, the coverage of the U.S. pelagic observer program that monitors the U.S. Atlantic longline fleet was 10.8% which corresponded to 351 observed longline sets and 260,275 hooks.

RÉSUMÉ

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, and rod and reel, with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2025 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,433 MT in 2024. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 890 MT in 2024 to 848 MT in 2025, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2025 to 3,488 MT from 3,048 MT in 2024. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 19 MT to 57 MT from 2024 to 2025, bigeye tuna catches increased by 371 MT compared to 2024 to an estimated 986 MT in 2025, and albacore landings decreased from 2024 to 2025 by 38 MT to 189 MT. In addition, the coverage of the U.S. pelagic observer program that monitors the U.S. Atlantic longline fleet was 10.8% which corresponded to 351 observed longline sets and 260,275 hooks.

RESUMEN

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, and rod and reel, with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2025 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,433 MT in 2024. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 890 MT in 2024 to 848 MT in 2025, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2025 to 3,488 MT from 3,048 MT in 2024. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 19 MT to 57 MT from 2024 to 2025, bigeye tuna catches increased by 371 MT compared to 2024 to an estimated 986 MT in 2025, and albacore landings decreased from 2024 to 2025 by 38 MT to 189 MT. In addition, the coverage of the U.S. pelagic observer program that monitors the U.S. Atlantic longline fleet was 10.8% which corresponded to 351 observed longline sets and 260,275 hooks.

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries Service.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, and rod and reel, with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2025 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,433 MT in 2024. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 890 MT in 2024 to 848 MT in 2025, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2025 to 3,488 MT from 3,048 MT in 2024. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 19 MT to 57 MT from 2024 to 2025, bigeye tuna catches increased by 371 MT compared to 2024 to an estimated 986 MT in 2025, and albacore landings decreased from 2024 to 2025 by 38 MT to 189 MT.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Fisheries statistics

1.2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin tuna is the main species of tropical tunas landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated catches (including dead discards) increased to 3,489 MT in 2025 from the 2024 landings estimate of 3,043 MT (**Table 1**). The 2025 estimate is considered provisional and may change owing to incorporation of late reports of commercial catches as they become available and to possible revisions in estimates of rod & reel catches made by recreational anglers. An important proportion of the 2025 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (2,841 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions in the future. An important proportion of the 2025 commercial catches corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in area YF30 (224 MT). Total commercial and recreational catches in 2025 were 647 MT and 2,841 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 1**.

Skipjack tuna

Skipjack tuna are also caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack catches (preliminary) increased from 37 MT in 2024 to 57 MT in 2025 (**Table 2**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Bigeye tuna

The other large tropical tuna reported in the catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported catches (preliminary) for 2025 increased by approximately 370 MT from 616 MT in 2024 to 986 MT (**Table 3**). Note that, like yellowfin tuna, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

1.2.1.2 Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna are landed by the U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased and have remained at higher levels with

nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in **Figure 4**. Estimated 2025 landings of albacore were about 188 MT, an decrease of about 39 MT from 2024 (**Table 4**).

Bluefin tuna

The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, closed areas, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. catches to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2025 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic were approximately 1,102 MT and 22.7 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent a decrease of approximately 491 MT from the 2024 estimates. The 2025 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 79 MT by harpoon, 656 MT by commercial rod and reel and 190 MT by recreational rod and reel, 200 MT by longline (including dead discards) (**Table 5**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, and in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2025 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 0 MT of fish < 66 cm SFL, 100.8 MT of fish 66-114 cm SFL, 14.3 MT of fish 115-144 cm SFL, 59.3 MT of fish 145-178 cm SFL, and 15 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

1.2.1.3 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2025, the provisional estimate of U.S. commercial and recreational landings and dead discards of swordfish was 848 MT (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 899 MT estimated for 2024. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2025 (compared to 2024) were: 191 MT (205 MT) from Area BIL91; 652 MT (681 MT) from Area BIL92; 4 MT (5 MT) from Area BIL93; and 0.4 MT (0.04 MT) from Area BIL94A.

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. Since 1992, the U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program. A targeted 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is selected for observation during the year. Vessels operating in the Gulf of America during the bluefin tuna spawning season are subjected to targeted 50% observer coverage. Approximately 4,216 swordfish were estimated discarded dead in 2025. The estimated weight of SWO discarded dead in 2025 was approximately 51 MT, a 7 MT increase compared to 2024 and corresponded to approximately 6% of the commercially landed catch. The 2025, estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 44 MT.

1.2.1.4 Marlins, swordfish, and roundscale fishery statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, spearfishes and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel anglers and are a bycatch of the U.S. longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught and estimates of fishing effort during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi-party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states. The 2024 estimates of U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for

these billfish species, combining the geographical areas BIL91, BIL92, and BIL93 were: 16.7 MT for blue marlin, 1.1 MT for white marlin, 1.5 MT for sailfish, and 0.2 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2024 were: 18.4 MT for blue marlin, 2 MT for white marlin, and 1.4 MT for sailfish and 0.1 for roundscale spearfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of these species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of these Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and by the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, roundscale spearfish, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/2000/97. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline fisheries in 2025 were 25 MT for blue marlin, 3 MT for white marlin, and 10 MT for sailfish.

1.2.1.5 Shark fishery statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by the U.S. pelagic longline fishery are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2024, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was blue shark with a total of 1.9 MT, followed by porbeagle with 1.6 MT. With regard to dead discards from the U.S. pelagic longline fishery, the shark species with the largest amount discarded was the scalloped hammerhead with 18.6 MT, followed by blue shark (12.2 MT) and shortfin mako (9.9 MT). In 2024, the U.S. pelagic longline fleet discarded 3.6 MT of bigeye thresher, 4 MT of silky shark, 0.8 MT of oceanic white tip, and 16.8 MT of thresher sharks.

1.2.2 Research activities

In 2025, U.S. scientists continued to conduct research on ICCAT species. Details of such research will be provided at a later time.

1.2.3 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,237 billfishes (including swordfish) and 411 tunas in 2025. This represents an increase of 5.8% for billfish and a decrease of 23.3% for tunas from 2024 levels. In 2025, the CTC continued a partnership with the American Saltwater Guides Association (ASGA) to promote the tagging of small tunas, however, participation declined due to the retirement of several captains. There were 56 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2025. This represents a decrease of 3.4% compared to 2024. These recaptures included 29 sailfish, 4 white marlin, 11 swordfish, and 13 blue marlin. A total of 37 tuna were recorded as recaptures in 2025, 8 bluefin tuna, 18 yellowfin tuna, 1 Atlantic bonito, and 10 little tunny. This represents a decrease of 37.3% from 2024. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued in 2025.

1.2.4 Fishery deployments

1.2.4.1 Domestic pelagic longline observer coverage

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, randomized scientific observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2025 through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP). Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea), as well as collecting biological samples including individual fish size of the catch and bycatch. The U.S. pelagic longline fleet operates in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet by area and quarter. The percent of observer coverage of the fleet has varied over time. For example, in 1996, it was 2.0%; while in 2016 it reached 17.8% (includes the Gulf Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002. A total of 26,094 longline sets (18,752,615 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from

May of 1992 to December of 2025. During this period, observers recorded over 821,724 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds interactions. Documents SCRS/2004/168 and SCRS/2008/034 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2023, from approximately March 15th through June 15th, 2025, the pelagic observer program intended to increase the observer coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf. A total of 49 longline sets were observed (32,922 hooks) from six vessels which accounted for approximately 44% of the longline sets for that period. The goal of this increased coverage is to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. Overall, the observer coverage for 2025 was 10.8% which corresponded to 351 observed longline sets and 260,275 hooks. The Observer program also reached a 13% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA > 20m targeting tropical tunas.

1.2.4.2 Shark bottom longline observer coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery continuous to be active in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean from around North Carolina to Florida and throughout the eastern Gulf of America. The fishery is active year-round, but it is subject to seasonal closures based on quota limits and activity in other fisheries. However, the fishery has reduced due to the U.S. National Defense Authorization Act, including the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which was signed into law in December 2022. Bottom longlines normally consist of about 1-32 kilometers of longline mainline with weights placed at the start, middle and end and about 25-1200 hooks attached at intervals. Bait can vary from elasmobranchs to different kinds of teleosts. The longline is generally set at sunset and allowed to soak overnight before hauling back in the morning. Currently, about 166 U.S. fishers are permitted to target sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of America, and an additional 196 fishers are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan implemented a shark research fishery, which allows NMFS to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to collect life history data and catch data to use in stock assessments (NMFS, 2007). Specifically, only commercial shark fishers participating in the research fishery are allowed to land sandbar sharks, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, and must carry an observer on 100% of their trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land other large coastal sharks (e.g., blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, and bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*). From January to December 2025, a total of 32 trips on 2 vessels with a total of 40 bottom longline hauls were observed. Observer coverage was exclusively in the Shark Research Fishery. Sharks comprised 96.5% of the catch, while the remaining 3.4% of catch were divided between teleosts (3.0%), rays/batoids (0.4%), sawfish (0.03%), and invertebrates (0.03%). Sandbar sharks comprised 69.1 % of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 22.1% of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 7.0 % of the shark catch. Six prohibited shark species were also caught including: dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus* (1.1%), Great white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias* (0.18 %), Caribbean reef shark, *Carcharhinus perezi* (0.15%), Bignose shark, *Carcharhinus altimus* (0.09%), Night shark, *Carcharhinus signatus* (0.03%), and smalltooth sawfish, *Pristis pectinate* (0.03%).

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)

The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is 8% of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. The achieved observer coverage of the U.S. longline fleet in 2025 was 10.7 percent of the fishing sets deployed. Specific information on the structure and design of the U.S. scientific observer program, as required in Rec. 16-14 paragraph 10(d)(i), was reported by the United States in Form ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) in July 2018 and is available from the Secretariat. Additional information is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers>.

Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (18-10)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. All vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear on board are required to operate their VMS units with hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear on board between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. Vessel operators provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for pelagic longline. More information is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/enforcement/regional-vessel-monitoring-information#atlantic-highly-migratory-species>.

Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 21-13; Res. 01-18)

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., permitting, reporting and recordkeeping requirements; monitoring control, and surveillance measures; maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species harvested in violation of ICCAT recommendations (16 USC 971e(a)(2), 50 CFR 635.71(a)(29)) or harvested by a vessel included on the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 18-08 and subsequently Rec. 21-13)(50 CFR 635.71(a)(46)) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 21-14 (50 CFR 635.41).

The United States has regulations in place to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 21-13, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. Any actions taken against listed IUU vessels would be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies. (50 CFR part 300, subpart P).

The United States monitors seafood imports under a number of programs including the U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP), which is a risk-based traceability program requiring, among other things, that the importer of record to provide certain harvest data, and required documents, as part of the Customs entry filing. Importers must also retain chain-of-custody documentation that tracks the fish from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce for two years from the date of import. (50 CFR part 300, subpart q). SIMP applies to thirteen species or species groups, including sharks, swordfish, and tuna (Albacore, Bigeye, Skipjack, Yellowfin, and Bluefin). More information on SIMP is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/international/seafood-import-monitoring-program>. In addition, our Seafood Import and Export Tool can be found at: [Seafood Import and Export Tool | NOAA Fisheries](#). Finally, additional information on U.S. activities aimed at combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud can be found at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/international-affairs/iuu-fishing>.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Replace Recommendation 06-14 to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (22-14)

Enforcement of U.S. laws implementing ICCAT requirements is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds.

Recommendation by ICCAT on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (18-09)

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports those fish or fish products that were harvested or taken on board on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all foreign vessels seeking entry to a U.S. port must provide advance notice of arrival to the US Coast Guard at least 96 hours prior to entry. All US- and foreign-flagged fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to

regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks, and manifests are subject to inspection by NOAA OLE, the US Coast Guard, and NOAA's state and territorial law enforcement partners operating under cooperative enforcement agreements. (See, e.g., 16 USC 1861).

NOAA Fisheries regulations address requirements for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The regulations include notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a port State when landing HMS in a foreign port. (50 CFR part 635, subpart E).

In addition to U.S. laws implementing ICCAT's requirements, the United States ratified the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (Agreement) in February 2016. The United States implements its obligations under the Agreement through the Port State Measures Agreement Act of 2015 (16 USC 7401 et seq.). Requirements under this statute complement pre-existing regulations restricting port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party (50 CFR part 300, subpart P).

Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See **Appendix 2**.

Recommendation by ICCAT Replacing Recommendation 21-24 Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 25-12)

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to address the ICCAT requirement for commercial vessels 20 meters or greater not subject to an exception to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. All eligible U.S. commercial vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers, as required by Rec. 25-12 and its predecessors (Rec. 13-13 and Rec. 21-14).

Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at:
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at:
<https://www.federalregister.gov/>.

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

The United States has no difficulties to report regarding implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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	2025-09-15.		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		The submission of T2CS is no longer mandatory.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2026-07-14.		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2026-09-15.	Included in Section 2 of U.S. Annual Report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		None available.	
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	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The United States does not participate in this fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The United States does not participate in this fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		This requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2026-08-28.	See Bluefin tuna research program webpage https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/grant/bluefin-tuna-research-program .	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2026-08-28.	Most up to date indices (Larval, longline, and rod and reel) provided by Sept 2, 2026.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		The United States did not conduct any GBYP-related research in 2025.	
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	Yes	2026-08-28.	The United States conducted research in the Slope Sea on spawning (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/feature-story/longline-sampling-confirms-young-bluefin-tuna-spawn-slope-sea) and a larval survey (https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/feature-story/genomics-help-uncover-mysteries-atlantic-bluefin-tuna).	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		The United States does not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		The United States does not use FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		The United States does not participate in the BB or PS fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		The United States does not use EMS to collect scientific information.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		The United States is not required to have a port sampling program for TROP.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		The United States does not use FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2000-09-20.		
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		The United States does not have artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		The United States already reports shark catches at the species level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		The United States did not conduct any shortfin mako research in 2025.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		The United States does not catch South Atlantic blue sharks.	
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	2026-07-15.		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2000-09-20.		
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		The United States does not have artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		The United States does not have a PS fishery.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Link to identification guides provided in Section 2 of U.S. Annual Report.	2026-09-15.
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2026-07-15.		
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	2026-07-15.		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		The U.S. has no artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2026-09-15.	Included in Section 2 of U.S. Annual Report.	2026-09-15.
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2026-07-15.		
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes	2026-09-03.	The United States has reported a list of pelagic longline vessels that are authorized for the use of trapline tackle. We have also taken steps to ensure the collection of data, as required by Rec. 25-09, through existing mechanisms. While trapline tackle is not commonly used in the U.S. fleet, there is some interest in trialing this gear by U.S. fishers, and the United States is ensuring that any testing of this configuration is consistent with the requirements of Rec. 25-09.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15.		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15.		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-28.		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Transshipment in port prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment at sea and in port prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2013-07-09.		2020-08-14.
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2013-07-09.		2020-08-14.

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2013-07-09.		2020-08-14.
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2013-07-09.		2020-08-14.
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Nothing to report; No decisions made denying port entry or use.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		None at this time. The United States does not currently authorize any foreign vessels to fish for ICCAT-managed species in its waters. The United States also generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Nothing to report at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Nothing to report at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Nothing to report. No bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-08-14.	As of August 27, 2026, 454 U.S. flagged active vessels 20 meters and above were included on the vessel list.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 21-14, paragraph 8, and have no updates to report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		As previously reported in detail to ICCAT, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for ICCAT species, including vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; gear restrictions, possession and retention limits, time/area restrictions; and prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish. Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data. Regulations require selected Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. All recreational Atlantic HMS fishing tournaments are required to register in advance and submit landing reports. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing by	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					phone, online, or by smartphone app. Reporting of bluefin tuna retained or discarded dead is required by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip by phone, online, or smartphone app. The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2018, the United States revised MRIP as part of a transition to a mail-based Fishing Effort Survey (FES) resulting in revised catch and effort estimates from 1981-2017. Analyses of these higher estimates indicate that the increase in effort estimates is because of the revised methodology of the FES, not a sudden rise in fishing. More information is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data . The history of U.S. regulations and details of recreational billfish fishery management are fully described in PA4-818/2019, the billfish checklist, and other relevant reports.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There are no U.S.-flagged vessels on the ICCAT IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and the U.S. domestic International Trade Data System (ITDS). Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 2026-04-01 and 2026-09-15 for bigeye tuna; 2026-04-01 and 2026-09-15 for swordfish; and on 2026-09-15 for bluefin tuna.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		The United States had no information to submit under Rec. 08-09.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Nothing to report; the United States did not receive any allegations of non-compliance related to our flag vessels to investigate per the requirements of Rec. 08-09.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for the reporting period.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for the reporting period and has not received any sighting reports from others about the activities of U.S. vessels fishing for ICCAT species during the reporting period.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	2019-04-04.	Information is available on the ICCAT website. The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2019-04-04.	Information is available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2023-09-11.	Historically the United States has conducted combined law enforcement operations with Atlantic West African Partner nations in waters within partner nations' jurisdiction to safeguard sustainable fisheries, enhance maritime domain awareness, and combat IUU-Fishing. No new at-sea ICCAT partnerships were operationalized in 2026. To date, Contracting Parties and Cooperators have partnered in professional at-sea exchanges, joint operations, observer status, and/or mock dockside boardings with the United States in the ICCAT Convention Area. This includes representatives of Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Côte D'Ivoire, EU, Ghana, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, The Gambia, Uruguay, and the UK (Bermuda). The United States has also frequent maritime law	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					enforcement capacity building efforts through training opportunities with many Contracting Parties though the scope of the training is predominantly focused on general law enforcement vice fisheries enforcement. The United States continues to be open to discussions with those interested in ICCAT-specific partnering.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Rec. 19-11 applies to fishing gear that poses “a significant risk of ghost fishing” and specifies that the provisions in the Recommendation do not apply to longline gear. The United States has determined that there are currently no gears that it authorizes to fish species managed by ICCAT that pose a significant risk of ghost fishing.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Rec. 19-11 applies to fishing gear that poses “a significant risk of ghost fishing” and specifies that the provisions in the Recommendation do not apply to longline gear. The United States has determined that there are currently no gears that it authorizes to fish species managed by ICCAT that pose a significant risk of ghost fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2019-04-04.	Information is also available on the ICCAT website.	2020-08-14.
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized pursuant to Rec 21-15; Transshipment is prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		The United States is not currently implementing an EMS domestic program in order to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		The United States is not currently implementing an EMS domestic program in order to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Several U.S. Government agencies have authorities that aid in the detection and reporting of any suspected labor violations on U.S. vessels, including NOAA, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Of particular interest is a domestic implementation guide developed by the U.S. Coast Guard on the Federal Requirements for Commercial Fishing Industry Vessels (https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/Fed_Regs.pdf). More details are available in the U.S. Submission to the Labor Working Group Information Repository in 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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		Nothing to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna traps for direct harvest of bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi- weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit, and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS' outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully. Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic HMS that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a Careful Catch and Release brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (Contact tagging@noaa.gov for	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					questions related to the tagging program). Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-09-15.		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Details are available on the ICCAT website (http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp).	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2012-11-21.		2016-04-28.
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2012-10-12.	Information provided as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report. Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2012-10-12.	Submitted as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report. The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery; regardless, we have no vessels meeting this description to report at this time.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2016-05-01.	All required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system was entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		The United States does not have vessels involved in the REM pilot project. We have no fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna and we do not engage in any bluefin tuna farming related activities.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	Yes	2026-09-15.	The United States submitted its first fishing/management plan for WBFT in line with Rec. 25-05 in September 2026.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		The list of authorized tropical tuna vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT and kept up-to-date through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures in ICCAT's authorized vessel list (Rec. 25-12).	2026-08-26.
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		List submitted each year with Task 1 and 2 statistics.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Reports submitted biennially as required.	2026-09-03.
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		U.S. validation information is on the ICCAT website.	2016-05-16.
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Per the BET quarterly catch reporting provision of Rec 24-01, reports for calendar year 2025 were submitted on 2025-04-15 (qtr 1), 2025-07-30 (qtr 2), 2026-02-03 (qtr 3 and 4). Reports for calendar year 2026 were submitted on	2026-07-31.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					2026-04-27 (qtr 1) and 2026-07-31 (qtr 2). Quarterly catch reports for quarters 3 and 4 of 2026 will be submitted later this year and reported in our next annual report to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		The United States has no purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs. U.S. state and local jurisdictions work to remove abandoned FADs that drift into U.S. waters and impact sensitive habitats.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Submitted on 2026-02-17 per Rec 24-01.	2026-02-17.
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under category C of paragraph 6 and has no binding catch limit as stated in paragraph 7(a).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under category C of paragraph 6 and has no binding catch limit as stated in paragraph 7(a).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under category C of paragraph 6 and has no binding catch limit as stated in paragraph 7(a).	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-03-31.	Reports submitted biennially as required.	2026-09-15.
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		U.S. validation information is on the ICCAT website.	2016-05-16.
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SW005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SW006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SW007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2017-09-15.	Per Rec. 24-10, an updated fishing/management plan was submitted, which includes all required information.	2026-09-15.
	M:SW010	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SW011	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SW012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SW013	List of inspection vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		The list of authorized NSW vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14) and the North Atlantic swordfish recommendation (Rec. 24-10).	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain N-SWO without a permit	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain S-SWO without a permit	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes	2026-09-15.	The United States has reported a list of pelagic longline vessels that are authorized for the use of trapline tackle. We have also taken steps to ensure the collection of data, as required by Rec. 25-09, through existing mechanisms. While trapline tackle is not commonly used in the U.S. fleet, there is some interest in trialing this gear by U.S. fishers, and the United States is ensuring that any testing of this configuration is	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					consistent with the requirements of Rec. 25-09.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		The list of authorized North Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14) and the North Atlantic albacore recommendation (Rec. 21-04).	2026-08-26.
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain N-ALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain S-ALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2019-09-15.	Per Rec. 18-05, a revised billfish check sheet was submitted, which includes all required information.	2026-09-15.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		This paragraph applies only to developing CPCs and other CPCs' small island, artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries who catch marlins/spearfish for local consumption. The United States does not claim this exemption. For information, the history of U.S. billfish regulations are fully described in PA4-818/2019.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2017-09-15.	Per Rec. 18-06, a revised shark check sheet was submitted, which includes all required information.	2026-09-15.
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This requirement only becomes applicable for reporting permissible landings once a retention allowance is determined by ICCAT and implemented by CPCs. This was not the case for 2023, 2024, 2025, or 2026.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		The United States does not authorize the use of purse seine gear in ICCAT fisheries.	
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	2023-09-15.	Information submitted on 2023-09-15 via the Annual Report; U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at protected species safe handling release and identification workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Information on these issues is also included in the 2024 U.S. swordfish management plan. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT, which is available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2012-10-12.	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in this Section as well as Section 2 of this U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Section 1. Also see Appendix 2 for information on this topic.	2026-09-15.
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-15.	The United States does not authorize the use of purse seine gear in ICCAT fisheries. Relevant to paragraph 5 of Res. 23-15, the United States requires attendance by vessel owners and operators in safe handling, release, and identification workshops on marine mammals and other protected species.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		The United States uses a single electronic system, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The system integrates the collection of trade documentation, and the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) is required to file information electronically through a single automated portal (ACE). The United States has integrated ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. A Document Imaging System (DIS) allows brokers to upload electronic images of paper certificates to the entry and export filings. In addition, certain key information from paper documents (or electronic records in the case of the eBCD system) must be entered directly into ACE. More information can be found at https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated .	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		The United States has not objected to any ICCAT Recommendations.	

Table 1. Annual landings (MT) of yellowfin tuna from 2021 to 2025.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
YF12	Longline**	446.9	496.3	369.9	330.5	250.7
	Handline	37.0	49.2	48.3	27.3	44.03
	Troll	10.9	7.9	3.8	0.3	1.2
	Rod and Reel*	2,436	6,618.3	1,573.2	1,258	2,138
	Unclassified	0.02	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2
YF30	Longline**	162.4	221.6	235.1	215.2	224.8
	Handline	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.4
	Rod and Reel*	753.0	279.3	722.2	1,065	703.1
	Troll	0.5	1.2	0.7	0	0
YF40	Longline**	111.2	79.4	137.8	145	121.9
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
YF11	Longline	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		3,960.4	7,755.9	3,093.4	3,043	3,489

*Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 2. Landings (MT) of skipjack tuna from 2021 to 2025.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
SJ08-SJ09	Longline	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
	Handline	0.2	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.05
	Trawl	0.06	0.02	0	0	0
	Troll	0.06	0	0	0.02	0
	Rod and Reel*	45.2	57.4	64.1	27.6	37.9
	Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0
SJ30	Longline**	0	0.05	0	0	0.1
	Handline	0	0.01	0	0	0
	Troll	0	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	18.7	43.7	10.0	8.7	17.3
SJ40	Handline	0.3	0	0	0	0
	Longline	0	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.1
TOTAL		64.7	102.7	74.7	37.0	56.7

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 3. Annual landings (MT) of bigeye tuna from 2021 to 2025.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
BE09-BE10	Longline**	658.2	651.3	680.4	228.0	173.6
	Handline	14.9	28.0	8.9	15.1	38.2
	Trawl	0.6	0	0	0	0.2
	Troll	5.3	2.6	0.3	0	0.2
	Rod and Reel*	285.8	515.2	214.6	365.6	763.7
	Unclassified	0	0.8	0	0.2	0.07
BE30	Longline**	5.2	12.6	15.3	4.0	7.4
	Rod and Reel*	0.5	0.04	19.7	0	0.2
	Troll	0	0	0	0	0
	Handline	0	0	0.2	0.09	0
BE40	Longline**	4.0	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.4
	Handline	0	0.	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
BE08	Longline**	0.1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		974.6	1,214.7	943.7	615.4	985.9

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 4. Annual landings (MT) of albacore tuna from 2021 to 2025.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
AL31	Longline	150.0	101.5	108.3	112.1	36.8
	Handline	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	2.6
	Trawl	0	0	0	0	0.07
	Troll	0.03	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	54.7	150.1	8.8	37.3	82.5
AL32	Longline	89.6	58.7	62.9	77.7	61.0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0.02	0.02	5.7
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		295.9	311.0	180.1	227.3	188.8

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 5. Annual Catches (MT) of Bluefin Tuna from 2021 to 2025.

Area	Gear	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BF51-BF55-BF61	Longline**	90.0	152.8	125.7	172.3	171.0
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	Harpoon	64.1	84.4	80.0	79.9	78.7
	Trap	0	0.2	0	0	0
	Commercial Rod and Reel	853.6	885.6	835.9	902.8	656.4
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	182.2	226.4	197.2	451.7	188.1
BF60	Longline**	13.6	9.4	24.1	8.3	28.5
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	1.7	2.2	3.8	2.3	1.5
	Commercial Rod and Reel	0	0	0	0	0
BF52	Longline**	0.4	0.8	1.1	0	0
BF63	Longline**	0	0	0.6	1.3	0
TOTAL		1,205.7	1,361.9	1,311.3	1,616.4	1,125.1

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 6. Annual Catches (MT) of Swordfish from 2021 to 2025.

Area	Gear	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BIL92	Longline**	789.1	788.3	539.8	517.6	465.6
	Handline	224.5	199.8	159.5	149.9	143.1
	Harpoon	0	0	0	0.1	0
	Trawl	7.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	11.7
	Rod and Reel*	29.8	29.9	21.9	17.2	28.1
	Unclassified	0	0.7	0.03	0.03	3.7
BIL91	Longline**	197.5	242.2	217.1	192.9	171.9
	Handline	15.2	4.9	3.9	4.6	3.9
	Rod and Reel*	10.4	12.1	11.8	9.5	15.2
BIL93	Longline**	3.5	3.6	3.9	5.1	4.1
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0.1	0.01	0	0.3
BIL 94A	Longline**	5.4	54.3	47.8	0.04	0.3
BIL96	Longline**	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1,226.0	1,339.3	1,008.8	899.6	848.1

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

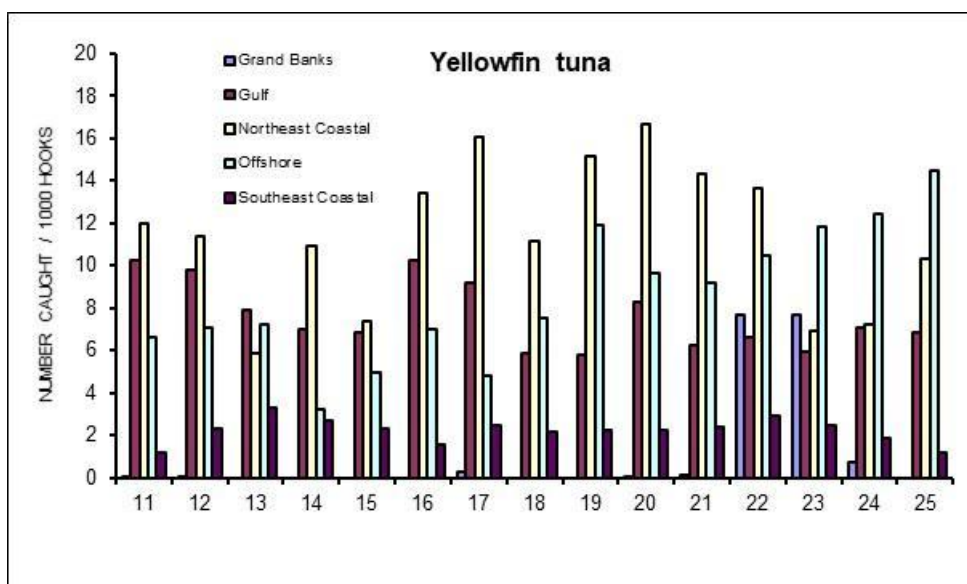


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

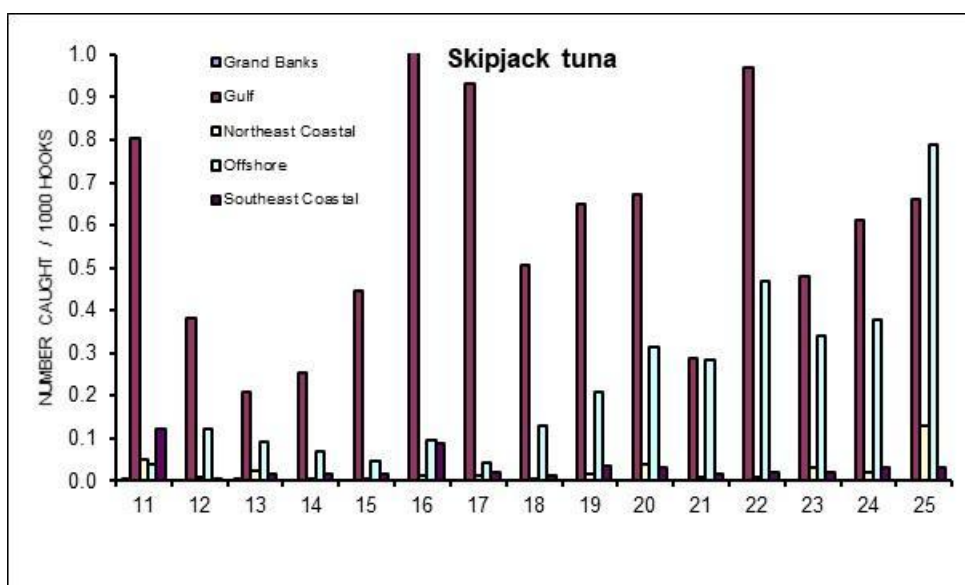


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

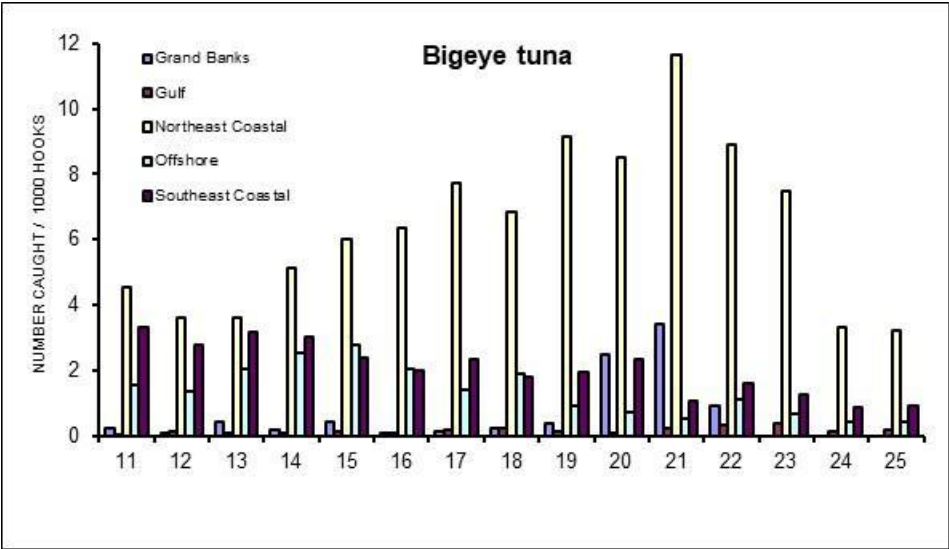


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

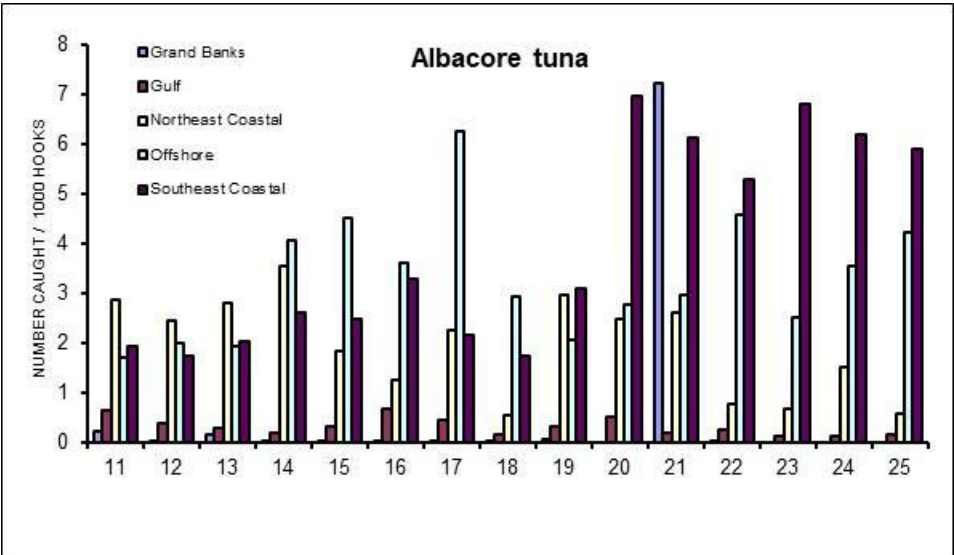


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery

Pelagic longline fishing in the U.S. Atlantic is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in **Figure 1.1**. Three of the southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. The Northeastern closed area (close in June) was primarily established to reduce the catch of bluefin tuna smaller than the legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. The Northeast Distant area is opened to fishing year-round to all longline vessels with a gear restriction that requires only using non-offset 18/0 circle hooks and whole finfish bait.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish showed a steadily declining trend from the mid-1990s until 2006, it remained relatively constant during the period 2007-2012 followed by another declining trend since then except for the terminal year of the time series (**Table 1.1, Figure 1.3**). The U.S. pelagic longline effort, measured as the number of hooks deployed by year, followed a similar trend. The largest number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels was 501 in 1994; while in 2025 the number of active vessels was 49.

The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2023, 2024, and 2025 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Table 1.2**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. The years 2023, 2024, and 2025 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.1 Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels. "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5-month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340
2014	110	109	83	6,748,965
2015	103	102	76	5,423,566
2016	84	82	61	4,905,240
2017	88	84	63	5,159,788
2019	75	74	54	3,769,453
2019	67	67	50	3,480,145
2020	69	68	47	2,948,170
2021	63	63	50	2,902,538
2022	65	65	47	3,111,048
2023	70	70	54	3,734,302
2024	61	58	49	3,084,358
2025	49	49	38	2,392,569

Table1.2 Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2019-2021 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of America (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

	Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons			
	Mean	2023	2024	2025	Mean	2023	2024	2025	Mean	2023	2024	2025
CAR	433	0.5%	1.4%	4.4%	233,291	15%	31%	27%	7	3%	2%	6%
FEC	2,488	0.9%	0.7%	0%	579,777	19%	15%	4%	40	2%	4%	2%
GOM	1,806	61%	36%	31%	1,465,689	39%	26%	28%	21	41%	42%	62%
MAB	1,195	23%	24%	27%	730,291	108%	95%	75%	19	55%	53%	61%
NEC	767	8%	15%	4.4%	622,812	42%	49%	31%	12	20%	27%	34%
NED	972	0.2%	0%	0%	494,842	3%	0%	0.4%	15	0%	0%	1%
SAB	2,391	16%	8.4%	32%	556,779	48%	44%	49%	41	38%	35%	48%

Table 1.3 Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in years 2019-2021 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of America (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

		Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons				Change in MT.		
		Mean	2023	2024	2025	Mean	2023	2024	2025	Mean	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
CAR	Open	433	2	6	16	233,291	35,871	73,081	63,143	7	0	0.1	0.3	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	5	4	1	364,950	9,260	8,568	934	35	0.1	0.1	0	-34	-34	-35
FEC	Open	330	17	13	0	214,828	100,821	79,031	23,330	5	0.3	0.3	0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Closed	426	1	0	0	103,274	1,220	14,800	9,925	5	0	0	0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	1,109	653	566	1,362,414	571,994	373,091	413,300	16	16	9	8	0	-7	-8
MAB	Closed	2	0	1	0	5,750	6,375	8,170	3,540	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAB	Open	1,194	274	291	328	726,458	785,489	677,034	535,558	18	4	4	5	-14	-14	-13
NEC	Closed	11	5	1	0	0	25,822	10,175	6,940	0.2	5	1	0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	53	111	34	598,478	237,910	300,728	185,546	12	53	111	34	-11	-10	-11
NED	Open	972	2	0	0	494,842	16,236	0	1,9002,1	15	2	0	0	-15	-15	-15
SAB	Closed	660	0	3	0	175,767	2,100	0	1,175	11	3	0	0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	392	200	765	381,013	265,738	246,013	269,672	30	392	200	765	-23	-26	-18

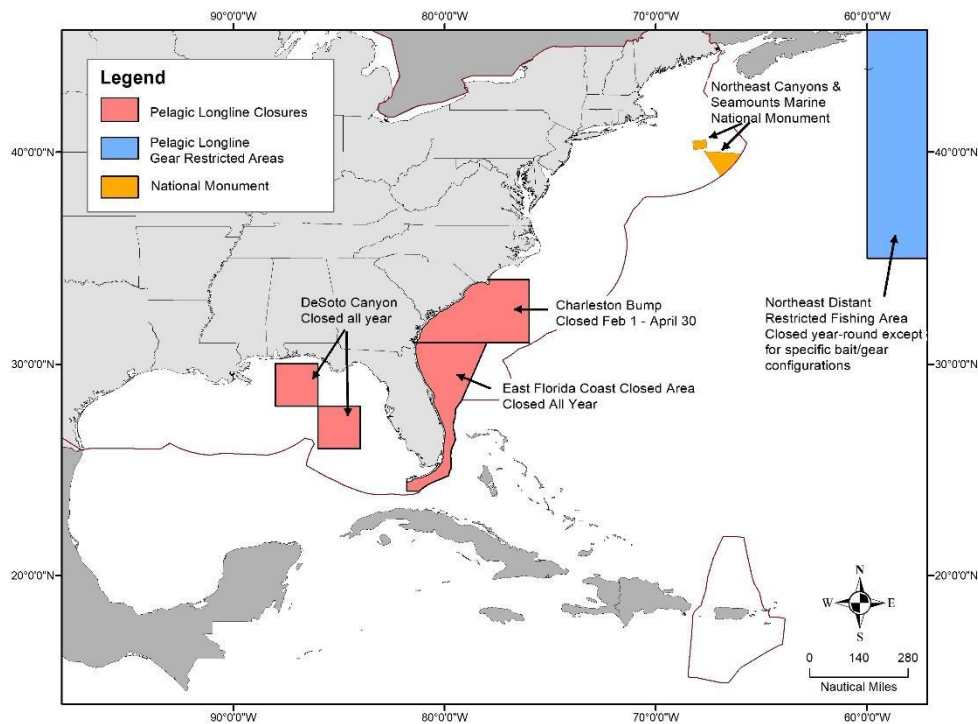


Figure 1.1 Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2025.

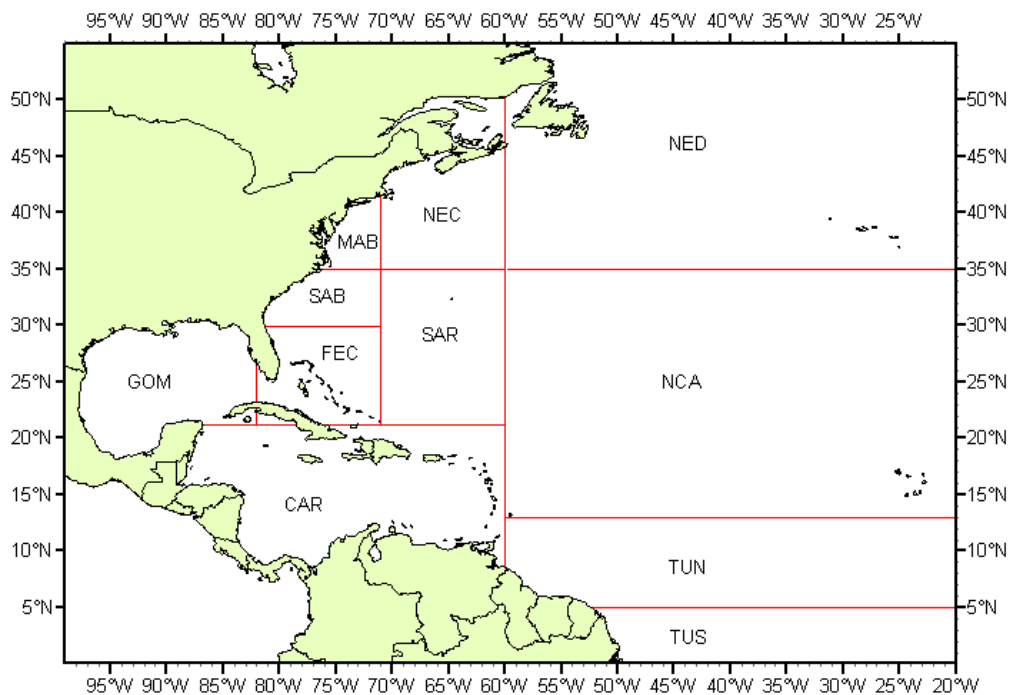


Figure 1.2 U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of America (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

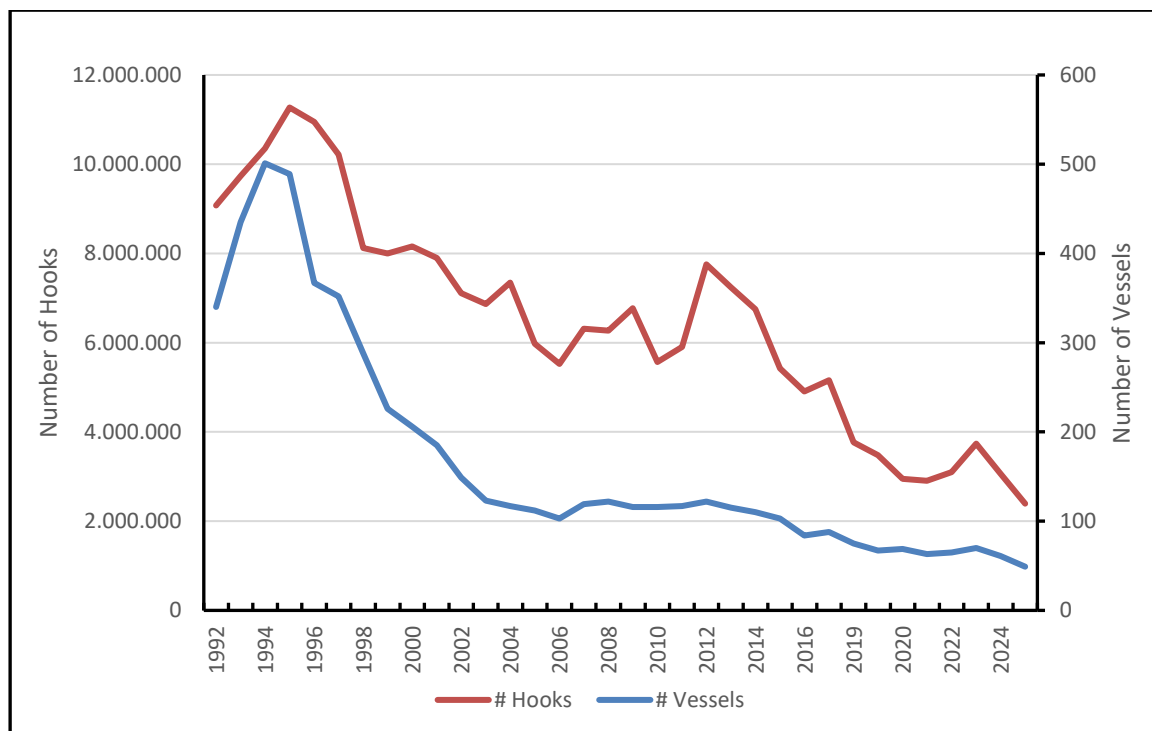


Figure 1.3 Number of active U.S. pelagic longline vessels and number of hooks fished for the period 1992-2025.

Appendix 2

Steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and relevant research (Rec. 11-10)

The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, Managing the Nation's Bycatch. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. The plan also established a definition of bycatch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. In 2004, the United States published a report entitled "Evaluating Bycatch: A National Approach to Standardized Bycatch Monitoring Programs" that established goals for developing bycatch estimates. In 2016, the United States published its National Bycatch Reduction Strategy to guide and coordinate efforts to reduce bycatch and bycatch mortality in support of sustainably managing fisheries and recovering and conserving protected species. This national strategy highlights the U.S. commitment to continuing to reduce and minimize bycatch now and into the future. For the purposes of this Strategy, reducing bycatch includes efforts to minimize the amount of bycatch, as well as minimize the mortality, serious injury, and adverse impacts of bycatch that does occur. In keeping with national goals regarding bycatch, U.S. legislation requires that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and, for those species that cannot be avoided, minimize bycatch mortality. Consistent with the National Bycatch Reduction Strategy and subsequent 2017 rulemaking which established requirements and provided guidance regarding the development, documentation, and review of standardized bycatch reporting methodology (SBRM), the United States released Final Amendment 12 to the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic HMS FMP in 2021, which, among other things, reviewed and updated the SBRM for Atlantic HMS fisheries.

Bycatch reduction methods in the Atlantic HMS fisheries

<i>Commercial Fisheries</i>	<i>Recreational Fisheries</i>
Gear Modifications (including hook/bait types)	Circle Hooks (mortality reduction only)
Circle Hooks	Formal Voluntary or Mandatory Catch-and-Release Program for all Fish or Certain Species
Weak Hooks	Prohibiting retention of fish
Monofilament nylon leaders	Education/Outreach
Time/Area Closures	De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)
Performance Standards	
Education/Outreach	
Effort Reductions (i.e., Limited Access)	
De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)	
Prohibiting retention of fish	

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures (now referred to as spatial management areas). These areas were designed to reduce bycatch (*e.g.*, undersized swordfish, billfish, *etc.*) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The spatial management areas are as follows: (1) East Florida Coast; (2) Charleston Bump; and (3) DeSoto Canyon (see Figure 1). On April 3, 2026, NOAA Fisheries modified the boundaries of the Charleston Bump and East Florida Coast spatial management areas to allow limited pelagic longline fishing in offshore portions of those areas to inform future assessments. Pelagic longline vessels may fish commercially within the boundaries of these "monitoring areas" subject to certain conditions that provide for precautionary management and robust data collection and monitoring, as well as subject to other applicable regulations. Inshore portions of these areas are restricted to pelagic longline fishing. Additional data collection opportunities are available in both

the monitoring and restricted areas through issuance of exempted fishing permits for research. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as the NED Gear Restricted Area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Mid-Atlantic Bight have been required to operate under regulations to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso's dolphins. These requirements were updated in 2023 to include, among other things, maximum mainline length specifications, "weak hooks" specifically designed to straighten when a large animal such as a marine mammal is hooked, and minimum diameter specifications for gangions (leaders) that must be constructed of monofilament nylon.

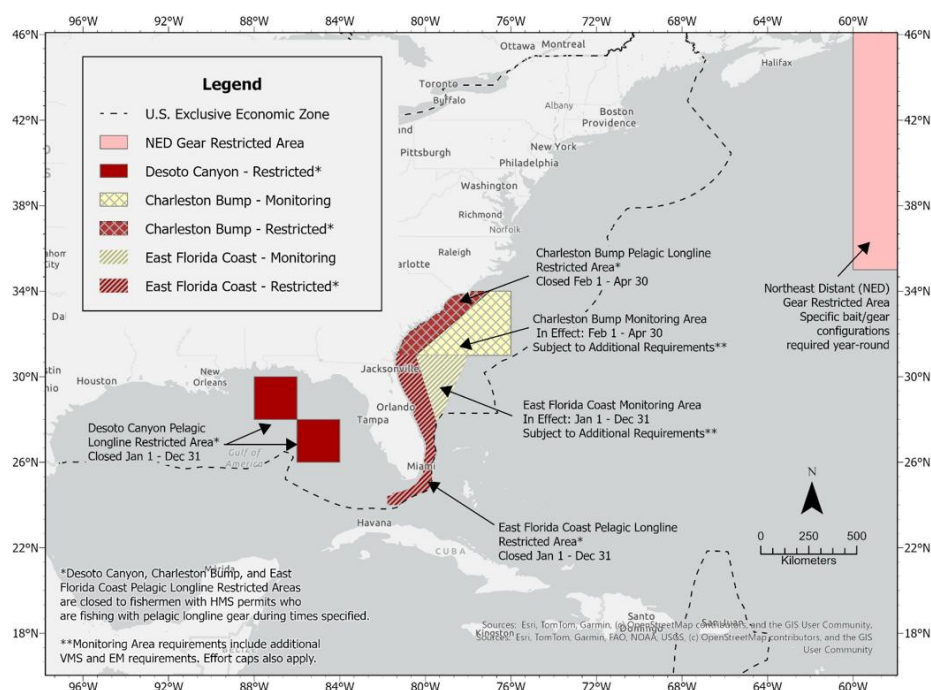


Figure 1. Selected U.S. spatial management areas in HMS pelagic longline fisheries (2026).

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of America, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of America must use "weak hooks" to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. These weak hooks are circle hooks that meet current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of America pelagic longline fishery (designed differently than the weak hooks mentioned above that are required in the Mid-Atlantic Bight), but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of America. This action in 2011 was consistent with advice provided by the SCRS at that time that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning. NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2020 that modified the weak hook requirement in the Gulf of America such that weak hooks are required on pelagic longline gear annually from January through June (when bluefin tuna are

most prevalent in the Gulf of America) instead of year-round. The purpose of the modified requirement is to mitigate the higher bycatch of white marlin and roundscale spearfish that research showed was occurring with weak hooks during the months of July through December.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. Amendment 7 contained provisions to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards through gear restricted areas and individual vessel (and transferable) bluefin tuna quotas, optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. It also included measures to: (a) reallocate quota among fishing categories; (b) implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria; (c) implement individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery; (d) close the pelagic longline fishery when the bluefin tuna quota is attained; (e) require daily catch reporting of bluefin tuna via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels; (f) require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels (for domestic compliance purposes); and (g) implement other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2018 to change the minimum size regulations to address retention, possession, and landing of bigeye and yellowfin tuna damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species. Bigeye or yellowfin tuna that is damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species may be retained, possessed, or landed only if the length of the remainder of the fish is equal to or greater than 27 inches (69 cm). These regulatory changes allow retention, possession, and landing of yellowfin and bigeye tuna for which a measurement to the fork of the tail may not be possible, provided that the remainder of the fish meets the current minimum size (*e.g.*, 27 inches for yellowfin and bigeye tuna), thus minimizing discards.

Effective January 1, 2023, NOAA Fisheries implemented Amendment 13 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which further adjusted bluefin tuna management measures implemented under the HMS FMP and Amendment 7, described above. With respect to minimizing dead discards, this action, among other things, made adjustments to the regulations regarding the Individual Bluefin Tuna Quota Program and the Electronic Monitoring Program (applicable to the pelagic longline fishery). This action also discontinued the U.S. purse seine fishery for Atlantic tunas.

NOAA Fisheries adopted regulations to implement Recommendation 24-12 on mobulid rays. Specifically, U.S. regulations prohibit retention of mobulid rays in fisheries for Atlantic HMS; require mobulid rays to be released unharmed in fisheries for Atlantic HMS; and implement mobulid ray handling practices for vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear.

Species identification guides can be found online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides>.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY**

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2025, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, durante la Pandemia (COVID-19) algunas actividades de investigación a nivel nacional fueron suspendidas y aún no ha sido posible volver a una actividad normal. Entre estas actividades se encuentran algunas relacionadas a la actividad pesquera, por lo cual se vieron afectados algunos de los temas relacionados con la CICA. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de atún albacora y pez espada, en la evaluación de stock del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte, el Grupo de especies de túnidos tropicales, el subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental, así como el Grupo de trabajo sobre métodos de evaluación de stock. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2025 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RÉSUMÉ

Durante el año 2025, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, durante la Pandemia (COVID-19) algunas actividades de investigación a nivel nacional fueron suspendidas y aún no ha sido posible volver a una actividad normal. Entre estas actividades se encuentran algunas relacionadas a la actividad pesquera, por lo cual se vieron afectados algunos de los temas relacionados con la CICA. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de atún albacora y pez espada, en la evaluación de stock del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte, el Grupo de especies de túnidos tropicales, el subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental, así como el Grupo de trabajo sobre métodos de evaluación de stock. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2025 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2025, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, durante la Pandemia (COVID-19) algunas actividades de investigación a nivel nacional fueron suspendidas y aún no ha sido posible volver a una actividad normal. Entre estas actividades se encuentran algunas relacionadas a la actividad pesquera, por lo cual se vieron afectados algunos de los temas relacionados con la CICA. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de atún albacora y pez espada, en la evaluación de stock del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte, el Grupo de especies de túnidos tropicales, el subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental, así como el Grupo de trabajo sobre métodos de evaluación de stock. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2025 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Durante el año 2025, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa Nacional de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2025 las actividades vinculadas al control de la flota se vieron reducidas.

Durante el 2025 los científicos de Uruguay participaron en diversas reuniones del comité científico y presentaron los siguientes trabajos de investigación en los diferentes grupos de la CICAA.

- Coelho R., Arocha F., Baez J.C., Bowlby H., Carlson J., Courtney D., Díaz G., Fernández C., Kuo T.C., Kuo, T.-C., Liniers G., Lino, P.G., Ramírez K., Rice J., Rosa D., Rueda L., Narváez M., Salmeron F., Su N.J., Cardoso L.G. and Forselledo R. 2026. A multi-fleet standardized relative abundance index for north Atlantic shortfin mako shark. SCRS/2026/136. Reunión de evaluación del stock de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte (incluida la MSE para BSH). Junio, 2026.
- Fernández C., Courtney D., Rice J., Liniers G., Cardoso L.G., and Forselledo R. 2026. Preliminary 2026 Stock Synthesis (SS3) model runs, and final agreed run, for north Atlantic shortfin mako shark (1950-2024) under three alternative biological scenarios. SCRS/2026/143. Reunión de evaluación del stock de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte (incluida la MSE para BSH). Junio, 2026.
- Forselledo R. 2026. Report of the Shark Species Group informal meetings on the 2026 north Atlantic shortfin mako stock assessment. SCRS/2026/151. Reunión de evaluación del stock de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte (incluida la MSE para BSH). Junio, 2026.
- Forselledo R., Domingo A., Jiménez S. & Mas F. 2026. Eleven years of research campaigns focused on large pelagics in Uruguayan waters: report of captures. SCRS/2026/252. Reunión del SC-STAT. Setiembre, 2026.
- Mourato B., Forselledo R., Jiménez S., Kikuchi E., Mas F., Cardoso L.G. and Sant'Ana R. 2026. Standardized catch rates of swordfish from Brazilian and Uruguayan pelagic longline fisheries in the South Atlantic Ocean (1994–2024). Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 83(2), SCRS/2026/052: 1-14.
- Mourato B., Forselledo R., Jiménez S., Kikuchi E., Mas F., Cardoso L.G. and Sant'Ana R. 2026. Temporal trends in standardized CPUE of South Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) from Brazilian and Uruguayan longline fisheries (1978-2024). Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 83(3), SCRS/2026/062: 1-13.
- Su N.-J., Mourato B.L., West W., Coelho R., Forselledo R., Kai M., Sant'Ana R., Báez J.C., Jagger C.E., Nambahu T., Gillespie K. and Cardoso L.G. 2026. Multi-fleet longline CPUE standardization for South Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 83(2), SCRS/2026/043: 1-31.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICA

No se encontraron dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2023 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2026-07-14		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2026-07-14		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2026-07-14		
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-14		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2026-07-14		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2026-07-14		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Uruguay no ha desarrollado actividades que tengan impacto sobre Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Sin actividad en 2025. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Sin actividad en 2025. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Sin actividad en 2025. Uruguay tampoco opera con PS/BB.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Sin actividad en 2025. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen istiofóridos.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Además Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Además, Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Además, Uruguay no tuvo flota operativa que capturara marrajo dientuso del sur en el período 2018-2020.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de cerco.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Se proveen estas guías a los diferentes actores.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Además, Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2025. Además, la flota uruguaya no ha operado con trampillas.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2026-09-15		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2026-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		En 2025 no hubo fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		En 2025 no hubo fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Uruguay no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a transbordar en puerto.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para las notificaciones de entrada a puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		No hubo cambios en la lista de puertos designados. Únicamente pueden solicitar entrada en el Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Todo buque pesquero extranjero que procure la entrada al puerto designado deberá enviar a la Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, con una antelación de 4 (cuatro) días corridos previos a su arribo. Tratándose de buques que hayan recibido transbordos en Alta Mar, la solicitud de ingreso deberá enviarse con una antelación de 5 (cinco) días corridos previos al arribo. Decreto N° 323/017 Reglamentación de la Ley 19.017, sobre el acuerdo de medidas del estado rector del puerto.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al puerto.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		En proceso de elaboración un acuerdo con Argentina.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		No se detectaron infracciones durante las actividades de inspección en el marco de las pesquerías de la CICA.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		En 2025 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		En 2025 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICA.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICA.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Uruguay no tiene buques en las listas IUU de la CICA.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		Uruguay no tiene buques implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Durante el 2025 no se registran datos de importaciones ni desembarque pertinentes de comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		No hubo incumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		No hubo alegaciones de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No hubo avistamientos de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No hubo avistamientos de buques.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2025.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Aún no se han designado puntos de contacto.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Uruguay no tiene buques de transporte que presten servicios de suministro a otros buques.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2025.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2025.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		No se ha implementado debido a la inactividad de las pesquerías de la CICAA de Uruguay en los últimos años.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2025.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	No		Uruguay no participa del Programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Uruguay no importó atún rojo en 2025.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Uruguay no exporta ni reexporta atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Uruguay no exporta ni reexporta atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí	2026-05-04	Envío del formulario Autoridades administrativas y validadoras oficiales de las CPC para el formulario de registro del BCD de BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo, ni participa en actividades de cría de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No hubo investigaciones.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Uruguay no opera con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Uruguay no importó pez espada congelado.	
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Se mantienen las existentes.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí	2026-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales, de subsistencia o de pequeña escala que capturen Istiofóridos.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2026-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Sin actividad en 2025.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de cerco.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Sin actividad en 2025. De todas formas, Uruguay promueve en su flota pesquera el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo han llevado los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Sin actividad en 2025. De todas formas, la implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Sin actividad en 2025, por lo que no se registraron capturas incidentales. De todas formas, desde el año 2009 se vienen realizando experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación para aves y tortugas marinas. Líneas espantapájaros,	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods. El efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siendo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos). Además, en los últimos años se han realizado estudios sobre la captura incidental de diversas especies, así como análisis de los descartes y los motivos de los mismos. Estos trabajos han sido presentados en diferentes reuniones de la CICA.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	No		Uruguay no opera con redes de cerco.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		No hubo.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA

SUMMARY

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico en 2025 estuvo conformada por 74 unidades industriales: 73 palangreros y 1 cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 1553.683 t. El 82,11 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares) con 74.86 %, mientras que el atún albacora (T. alalunga), el bonito listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el ojo gordo (T. Obesus) y el atún aleta negra (T. atlanticus), alcanzaron 5.48 %, 1.28 %, 0,43 % y 0,04 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (Istiophorus platypterus) con 11.95% y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,13 %, siendo el tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,1 %. El 96,23 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre y 3.77 % de caña. En 2025 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.

RÉSUMÉ

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico en 2025 estuvo conformada por 74 unidades industriales: 73 palangreros y 1 cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 1553.683 t. El 82,11 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares) con 74.86 %, mientras que el atún albacora (T. alalunga), el bonito listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el ojo gordo (T. Obesus) y el atún aleta negra (T. atlanticus), alcanzaron 5.48 %, 1.28 %, 0,43 % y 0,04 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (Istiophorus platypterus) con 11.95% y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,13 %, siendo el tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,1 %. El 96,23 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre y 3.77 % de caña. En 2025 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.

RESUMEN

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico en 2025 estuvo conformada por 74 unidades industriales: 73 palangreros y 1 cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 1553.683 t. El 82,11 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (Thunnus albacares) con 74.86 %, mientras que el atún albacora (T. alalunga), el bonito listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el ojo gordo (T. Obesus) y el atún aleta negra (T. atlanticus), alcanzaron 5.48 %, 1.28 %, 0,43 % y 0,04 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (Istiophorus platypterus) con 11.95% y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,13 %, siendo el tiburón azul (Prionace glauca) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,1 %. El 96,23 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre y 3.77 % de caña. En 2025 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.

¹ Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

En la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, el Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura (Minpesca), es el órgano rector encargado de generar las políticas nacionales en materia de pesca y acuicultura. Asimismo, es el responsable de hacer el seguimiento, evaluación y control de las políticas nacionales, planes nacionales y las normas técnicas de ordenamiento pesquero. En este sentido, los proyectos de investigación sobre túnidos y peces de pico que se llevan a cabo, cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales, tales como el Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela (IOV) de la Universidad de Oriente del estado Sucre, con sede en la ciudad de Cumaná, la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), y The Billfish Foundation, Quines Dan Playa, Universidad de Miami y NOAA-Fisheries.

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son monitoreadas por Minpesca, mediante un programa de seguimiento y verificación de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques, inspección de las descargas en puerto y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos, en donde participa la Dirección General de Pesca Industrial de manera conjunta con el Instituto Socialista de Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA) y el Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Pesquera y Acuícola (CENIPA) entes adscritos al Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura. Con base a lo antes expuesto, la administración pesquera venezolana está actualizando el Plan de Acción Nacional para las especies de Tiburones, y desarrollando el de Atún Albacora y Peces Pico.

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana está conformada por 26 embarcaciones, de las cuales ninguna faenó en el Océano Atlántico Occidental. Esta flota estuvo activa en el Océano Pacífico Oriental. La inactividad en el Atlántico Occidental estuvo determinada por factores operativos, logísticos y de rentabilidad económica. Actualmente, el Ministerio y los armadores articulan mesas de trabajo para diseñar estrategias de abastecimiento, mantenimiento y eficiencia operacional que faciliten el reingreso de la flota a esta zona en el mediano plazo.

1.1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 4 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 1 faenó en 2025. Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 58,512 t, aumentando 16.73 % en relación al año 2024. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 68.51 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 31.49 %. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 18 días de pesca lo cual representó un descenso de 33.33 % en relación al 2024 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca para este año estuvieron entre 11° N y 65° - 67° W.

1.1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2025 fue de 73 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-17° N y 61 °-69° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 4°-17° N y 35° - 60° W.

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico efectuadas en el puerto de Cumaná estado Sucre y en el puerto de Guanta estado Anzoátegui en el 2025, fue de un total de 1495.171 t, disminuyendo más de 100 % con respecto al 2025. El esfuerzo aplicado también disminuyó más del 100 % con un total de 2.613.171 anzuelos.

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 75,11 % de los mismos, mientras que los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga*, el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus* y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, representaron el 6,21 % de los desembarques. Los peces pico representaron el 16.05 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 12.42 %. Los tiburones representan el 0,14 % del total de los desembarques de la flota, donde el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 0,1 %.

1.2 Investigación y estadística

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura, realizó el monitoreo de las pesquerías de cerco y caña en el oriente del país, específicamente en el estado Sucre mediante la recolección y procesamiento de los datos de captura y esfuerzo de estas pesquerías, por lo que se muestrearon 61 ejemplares de la flota industrial caña atunera. Asimismo, el monitoreo de la flota industrial palangre atunera en los estados Sucre y Anzoátegui, por razones concernientes a la administración pesquera, no se pudo realizar los muestreos biológicos necesarios para el procesamiento de datos.

En cuanto, al seguimiento de las capturas y esfuerzo pesquero de los buques industriales atuneros (cerco, caña y palangre) que realizan actividad de pesca en el Océano Atlántico Occidental, la cobertura global del monitoreo fue del cien por ciento (100 %), destacando lo siguiente: la flota industrial de palangre realizó ciento noventa y cuatro (194) viajes y la de caña un (1) viaje, para un total de 195 viajes durante el año 2025.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, ha contribuido activamente con esfuerzos de investigación y revisión de estadísticas durante las reuniones de preparación de datos y evaluación de stock de atunes y especies a fines, así como en otras reuniones intercesiones de la comisión, entre los cuales se pueden destacar:

- Narváez, M., Marín, H., Herrera, A. T., Evaristo, E., Villamizar, V. y Arocha, F. 2026. Mapping trophic interactions in the western central Atlantic pelagic ecosystem: an Ecopath modeling approach. SCRS/2026/092. Reunión del Subcomité de Ecosistemas y Capturas Fortuitas (Madrid, 19-22 mayo)
- Narváez, M., Marín, H., Herrera, A. T., Evaristo, E. y Arocha, F. 2026. Application of the Bycatch Estimator Tool to Estimate Bycatch in the Venezuelan industrial longline fleet. Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Métodos de Evaluación de Stock (WGSAM – Madrid, 25-28 mayo).

Además, hubo colaboración en las relatorías de algunas secciones de las siguientes reuniones cubiertas por M. Narváez:

- Reunión del Subcomité de Ecosistemas y Capturas Fortuitas (Madrid, 19-22 mayo)
- Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Métodos de Evaluación de Stock (WGSAM – Madrid, 25-28 mayo).

Lista de la información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión, para su revisión por parte del SCRS.

<i>Información requerida</i>	<i>Fecha de envío</i>	<i>Formulario</i>
Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	14/02/2026	CP48_TropPlans
Estadísticas de pesquerías de túnidos y especies asociadas del Atlántico en la zona del Convenio.	14/07/2026	ST01- ST02- T1FC
Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	15/07/2026	CP01-VessLsts
Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	15/07/2026	ST01-T1FC -
Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	14/09/2026	CP50- TROP_MQcRp
Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	14/09/2026	CP50- TROP_MQcRp
Implementación de las medidas de cumplimiento	14/08/2026	CP13
Informe anual	14/09/2026	

Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	14/09/2026	CP41-NSWOPlan
Hoja de comprobación de implementación de istiofóridos.	14/09/2026	
Hoja de comprobación de implementación tiburones	14/09/2026	

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, puede adoptar medidas orientadas a la conservación y recuperación de las poblaciones bajo aprovechamiento, aplicando medidas de vigilancia y control de la norma técnica de:

- Ordenación para regular la pesca y comercialización de las especies de las familias Istiophoridae: *Istiophorus albicans* (pez vela), *Makaira nigricans* (aguja azul), *Tetrapturus albicans* (aguja blanca), *Tetrapturus pflugeri* (aguja picuda) y *Tetrapturus georgei* (pez lanza) y Xiphiidae: *Xiphias gladius* (pez espada), en todo el territorio nacional, dispuestas en la Providencia Administrativa N° 69 de fecha 08 de septiembre de 2003 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 37.787 de fecha 01 de octubre del 2003, la cual entre otras disposiciones, limita el número y tamaño de las embarcaciones y artes de pesca de la flota artesanal, establece una zona de protección pesquera de las especies mencionadas y tallas mínimas de capturas. Bajo el marco de las recomendaciones de ICCAT para la recuperación de istiofóridos, esta normativa interna se encuentra en proceso de revisión y validación para su publicación. No obstante, como medida de ordenación se realizan acciones para cumplir con las cuotas de límites anuales de aguja azul (BUM) y aguja blanca (WHM), establecidas en la recomendación de ICCAT. En este sentido, para la recuperación de la aguja blanca, se han adoptado medidas de descartes desde el año 2018 hasta el año 2025.
- Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones mediante la Resolución DM/N062-2012 de fecha 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 39.947 de fecha el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela. Entre otras medidas, se establece la prohibición a todo buque pesquero la captura de las especies tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) y tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y para los buques pesqueros industriales la captura de las especies tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) y las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas). Para el año 2025 se registraron descartes por la flota industrial atunera para las especies zorro *C. falciformis*, tiburón oceánico (*C. Longimanus*) y *Sphyrna lewini*. Actualmente, la propuesta de Norma Técnica se encuentra plenamente elaborada y en fase final de revisión. Su publicación formal en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela se ha visto reprogramada en el marco de la reorganización administrativa y la dinamización de los procesos del Ejecutivo Nacional. No obstante, el Estado venezolano reafirma su compromiso con el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones e instrumentos de la Comisión para la conservación y recuperación de las distintas especies de elasmobranchios.

Además, para mejorar la recopilación de datos sobre capturas de las especies objetivos y las capturas incidentales, se realiza un seguimiento y control de la descarga de cada una de las embarcaciones de la flota en el momento del desembarque, certificándose su descarga. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela tiene personal técnico capacitado y asignado exclusivamente para realizar las inspecciones de desembarques y los muestreos biológicos en las descargas de cada uno de los barcos de la flota, así como; la revisión de las bitácoras de pesca, asegurándose de que cada buque mantenga su cuaderno de pesca con la información requerida de forma clara y ordenada.

La legislación pesquera nacional fomenta la actuación de los diferentes actores vinculados al desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines, a través de los Consejos Consultivos, Comité de Seguimiento para el recurso Atún y los Grupos de Expertos, con la finalidad de propiciar la participación y consulta permanente entre instituciones públicas, privadas, así como de representantes de los pescadores y

armadores, para la asesoría de la Administración Pesquera en la propuestas de políticas y formulación de planes o programas relativos a la pesca de los grandes pelágicos, en el marco de lo establecido en la Resolución DM/N° 006-2026 de fecha 23 de marzo publicada en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 43.353 de fecha 13 de abril de 2026, donde se crean los Comité de Seguimiento (COSE) de Pesca, Acuicultura y Actividades Conexas.

El Ministerio del Poder Popular para Pesca y Acuicultura, como parte del trabajo de actualización de las normas, y contribuyendo a fortalecer nuestro principio de precaución con la disposición de la mejor información científica disponible, desarrolla un Plan de Acción para la ordenación de peces pico, efectuando reuniones con las comunidades pesqueras en el estado La Guaira y el Estado Aragua para la implementación un programa de reporte de captura por cada una de las embarcaciones involucradas en la pesca de peces pico, así como para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades técnicas de nuestro cuerpo de inspectores de pesca y voceros de los Consejos de Pescadores Pescadoras y Acuicultores (CONPPA) a través de un plan de formación orientado a la correcta identificación de especies, toma de datos que contribuyan por ejemplo a los estudios de ecología, crecimiento y reproducción, y reportes de producción por desembarque, entre otros objetivos finales.

Es importante resaltar, que aun cuando las propuestas de modificación de nuestras normas técnicas de ordenamiento pesquero está en fase de proyecto para su discusión y/o publicación según la hoja de ruta de los procedimientos internos e interinstitucionales de nuestro país que finalizaran en la publicación de dichas resoluciones en nuestra Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, lo que se traduce en su adopción inmediata como de obligatorio cumplimiento, las políticas de ordenamiento pesquero emanadas desde el Ministerio del Poder de la Pesca y Acuicultura, así como la ejecución y desarrollo de los planes operativos de nuestros entes adscritos de manera continua, están orientados en el contexto de las futuras normas, como un proceso de transición con el objetivo de hacer cumplir todas las medidas tomadas mientras se culminan los procesos administrativos de orden jurídico.

En el marco del cumplimiento de los estándares internacionales de sostenibilidad, la República Bolivariana de Venezuela ha consolidado importantes avances en la protección de mamíferos acuáticos y la mitigación de la captura incidental. A nivel regulatorio, el Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura (MPPPA) avanza en la promulgación en Gaceta Oficial de las normas técnicas y protocolos específicos para la prevención y reducción de la captura incidental de mamíferos acuáticos en faenas de pesca artesanal e industrial: Resolución DM/N°007-2026 mediante la cual se dictan las Normas para Evitar la Captura Incidental y Mortalidad de las Especies de Mamíferos Acuáticos, Tortugas Marinas y Aves Marinas en el Ejercicio de Pesca y Acuicultura, en el Territorio de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, publicada en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 43.344 de fecha 27 de marzo de 2026, Programa de Gestión de Interacciones entre Pesquerías y Mamíferos Acuáticos de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Protocolo de Buenas Prácticas, manejo y Reporte de Interacciones con Mamíferos Acuáticos en la Pesca Artesanal de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo de la Flota Pesquera con bandera venezolana Asimismo, se ha robustecido el marco operativo mediante la actualización de bitácoras de pesca y la integración de herramientas digitales dentro del sistema automatizado SIRENA para el registro sistematizado de avistamientos e interacciones, garantizando un seguimiento riguroso y transparente de la flota pesquera en cumplimiento con los programas regulatorios de conservación.

Se han desarrollado publicaciones desde el Centro Nacional de Investigación de Pesca y Acuicultura (CENIPA), tituladas: Guía de Identificación de Atunes con interés comercial en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Guía de identificación de Scombriformes con interés comercial en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, y la Guía de identificación de grandes pelágico con interés comercial en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, como medio de divulgación para la identificación, conocimiento y aprovechamiento sostenible de estas especies.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, como país parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) desea dejar de manifiesto su más clara e impostergable voluntad de cumplir con el conjunto de edictos de la Comisión con el fin de garantizar toda y cada una de las medidas de conservación y ordenación establecido en el seno de la misma. Lo anterior se refleja en el andamiaje normativo nacional en materia de pesca y conservación de recursos hidrobiológicos, y en el trabajo que realiza a diario el personal técnico a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura.

Para la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, es imperativo dar a conocer las agravantes circunstancias que de forma extraordinaria hemos venido sobrellevando como nación. Desde el año 2015 ha presentado algunas dificultades políticas, económicas y sociales producto de sanciones, lo que ha afectado la operatividad de la flota venezolana.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela ratifica su disposición en la participación activa a través de la asistencia a reuniones de manera presencial y virtual, así como, facilitar la data solicitada sobre los aspectos técnicos de medición que realiza la Comisión bajo sus orientaciones metodológicas, y todas aquellas acciones que garanticen nuestro cumplimiento País, con miras a optimizar nuestros procesos de intercambio de información y comunicación plena con la Comisión.

La Administración Pesquera del país; a través del seguimiento y control de las pesquerías atuneras, emprenden acciones constantes para subsanar cualquier dificultad en el cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías objetivo de ICCAT; Sin embargo., debido a la situación de inactividad de la flota industrial durante el 205 no fueron necesarias las medidas de descartes para la aguja blanca (*T. Albidus*).

Es importante acotar, que la flota no ha operado en su 100% debido a una paralización parcial producto del aumento del costo del combustible a mediados del 2024 y la paralización del comercio del atun a mercados internacionales, ya que la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela está realizando el proceso de hallazgos de comparabilidad de mamíferos ante los Estados Unidos. Lo que ha afectado la operatividad de la flota y la reactivación del Programa de Observadores a Bordo.

A pesar de la inactividad del PNOB de Venezuela durante el presente año se han ido desarrollando algunas actividades relacionadas con la conservación de tortugas marinas y con el avistamiento de mamíferos. Estas actividades han estado enfocadas y aumentar la participación en talleres organizados por la CIAT relacionados con la conservación de tortugas marinas y una serie de talleres de formación a nivel nacional sobre avistamiento de mamíferos marinos, los cuales han estado enfocados en la capacitación tanto de personal del MINPESCA como de pescadores y personal involucrado en cualquier actividad pesquera, con el fin de que dado cualquier avistamiento se puedan tomar las acciones correctas para su posible identificación y reportes que permitan recolectar información importante sobre estas especies de gran importancia para nuestros ecosistemas.

Nuestro país, aun frente a las adversidades y desde la resiliencia, hace el mejor de los esfuerzos para cumplir con las recomendaciones y cumplimientos ante la CICAA, demostrado que el trabajo mancomunado entre el Estado, técnicos - científicos y pescadores del país, es el principal recurso con que cuenta nuestra Nación para dar cumplimiento a todas las medidas, estrategias y recomendaciones que emanan de la Comisión con el objeto de garantizar el sostenimiento de nuestros recursos hidrobiológicos, para así reorientar nuestras políticas públicas en el marco de una económica sostenida, autosustentable y en perfecta armonía con la madre naturaleza.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		14/09/2026	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		14/07/2026	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		14/07/2026	
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		14/07/2026	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		14/07/2026	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		14/07/2026	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Venezuela no presenta información relacionada con el S. pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con buques de apoyo.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con EMS	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		Los datos de muestreos de caña fueron suministrados en los formularios de tareas. Venezuela ha tenido dificultades para realizar los muestreos de palangre.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		Dentro el plan de descartes para istiofòridos se contempla el registro de la información en la bitácora de pesca, en la cual se debe indicar si el ejemplar fue liberado vivo o muerto y cuál es su peso estimado.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		Venezuela presenta dificultades para la recolección de datos de pesquerías artesanales. En 2025 se ha logrado la recolección de datos históricos de la pesquería artesanal VAOS y de la comunidad de la ZORRA, a través del "Proyecto de recopilación de datos regionales del Caribe de CICCAs para mejorar el análisis y la comunicación de datos".	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		Aplicación de la normativa vigente (Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones del 25 de mayo de 2012	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012). Se esta trabajando en la actualización del Plan nacional de Tiburones.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Venezuela no ha participado en programas de investigación del marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	Sí		Capturas reportadas en Tareas I y II.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	Sí		Venezuela no pesca en el atlántico Sur	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí		Capturas reportadas en Tareas I y II.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	Sí		Aplicación de la normativa vigente (Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones del 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí		Venezuela presenta dificultades para la recolección de datos de pesquerías artesanales. En 2025 se ha logrado la recolección de datos históricos de la pesquería artesanal VAOS y de la comunidad de la ZORRA, a través del "Proyecto de recopilación de datos regionales del Caribe de CICCA para mejorar el análisis y la comunicación de datos".	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí		La flota cerquera venezolana no faenó en el 2025.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Venezuela utiliza las guías de identificación publicadas en la página web de la ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		Venezuela no presenta reportes de interacciones con tortugas marinas.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí		Venezuela no presenta reportes de interacciones con tortugas marinas.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		NAT VEN 2026	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		NAT VEN 2026	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí		Todos los procedimientos relacionados con descartes se realizan bajo la implementación de la Providencia administrativa N°084/2024, de fecha 15/11/2024, publica en Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 43.033 de fecha 20/12/2024.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	Sí		Venezuela no usa trampillas para SWIO.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		14/09/2026.	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		Tarea 1 y 2. 14/07/2026.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		14/08/2026.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Venezuela no realiza actividades relacionadas con el fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Venezuela no realiza actividades relacionadas con el fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de transbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Venezuela no tiene acuerdos de acceso con otros países, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		14/07/2026.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Venezuela no tiene acuerdos de acceso con otros países, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		En la región central de Venezuela, se desarrollan actividades ocasionales de pesca deportiva. La mayoría de las capturas son liberadas vivas, sin embargo, Minpesca designa inspectores de muelle que se encargan de supervisar que durante estas actividades se cumplan las reglamentaciones pertinentes.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Los buques de bandera venezolana no han participado en actividades IUU.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Los buques de bandera venezolana no han participado en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		Dos inclusiones.	2026-07-14
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		14/07/2026.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Venezuela no participó en actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		14/09/2026.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Venezuela no pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		14/02/2026.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		14/09/2026.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		A pesar de que a flota venezolana dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, las capturas de patudo no son muy significativas.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		A pesar de que a flota venezolana dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, las capturas de patudo no son muy significativas.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Durante los años 2025 y 2026 la flota de pesca industrial de Venezuela ha presentado diferentes dificultades que han interferido en su funcionamiento normal, por lo que las capturas no han sido muy significativas para ninguna especie.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí		Venezuela presenta un programa de monitoreo de la flota que dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, con 100% de cobertura y seguimiento permanente de las actividades pertinentes.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	Sí		La flota industrial de Venezuela dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	Sí		La flota industrial de Venezuela dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		14/09/2026.	
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Venezuela, aun no tiene pesquerías con autorizaciones específicas para el SWO N.	
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Venezuela no posee un límite máximo de capturas fortuitas para SWO N. Posee una cuota de 85 t y sus capturas se ajustan a la misma.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Venezuela no tiene flota autorizada específicamente para pescar ALB N.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Las capturas incidentales de ALB N de la flota industrial venezolana se ajustan a la cuota asignada de 421,9 t	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí		El programa de observadores a bordo de Venezuela se encuentra actualmente inactivo, ya que ha presentado algunas dificultades operativas y logísticas para su desarrollo, por lo que no podemos garantizar al 100 % el cumplimiento de esta medida. Como parte de los planes de acción en función de cumplimiento de las medidas de protección a estas especies se están desarrollando jornadas de capacitación a los pescadores y marinos para orientar y educar sobre la importancia del cumplimiento de dichas medidas.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		Venezuela tiene unas cuotas de captura de 50 t de WHM y 84,1 de BUM. Debido a los excesos de captura de aguja blanca en la pesca industrial en los últimos años se han estado realizando la implementación de descartes muertos, que son utilizados para fines	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					sociales (donaciones a comedores escolares y hospitales). En el caso de la pesca artesanal las capturas y comercialización de las mismas están reguladas mediante la reglamentación pertinente. Los datos han sido reportados en los formularios de Tarea 1 y 2.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		14/09/2026.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí		Venezuela está trabajando en la actualización del Plan Nacional de Tiburones, donde se incluirá la regulación de capturas para el marrajo dientuso.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	Sí		Durante el año 2025 la flota cerquera venezolana no faenó en el Atlántico.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Venezuela no presenta registro de capturas de tortugas marinas. El Programa nacional de observadores aún está inactivo, sin embargo, se han realizado algunas jornadas de capacitación en conjunto con otras OROP para mejorar los programas de protección de tortugas marinas. Mas detalles en NAT VEN 2026.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Venezuela no presenta registros de capturas de aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		Venezuela ha realizado campañas de formación y concientización a los pescadores, comunidades pesqueras y funcionarios relacionados con dichas actividades para mitigar las capturas fortuitas y descartes. NAT VEN 2026.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	Sí		Venezuela está realizando campañas de formación y concientización a los pescadores, comunidades pesqueras y funcionarios relacionados con dichas actividades, donde se cuenta con un sistema electrónico público para realizar los reportes de cualquier avistamiento y realizar posibles identificaciones de mamíferos en todo el territorio nacional.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no participó en ninguna actividad relacionada.	

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2025.

<i>Capacidad Almacén (t)</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Total</i>
00- 49		46		46
50 - 99		19		19
100 - 149		6		6
150 - 199		1		1
200 - 299		1		1
300 - 399	1			1
400 - 499				0
500 - 599				0
600 - 699				0
700 - 799				0
800 - 899				0
900 - 999				0
Total	1	73		74

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2025.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT			40,09		40,09	68,51
SKJ			18,42		18,42	31,49
BET						
BLF						
FRI						
ALB						
			58,51		58,51	100,00
EFE (días)			18		18	

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cañera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2025.

<i>Especie/Trimestre</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	107,65	177,82	606,45	231,11	1123,03	75,11
BET	0,56	1,04	3,55	1,60	6,75	0,45
ALB	27,20	10,45	31,73	15,85	85,22	5,70
SKJ	1,05	0,24	0,23	0,03	1,55	0,10
BLF	0,06	0,28	0,02	0,27	0,63	0,04
SWO	2,52	1,00	2,45	0,91	6,88	0,46
SFA	33,88	20,58	90,80	40,45	185,72	12,42
BUM	6,02	3,46	10,60	6,61	26,68	1,78
WHM	6,75	1,26	4,71	7,01	19,73	1,32
SPF	0,16	0,20	0,54	0,02	0,92	0,06
WAH	4,96	3,48	5,49	2,96	16,90	1,13
DOL	2,27	1,60	6,98	2,35	13,21	0,88
LEC	0,86	0,22	1,84	0,82	3,74	0,25
GBA	0,10	0,00	0,37	0,22	0,70	0,05
BSH	0,68	0,20	0,32	0,35	1,56	0,10
SMA	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,06	0,18	0,01
LMA	0,11	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,13	0,01
TIG	0,09	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,15	0,01
CCS	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,01
PLS	0,00	0,02	0,07	0,00	0,09	0,01
RMB	0,89	0,10	0,24	0,06	1,29	0,09
	195,94	222,00	766,54	310,69	1495,17	100,00
ESFUERZO	489450	438400	1170740	514781	2613371	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA**

SUMMARY

Bolivia es un Estado sin litoral en desarrollo que se ubica en el corazón de Sudamérica. Su singularidad se expresa por su historia, donde una vez dispuso de una costa marítima, su vocación marítima y su vocación de pesca marítima, siendo el único Estado sin litoral, desarrollado o no, que participa en dos organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera y en 1 programa internacional. Aunque Bolivia tuvo una flota de pesca y de apoyo significativa en los primeros años del siglo XXI en la zona de Convenio, actualmente no tiene buques bajo su pabellón que pesquen o apoyen operaciones de pesca. Pese a esas deficiencias, el Estado tiene todas las capacidades institucionales y normativas apropiadas para ejercer como Estado del pabellón; su trayectoria como colaboradora de la Comisión le permite reafirmar su indeclinable vocación como Estado de pesca marítima en el Océano Atlántico, apuntalando un interés legítimo, prolongado y significativo en los trabajos de la CICA.

RÉSUMÉ

Bolivia es un Estado sin litoral en desarrollo que se ubica en el corazón de Sudamérica. Su singularidad se expresa por su historia, donde una vez dispuso de una costa marítima, su vocación marítima y su vocación de pesca marítima, siendo el único Estado sin litoral, desarrollado o no, que participa en dos organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera y en 1 programa internacional. Aunque Bolivia tuvo una flota de pesca y de apoyo significativa en los primeros años del siglo XXI en la zona de Convenio, actualmente no tiene buques bajo su pabellón que pesquen o apoyen operaciones de pesca. Pese a esas deficiencias, el Estado tiene todas las capacidades institucionales y normativas apropiadas para ejercer como Estado del pabellón; su trayectoria como colaboradora de la Comisión le permite reafirmar su indeclinable vocación como Estado de pesca marítima en el Océano Atlántico, apuntalando un interés legítimo, prolongado y significativo en los trabajos de la CICA.

RESUMEN

Bolivia es un Estado sin litoral en desarrollo que se ubica en el corazón de Sudamérica. Su singularidad se expresa por su historia, donde una vez dispuso de una costa marítima, su vocación marítima y su vocación de pesca marítima, siendo el único Estado sin litoral, desarrollado o no, que participa en dos organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera y en 1 programa internacional. Aunque Bolivia tuvo una flota de pesca y de apoyo significativa en los primeros años del siglo XXI en la zona de Convenio, actualmente no tiene buques bajo su pabellón que pesquen o apoyen operaciones de pesca. Pese a esas deficiencias, el Estado tiene todas las capacidades institucionales y normativas apropiadas para ejercer como Estado del pabellón; su trayectoria como colaboradora de la Comisión le permite reafirmar su indeclinable vocación como Estado de pesca marítima en el Océano Atlántico, apuntalando un interés legítimo, prolongado y significativo en los trabajos de la CICA.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Durante la gestión 2025, Bolivia no contó con buques que enarbolaran su pabellón y que estuvieran autorizados a pescar ni a participar en operaciones de apoyo a la pesca en la zona del Convenio. En virtud de esa realidad, no registró capturas de las especies que están bajo la égida de la Comisión, con ningún arte ni método de pesca, en ninguna escala, como tampoco tuvo descartes ni participó en transbordos en el mar ni en puerto. Al ser un Estado sin litoral, no tiene puertos en la zona del Convenio, por lo que tampoco registró desembarques, importación, exportación ni reexportación de tónidos, no realizó inspecciones de ningún tipo. Tampoco hubo actividad de marcado ni de toma de muestras biológicas.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

En 2025, al no tener pesquerías establecidas sobre especies bajo la autoridad de la CICAA, Bolivia no ejercitó un sistema de recopilación de dato. No obstante, Bolivia presentó los datos requeridos de estadísticas e investigación mostrando cero (0) flotas y cero (0) capturas en la plataforma IOMS. Vía correo electrónico remitió las tablas y hojas de comprobación requeridas. Bolivia no tuvo ocasión de participar en actividades de investigación por sí misma ni junto a otras CPC sobre las mismas especies. Tampoco dispuso de un programa nacional de observadores que proveyera datos que hubiera que comunicar a la CICAA, toda vez que no participa en ninguna de las pesquerías establecidas.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Institucionalmente hablando, el Ministerio de Defensa, a través de la Dirección General de Intereses Marítimos, Fluviales, Lacustres y Marina Mercante, ejerce la competencia exclusiva como autoridad marítima, portuaria y de la pesca marítima, por órgano de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima. Se asiste de una asesoría internacional especializada en materia jurídica y política, así como de una asesoría técnica y científica desde 2025.

Desde la perspectiva normativa, la implementación de todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA tiene lugar de manera automática, por mandato del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima, cuya promulgación fue ordenada por el Decreto Supremo No. 26805 del 9 de octubre de 2002, siendo finalmente aprobado mediante la Resolución Ministerial No. 1137 del 18 de noviembre de 2003. El Reglamento dispone que todas las resoluciones y recomendaciones de las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participa el Estado boliviano cobran vigencia de manera inmediata, *ipso iure*, por cuanto las considera fuentes subsidiarias y complementarias del Derecho de las Pesquerías patrio. Así lo establece el artículo 67 (Vigencia de normas), párrafo II. Por consiguiente, no es necesario realizar ningún acto de recepción interno para que sean obligatorias en Bolivia, ya que entran en vigor al mismo tiempo que lo hacen para la Comisión.

Tanto desde el punto de vista institucional como normativo, Bolivia está preparada. de conformidad con el Derecho Internacional, para descargar con rigor y responsabilidad todas sus obligaciones como Estado del pabellón, ya sean de buques de pesca, ya sean de apoyo a operaciones de pesca.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Para la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA durante 2025, Bolivia no encontró dificultad alguna, gracias a la recepción automática de las mismas comentada en la sección precedente.

En cuanto a su cumplimiento, en la gestión de 2025 Bolivia no encontró dificultades para cumplir con la generalidad de los plazos establecidos para la provisión de la información estadística y de cumplimiento requerida, salvo algunos casos puntuales de información estadística que se presenta en hojas de Excel, debido a cuestiones administrativas. Ha habido dificultades en el pago de las contribuciones voluntarias como Parte No Contratante Cooperante correspondientes a 2024 y 2025, debido mayormente a problemas de escasez de divisas que sufre el Estado boliviano desde 2023. Se espera, no obstante, que esa situación pueda mejorar en 2026. Por último, la autoridad de la pesca marítima sigue realizando sus esfuerzos para que Bolivia se haga Parte Contratante de la CICAA en 2026, con vista a demostrar que está comprometido seriamente con la sostenibilidad de los recursos atuneros y especies afines del Océano Atlántico y sus mares adyacentes.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		2026-09-15.	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		2026-09-15.	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		2026-09-15.	
S:GEN04	Estimaciones de captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		2026-09-15.	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		2026-09-15.	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		2026-09-15.	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo prospecciones de marcado científico (convencional / electrónico) sobre especies de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de marcado científico convencional ni de marcado oportunista durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de marcado científico electrónico ni de marcado oportunista durante el período del presente informe. Una vez que Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se establecerá un programa nacional de observadores.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		Bolivia no tiene un programa nacional de observadores, por lo que no tuvo datos que reportar. Una vez que Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se establecerá un programa nacional de observadores.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No		Bolivia no dispuso de un programa de observadores nacionales en funcionamiento, como tampoco utilizó un enfoque alternativo toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Bolivia no recopiló información ni datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Bolivia no autorizó a buques pesqueros a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas ni metodologías alternativas para estimar la talla del atún rojo, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe, por lo que no tiene un programa interno de observadores.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Bolivia no contempló emprender programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Bolivia no obtuvo ninguna actualización de índices de abundancia ni otros indicadores de la pesquería que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas ni descartes de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Bolivia no tuvo actividad científica que informar, toda vez que no dispuso de buques que operaran en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Bolivia no desarrolló planes de ordenación para el uso de DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías de cerco ni de palangre que se dirigieran a especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS), toda vez que no contó con buques que pesquen especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Bolivia no recogió datos de programa de muestreo en puerto, toda vez que no dispone de puertos donde tenga lugar el desembarque o transbordo de BET/YFT/SK.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Bolivia no obtuvo datos históricos de lances en DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Bolivia no tuvo una metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto, toda vez que no capturó ejemplares de esos peces en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Bolivia no implantó un programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales ni de pequeña escala, toda vez que no operó tales pesquerías en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Bolivia no tuvo implementado un plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca relacionada con tiburones durante el período del informe.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo investigaciones ni muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso, por lo que no puede ofrecer resultados a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico norte	No		Bolivia no emprendió trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera, por lo que no puede ofrecer información a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlántico sur	No		Bolivia no realizó trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul durante el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del stock del Atlántico sur (SMA) durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Bolivia no autorizó a buques bajo su pabellón a pescar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no dispuso de una flota de cerqueros que haya interactuado con tiburones ballena durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Bolivia no desarrolló guías de identificación para las especies de la CICA, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio que interactuaran con tales especies durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre interacciones con tortugas marinas en la zona del Convenio, por cuanto no tuvo actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		Bolivia no tuvo capturas incidentales de aves marinas reportadas por observadores científicos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas para recopilar datos de descartes ni captura fortuita durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías dirigidas a especies bajo el mandato de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario emprender acciones para mitigar la captura fortuita ni reducir los descartes durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para pescar pez espada del Atlántico Norte, por lo que no necesitó utilizar una metodología estadística para estimar los descartes muertos ni las liberaciones vivas de esa especie durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SWO02	Recopilación y comunicación de información sobre el uso experimental de trampillas	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para pescar pez espada del Atlántico Norte, por lo que no registró un uso experimental de trampillas durante el período del presente informe.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		2026-09-15.	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		2026-09-15.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		2026-09-15.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamientos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamientos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en puerto durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos ni especies afines en la zona del Convenio, en el mar ni en puerto, durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Bolivia no contó con grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar en el mar a buques de transporte en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Bolivia no dispuso de puertos designados a los cuales conceder entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Bolivia no denegó el acceso a sus puertos ni su utilización a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Bolivia no emprendió ninguna acción después de la inspección en puerto ni se descubrió ninguna presunta infracción después de la inspección en puerto, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Bolivia no tuvo resultados de investigaciones que notificar puesto que no realizó ninguna inspección en puerto, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		Bolivia no participó en dichos acuerdos / arreglos bilaterales ni multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Bolivia no tiene puertos en la zona del Convenio al ser un Estado sin litoral, por lo que no realizó actividades de inspección en puerto sobre las cuales pudiera presentar una declaración anual.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías deportivas ni de recreo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el(los) informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Bolivia no contó con información sobre presuntas actividades IUU de buques pesqueros con una eslora de 12 m o superior, toda vez que no dispuso de buques bajo su pabellón autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Bolivia no contó con buques respecto de los cuales se hayan presentado alegaciones de pesca IUU ni dispuso de información adicional a presentar, toda vez que no dispuso de buques bajo su pabellón autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Bolivia no presentó ninguna solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		Bolivia no recibió ninguna alegación y/o informe relativo a la participación de una persona física o jurídica sujeta a su jurisdicción que haya participado o esté participando en actividades IUU en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas comerciales ni presentar datos de importación ni de desembarque durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró hallazgos sobre alegaciones de incumplimientos durante el período del presente informe ni tuvo información pertinente que comunicar al respecto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró información sobre avistamientos de buques durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no recibió información de buques bajo su pabellón que hayan sido avistados ni hubo necesidad de emprender acciones al respecto durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario implementar el EAP para	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					el rescate de observadores durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se presentaron incidentes que activaran las disposiciones del EAP ni se adoptaron medidas correctivas durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que recuperaran artes de pesca perdidos distintos de LL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que perdieran artes de pesca distintos de LL y que no los pudieran recuperarlos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Una vez Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se proporcionarán los puntos de contacto para el intercambio de información sobre avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que entregaran suministros en el mar sin un observador regional en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no decidió implementar un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de palangre y/o cerco para cumplir los requisitos de ICCAT en materia de recopilación de datos científicos y/o control del cumplimiento durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no decidió implementar un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de palangre y/o cerco para cumplir los requisitos de ICCAT en materia de recopilación de datos científicos y/o control del cumplimiento durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Bolivia no ha necesitado implementar la Res. 23-20, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, motivo por el cual no dispuso de un programa nacional de observadores durante el período del presente informe.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún que permanece en las jaulas en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no contó con almadrabas de atún rojo en el Atlántico este y en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados con licencia para pescar atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 24-05	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo, como tampoco participó en actividades de cría de esa especie durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pescaran atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó, no crió ni transportó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas (JFO)	No		Bolivia no participó en operaciones de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón con una eslora igual o superior a 15 m que operaran para el atún rojo del Atlántico este y Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT36	Lista de las inspecciones realizadas en el marco del JIS entre el 1 de enero y el 31 de diciembre del año anterior	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Bolivia no importó ni exportó atún rojo durante el periodo del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2022.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo para la cual se haya expedido un BCD en papel durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Bolivia no contó con un programa de marcado con marcas de cola durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información que indicara que buques no incluidos en el Registro de la CICA de buques de captura de atún rojo hayan capturado atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Bolivia no participó en la captura, cría ni comercio de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Bolivia no es Parte Contratante de la CICA ni participa en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
	M:BFT37	Planes de pesca/ordenación para el atún rojo del Atlántico oeste	No		Bolivia no tiene una cuota superior a 50 t para la pesca dirigida al atún rojo del Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de 20 m de eslora total (LOA) o superior que enarbolaran su pabellón y que estuvieran autorizados a pescar patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en la zona del Convenio, ni buques que enarbolaran su pabellón utilizados para cualquier tipo de apoyo a esta actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan pescado patudo/rabil/listado en 2022 o que hayan apoyado esta actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan realizado presuntamente actividades IUU durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Bolivia no importó patudo congelado durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Bolivia no capturó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Bolivia no plantó DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO11	Plan/Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		Bolivia no registró capturas medias recientes de más de 1.000 t para los túnidos tropicales, como tampoco registró capturas de menos de 1.000 t ni previó incrementar la capacidad durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías de túnidos tropicales con palangre ni cerco en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías PS/LL que hayan alcanzado el 80% de su cuota en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Bolivia no contó con cuota o límite de captura para patudo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques bajo su pabellón no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques bajo su pabellón no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques bajo su pabellón no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SW001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Bolivia no importó ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no ha autorizado a ningún buque para pescar dicha especie.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo que pudieran capturar pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Bolivia no pescó stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo con arpón o palangre durante 2019.	
	M:SW006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del norte en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo planes para desarrollarla durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW010	Lista de puertos autorizados para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no autorizó el desembarque de pez espada del Mediterráneo en sus puertos durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Bolivia no marcó pez espada del Mediterráneo desembarcado capturado en pesquerías de recreo y deportivas durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW013	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SW014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW015	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW016	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar pez espada del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar pez espada del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW019	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW020	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SW021	Lista de buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe con buques autorizados a utilizar trampillas.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no autorizó capturas deportivas / recreativas de atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías dirigidas de atún blanco del Mediterráneo con una cuota asignada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no se contó entre otras CPC que pescan atún blanco en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y la Rec. 16-11	Sí		2026-09-15.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Bolivia es una CPC que no es costera ni desarrollada y que tampoco registra capturas de agujas/SPF para consumo local por parte de la pesca costera artesanal, de subsistencia y de pequeña escala, por lo que no solicitó la exención de liberar ejemplares vivos de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		2026-09-15.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dentado del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Bolivia no retuvo ni desembarcó marrajo dentado del Atlántico norte ni sur en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		Bolivia no registró interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco, toda vez que no dispuso de buques bajo su pabellón autorizados a pescar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		2026-09-15.	2026-09-15

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías que podrían capturar aves marinas incidentalmente, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Bolivia no registró capturas fortuitas ni descartes, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías que podrían cercar cetáceos incidentalmente, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta al requisito/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Bolivia no implementó un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico (que no sea el eBCD de ICCAT) durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Bolivia no presentó ninguna objeción a una Recomendación adoptada de conformidad con los procedimientos del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2025, the number of our authorized tuna longline fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 78 with 48 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of main species was about 20,926 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 55.9% of the total main species catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna (35.2%). In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2025. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every hour. All our fishing vessels are required to report fishing data in the electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been implemented by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, South Atlantic shortfin mako, and South Atlantic blue shark. Catches of those species were within the respective catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2025. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark species conservation recommendations, several management measures have been conducted, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. In 2025, 13 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 11.38% and 21.02% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by our scientists in 2026 included research on the stock indicators of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. The research results were presented at the intersessional Working Group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2025, the number of our authorized tuna longline fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 78 with 48 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of main species was about 20,926 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 55.9% of the total main species catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna (35.2%). In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2025. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every hour. All our fishing vessels are required to report fishing data in the electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been implemented by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, South Atlantic shortfin mako, and South Atlantic blue shark. Catches of those species were within the respective catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2025. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark species conservation recommendations, several management measures have been conducted, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. In 2025, 13 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 11.38% and 21.02% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by our scientists in 2026 included research on the stock indicators of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. The research results were presented at the intersessional Working Group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

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RESUMEN

In 2025, the number of our authorized tuna longline fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 78 with 48 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of main species was about 20,926 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 55.9% of the total main species catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna (35.2%). In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2025. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every hour. All our fishing vessels are required to report fishing data in the electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been implemented by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, South Atlantic shortfin mako, and South Atlantic blue shark. Catches of those species were within the respective catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2025. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark species conservation recommendations, several management measures have been conducted, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. In 2025, 13 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 11.38% and 21.02% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by our scientists in 2026 included research on the stock indicators of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. The research results were presented at the intersessional Working Group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners commenced operating in the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In late-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present, there are two tuna longline fleets operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2025, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 78 with 48 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of 1,000 hooks) and catch from 2023 to 2025. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 40°N to 45°S with more efforts in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-40°N/25°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total catch of albacore, bigeye tuna, and yellowfin tuna accounted for about 92.3% of the total catch of main species (**Table 1**). In 2025, the total catch, including dead discards, of main species made by our longline fishery was 20,926 t, with 11,706 t of albacore; 7,362 t of bigeye tuna; 364 t of yellowfin tuna; 469 t of swordfish; 896 t of blue shark; and 17 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako.

In 2025, Chinese Taipei prohibited its fishing vessels from engaging in bluefin tuna fisheries in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. No vessel was therefore authorized to fish bluefin tuna and no catch was reported for 2025. In early 2026, the legislative process to resume the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery was completed. One large-scale tuna longliner from Chinese Taipei's existing Atlantic longliner fleet is authorized to engage in such fishery in the 2026 fishing season (from 1 August 2026 to 31 January 2027). The authorized fishing area is the area delimited by west of 10°W and north of 42°N. Any bluefin tuna bycaught by other fishing vessels shall be discarded/released immediately.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) daily catch report from the e-logbook; (2) landing declarations; (3) landing inspection reports; (4) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (5) sales records; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

The e-logbook system was established and strictly implemented for our bigeye tuna-targeting vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since 2006. Starting from 2017, all tuna longline fishing vessels have reported catch-related data via the e-logbook. As a result, Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from e-logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels since then. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

The data fields of our observer report include the fishing activities, number of hooks casted and number of hooks observed, number and weight by species, fate of catch (including species of special interest), length and weight of individual catch, and bycatch-related information. Observers are also tasked to collect biological samples, including otolith, hard spine and muscle when feasible.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean was launched in 2002. In 2023, 2024, and 2025, there were 20, 16, and 13 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2025, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 11.38% and 21.02%, respectively.

1.2.2 Research

Our scientists have carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and sharks, and potential impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (2) shark by-catch and abundance index and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. In 2026, the following research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS:

- Multi-fleet longline CPUE standardization for South Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) (SCRS/2026/043). Operational set-level Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) data for swordfish captured by several longline fleets operating in the South Atlantic Ocean were collected and combined to estimate relative abundance indices time series. The joint-fleet analysis included data from Brazil, Chinese Taipei, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain and Uruguay, for the years 1978 to 2024. Fleet operations were categorized by clusters representing targeting differences in species compositions, using capture data from tunas, billfishes and other species that are captured by the fleets. The cluster analyses were conducted by each fleet separately and with the whole dataset including the data for all the fleets. Relative abundance indices for swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean were estimated using generalized linear model (GLM) and delta approaches incorporating spatio-temporal and fishing operations factors. The results presented can be considered as input for the 2026 ICCAT South Atlantic swordfish stock assessment.
- Standardization of CPUE for South Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) caught in the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery using Delta approach (SCRS/2026/056). Catch and effort data of swordfish were standardized using delta approaches for the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean. The data set was separated into two periods to take into account of the targeting issue. A whole period from 1981-2024 was considered in the analysis, while the late periods 1994-2024 or 1995-2024 considering availability of HBF (i.e. number of hooks between floats) were also included in the analysis for comparison. We also conducted cluster analysis to indicate targeting and operation difference. The standardized catch per unit effort (CPUE) for swordfish showed similar trends among the models considered. The inclusion of HBF in the model produced almost identical patterns. In general, the abundance index for the South Atlantic swordfish dropped to lower level in the late 1990s, and then stabilized until recent years.

- Regional abundance index for albacore tuna caught in the Chinese Taipei longline fisheries in the North Atlantic (SCRS/2026/064). Catch and effort data of albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) were standardized for the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean using a generalized linear model (GLM). The recent period from 1999 to 2025 was considered in the CPUE (catch per unit of effort) standardization for albacore, which potentially takes the issue of historical change in targeting for this fishery into account. Regionally based abundance indices of albacore separated at 30°N were developed using data in recent years, which showed different trends to those from the other region. The standardized CPUE of albacore in the south of the North Atlantic Ocean started to increase slightly from the late 1999 until 2014 and then decreased to a relatively stable level during 2015-2025. However, the trend for the northern North Atlantic Ocean remains relatively consistent over the past decade, with a slightly increasing trend during 1999-2014.
- CPUE standardization for albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) caught in the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the South Atlantic (SCRS/2026/065). Catch and effort data of albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) were standardized for the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean using a generalized linear model (GLM). Three periods of whole period 1967-2025, 1981-2025 (with cluster analysis to inform targeting) and 1998-2025 (with information on operation type, i.e., number of hooks between floats, HBF, which were available from 1995) were considered in the standardization of albacore CPUE (catch per unit effort) to address the issue of historical change in targeting in this fishery. Standardized CPUE of albacore developed by period showed almost identical trends to those derived from the model of entire period. Results were insensitive to the inclusion of cluster analysis results or gear configuration (HBF) in the model as an explanatory variable. The trends of abundance indices for South Atlantic albacore started to decrease in the 1970s but showed a relative peak in the late 1990s and then decreased. The trend remained slightly increasing from the early 2000s until recent years to 2025.
- North Atlantic albacore tuna reproductive biology study: Biological samples collection and analysis (SCRS/2026/079). This study was focused on the reproductive biology and maturity of North Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) under the ICCAT Atlantic Albacore Tuna Year Programme (ALBYP). From 2019 to 2025, 649 fish were sampled from commercial fleets of Chinese Taipei, Venezuela, and Spain. Gonads from 561 fish were analyzed histologically, and dorsal spines from 466 fish were used for age determination. Additional sampling in the Bay of Biscay in 2025 improved the representation of juvenile and immature fish. Reproductive activity occurred mainly from April to September, with peak spawning during summer between 15°N and 25°N. Estimated length at 50% maturity (L50) was 73.2 cm for females, 80.0 cm for males, and 75.6 cm for sexes combined. Age at 50% maturity (A50) was 3.9 years for females, 4.7 years for males, and 4.2 years overall. Ninety percent of fish were mature by 86.3 cm and 5.1 years. These results indicate earlier maturation than previously reported for this stock and provide updated biological parameters for stock assessment and management.
- A multi-fleet standardized relative abundance index for north Atlantic Shortfin mako shark (SCRS/2026/136). Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) catch and effort data in the North Atlantic of Chinese Taipei was compiled with multiple pelagic longline fleets at set-level resolution for standardizing as a joint-CPUE for stock assessment. Annual CPUE indices were derived from marginal means as expected shortfin mako catch per 1,000 hooks, with the respective 95% confidence intervals and CVs. Sensitivity analyses were compared using alternative error structures (Tweedie, type2 NB and Zero-Inflated models), alternative spatial structures (GLM Tree fixed areas, GAMM non- linear smooths), leave-one-fleet-out fleet analysis (removing one fleet at a time), using one-fleet at a time, and the use of the random variables in the models.
- Age and growth of South Atlantic and Mediterranean swordfish stocks based on spine and otoliths. (SCRS/2025/167). Spine and otoliths sections collected from the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks were analyzed. Annual age estimates ranged from 0–15 years in the North Atlantic, 0–14 years in the South Atlantic and 0–7 years in the Mediterranean. Otoliths vs spines showed good agreement between structures at younger ages, although spine ages tended to underestimate otolith ages in older fish. Growth models were fit to decimal ages in the South Atlantic stock and integer ages to the Mediterranean stock. For the South stock, frequentist von Bertalanffy model provided the best fit, with sex-specific growth trajectories

from otoliths and spines being similar. The otolith based Bayesian fit was used in the stock assessment (males – $L_{inf} = 207.37$ cm, $k = 0.28$ yr⁻¹, $t_0 = -1.68$; females – $L_{inf} = 304.43$ cm, $k = 0.12$ yr⁻¹, $t_0 = -3.14$). For the Mediterranean, no significant differences were found between sexes, therefore a combined curve was fit ($L_{inf} = 204.45$ cm, $k = 0.19$ yr⁻¹, $t_0 = -2.45$). Continued sampling of larger sizes may improve growth parameters estimation and maximum age estimates.

1.2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were 16 shark species hooked and recorded by our observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2023-2025. It was observed that 39% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 31% were retained onboard, and 30% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark and shortfin mako shark. The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark, velvet dogfish, and shortfin mako shark.

1.2.4 Incidental catch information

There were 23 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, loggerhead turtle, green sea turtle, and marine turtles nei, which were hooked incidentally and recorded by our observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2023-2025. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 114 seabirds bycaught recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, and mostly were observed in the high latitude areas of the South Atlantic Ocean. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/55°W-40°W. The major bycatch species identified were great shearwater, black-browed albatross, Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross, and spectacled petrel.

There were 3 marine mammals, 1 pantropical spotted dolphin and 1 dwarf sperm whale, and 1 aquatic mammals nei bycaught recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2023-2025.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

Northern albacore

In accordance with Rec. 21-04, the number of fishing vessels targeting northern albacore is limited to the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following this limitation, we have authorized 6 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2025. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

2.1.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes

In accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits are set for northern and southern albacore; bigeye tuna; northern and southern swordfish; blue marlin; white marlin/roundscale spearfish, south Atlantic shortfin mako, and south Atlantic blue shark. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish are also adopted.

As stipulated in Chinese Taipei's domestic regulations, the quota granted to individual vessel shall be announced by the competent authority in accordance with ICCAT's conservation and management measures. Measures to ensure compliance with the catch limit include implementing electronic logbook system and vessel monitoring system (VMS), requiring the concerned vessel to stop retaining species with catch limit within a deadline should the concerned catch amount of that vessel reach 90% of its individual vessel quota, dispatching observers onboard, conducting random port inspections, etc.

In line with ICCAT Rec. 00-14 (Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits), Chinese Taipei has properly adjusted underage/overage to manage its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The compliance tables indicating catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2025 was provided to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird, and sharks

Education:

- a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, we prepare and distribute educational pamphlets and leaflets to our fishermen, fisheries industry and domestic non- governmental organizations from time to time.
- b) To improve the fishing industry's understanding of ICCAT recommendations, including those aiming to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks, the Fisheries Agency holds meetings with fishermen, during which details of newly-adopted conservation and management measures are introduced and explained.
- c) Safe handling and live release procedures for certain species are translated into Chinese and transmitted to fishermen associations.

Mandatory measures stipulated in the Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation:

- a) Fishing vessels are required to carry tools, including line cutter, de-hooker, and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- b) Fishing vessel fishing with hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters shall use either large circle hooks or fishes except for Cephalopods species as baits, so as to reduce the bycatch of sea turtles as well as the mortality thereof.
- c) In case that any tuna fishing vessel finds a sea turtle during fishing operation, such vessel shall, where practicable, bring aboard any comatose or inactive sea turtle as soon as possible, and foster its recovery and return it to the sea at once after recovery.
- d) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation and maintain at least one spare set on board. Length of tori line should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and of intervals of no more than 5 meters. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.
- e) Ban on specific shark species: Fishermen have been prohibited from retaining bigeye thresher shark (since 2010), hammerhead sharks (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011), silky shark (since 2012), and north Atlantic shortfin mako shark (since 2018). Any by-catch of these prohibited shark species is required to be released/discarded and recorded on the logbook, whether paper or electronic one.
- f) In addition to requiring the full utilization of sharks, except the head, guts and skins, we also adopted a policy of fins naturally attached to or tied to carcasses.
- g) Any seabird, sea turtle, or prohibited species incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system.

Data collection:

- a) Observers have been dispatched onboard distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species, and information with relation to incidental catch;
 - ii. the number of release/discard of the prohibited shark species, with indication of status (dead or alive); and
 - iii. interactions with sea turtles, with indication of species, size, the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size, and type.
- b) Fishermen are required to completely and accurately record the following data on logbooks,

whether paper or electronic one:

- i. any catch of sharks; and
- ii. the number of seabirds, sea turtle, cetacean, and prohibited shark species, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.

Adopted National Plans of Actions (NPOAs): In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the NPOAs for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the management and conservation of sharks. The update of these two NPOAs began in 2013, with the revised edition of NPOA-Seabirds being publicized in 2014.

2.1.4 Closed seasons/fisheries

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area from 2009 to 2025. This prohibition ended in early 2026 when the legislative process to resume the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery was completed.

2.1.5 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels

Pursuant to ICCAT Rec. 21-14, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as **Table 2**.

2.1.6 Vessel Monitoring System

To fulfill relevant VMS requirements adopted by ICCAT, we have required all of our tuna longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area to install satellite-based VMS. The transmission frequency has been raised from every four hour to every hour since 30 January 2018.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of vessel positions, all fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS onboard since 2005, which allows an immediate replacement in case of malfunction. Staff at the land-based monitoring center are instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS data.

2.1.7 Observer Program

In 2025, Chinese Taipei dispatched 13 observers on board the LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The observer coverage rate for vessels targeting albacore and bigeye tuna was 11.38% and 21.02%, respectively. Observers are responsible for collecting fishery data and measuring size of major target and by-catch species, where feasible. Biological samples of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species are also collected under this program. Specific information on the structure and design of Chinese Taipei's scientific observer program was reported in Form ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) in July 2018.

2.1.8 Transshipment

Since ICCAT established the Program for Transshipment in May 2007, our vessels have been required to comply with the relevant ICCAT/domestic requirements when transshipping at sea. Regulations implemented by the concerned port States should also be complied with for in-port transshipments. In 2025, the Fisheries Agency authorized 29 vessels to transship at-sea. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2025 was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.9 Statistical document

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, the systems for issuing "ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document" and "ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document" have been operated since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003 respectively. In 2025, the Fisheries Agency issued 317 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 65.3% was issued for bigeye tuna and 34.7% for swordfish.

2.1.10 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In practice, as no fishing vessel was authorized to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna, the Fisheries Agency did not issue any Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) in 2025. Still, Chinese Taipei provided ICCAT Secretariat with the information about the BCDs and eBCDs import trading in accordance with the relevant recommendations.

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

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and “Recommendation on information collection and harmonization of data on bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries” (Rec. 11-10) which requires CPCs to provide bycatch and discard data, Chinese Taipei has taken necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, it should be noted that since some of bycatches are required to be released alive or discarded dead without being taken onboard, measuring weight and length turns out to be difficult. Therefore, crews or observers on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

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	2026-09-11	2026-09-11.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2026-03-05	2026-03-05, 2026-03-30, 2026-05-25, 2026-07-14.	2026-07-14.
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve conventional taggings in the Atlantic from January 2025 to August 2026.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		2023-02-07.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2025 to August 2026.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassum.	
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	No		Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei from January 2025 to July 2026.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei from January 2025 to July 2026.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei from January 2025 to July 2026.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei from January 2025 to July 2026.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei from January 2025 to July 2026.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei from January 2025 to July 2026.	
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		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei from January 2025 to July 2026.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Chinese Taipei is developing the trials on electronic monitoring in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect shark data and submitted related information to the ICCAT secretariat.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		2026-07-14 and SCRS/2023/131.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2026-07-14 and SCRS/2023/059.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2026-07-14.	
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		2026-07-14.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		2026-07-14 and SCRS/2026/136.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal/small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have purse seiners fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect shark data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		2026-07-14.	
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		2026-07-14.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		2026/9/11, the information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		2026-07-14.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		2026-07-14.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2026-09-11		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2026-09-11		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-08-07		2026-08-07.
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Chinese Taipei has not chartered vessels from other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2026-04-24		2026-08-21.
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes	2026-09-03		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes	2026-09-03		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2026-07-09		2026-07-09.
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2026-07-09		2026-07-09.
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2017-10-02		2026-01-26.
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2017-10-02		2023-01-04.
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2017-10-02		2026-08-10.

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2017-10-02		2026-01-26.
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No such foreign fishing vessels were denied entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Chinese Taipei did not receive any port inspection report containing apparent infringements from August 2025 to August 2026.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No bilateral or multilateral agreement/arrangement was entered into.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2026-09-03		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No access agreement was entered into.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access agreement was entered into.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2026-08-21		2026-08-21.
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No change from previous year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No such fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No such information/report was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No such comment was provided to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		We did not request the removal.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		We will submit our response to the EU's submission by 2026-10-17.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2026-09-11		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		We will submit our response to the EJF's submission by 2026-10-17.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		We will submit our response to the EU's submission by 2026-10-17.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No such information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		We did not receive such a report.	
	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	No		We do not participate in such a mechanism.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		We do not participate in such a mechanism.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		We do not participate in such a mechanism.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		We have only longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		We have only longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-08-16		
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		We have not chosen to implement an EMS program in our longline fishery.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		We have not chosen to implement an EMS program in our longline fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Such information is provided on a voluntary basis.	
	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	No		No such incidents happened.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	Yes	2026-01-23		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Did not revise the fishing plan submitted on 2026-01-23.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	Yes	2020-09-15		2026-02-26.
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes	2026-01-23		2026-01-26.
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2026-01-23		2026-01-26.
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		We do not have WBFT quota.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2026-09-11		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31.
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No change from previous year.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2026-02-26		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		We do not have such information.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Update the registration through the eBCD system directly.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		We voluntarily prohibited EBFT fishery in 2025.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		We do not have WBFT quota.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TR001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		73 vessels.	
	M:TR002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2026-07-14		2026-07-14.
	M:TR003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No IUU fishing activity was informed.	
	M:TR006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes	2026-03-19		2026-08-26.
	M:TR007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31.
	M:TR009	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2026-07-08		2026-07-08.
	M:TR010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TR002)	No		We do not have purse seine fishery in the Convention area.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2026-01-23		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		12 reports have been submitted from September 2025 to August 2026.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		2 weekly reports were submitted.	2026-01-12
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The bigeye tuna quota was not entirely utilized.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2026-03-19		2026-08-26.
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31.
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		2024-09-04.	2024-09-04

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		49 vessels.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		73 vessels.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish N-SWO. For fishing vessels belonging to the S-ALB group, N-SWO catch shall not be retained on board and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish S-SWO. For fishing vessels belonging to the N-ALB group, S-SWO catch shall not be retained on board and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplins	No		We have not authorized our vessels to use trapline	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		49 vessels.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		73 vessels.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish ALB-N. For fishing vessels belong to the S-ALB group, ALB-N catch shall not be retained on board and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish ALB-S. For fishing vessels belong to the N-ALB group, ALB-S catch shall not be retained on board and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		2026-08-19.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		We do not claim the exemption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2026-08-19.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		2026-08-10.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		We do not have purse seine fishery in the Convention area.	
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		See Section 2.1.3 of our Annual Report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		We implement the mitigation measures in accordance with ICCAT requirements. The report was sent on 2026-08-19.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		See Section 2.1.3 of our Annual Report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		We do not have purse seine fishery in the Convention area.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic SD system so far.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Right for Contracting Parties only.	

Table 1. The catch statistics (in round weight, t), including dead discards, of main species for Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2023-2025.

YEAR	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF	N.SWO	S.SWO	WHM +RSP	BUM	SKJ	N.BSH	S.BSH	S.SMA	TOTAL
2023	2,782	10,895	10,274	873	-	2	183	379	1	71	10	52	1,652	9	27,183
2024	2,446	11,905	10,144	760	-	3	199	459	2	126	20	271	853	19	27,207
2025 ^{*1}	1,153	10,553	7,362	364	-	2	140	329	3	90	17	30	866	17	20,926

¹ Preliminary data.

Table 2. Report of implementation of the ICCAT management standard for large-scale tuna longline vessels in 2025.**a. Management in the fishing grounds.**

	<i>Scientific Observer</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</i>	<i>Daily or required periodic catch report</i>	<i>Prior authorization</i>
Yes / No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Achieved more than 5% of observer coverage in general for fishing vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	100%	1. Daily fill in the logbook (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip. 2. Daily report the catch through the E-logbook system.	Prior authorization by area and group 1. All vessels shall fish in the fishing areas designated to the group they belong to, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. 2. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved on a case-by-case application.

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing/transshipping ports).

	<i>Prior authorization</i>	<i>Transshipment declaration</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes / No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Each transshipment shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Transshipment declaration is required for each transshipment.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the transshipment amount, if necessary.	1. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. 2. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. 3. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports

	<i>Prior authorization</i>	<i>Landing declaration</i>	<i>Port inspection.</i>
Yes / No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Each landing shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Declaration is required for each landing.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the amount landed, if necessary.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei's contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2026.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
2025	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna" 4) 3,000 euros to the "Shark Research and Data Collection Program" 5) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes"
2024	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna" 4) 3,000 euros to the "Shark Research and Data Collection Program" 5) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes"
2023	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 3,000 euros to the "Shark Research and Data Collection Program" 5) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes"
2022	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 5,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 4,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 4) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2021	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 4) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 5) 4,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2020	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 4) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 5) 4,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2019	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2018	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2017	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"

2016	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2015	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2014	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2013	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2012	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2011	131,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 20,000 euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future* ¹ .
2010	100,000 euros	100,000 euros for Commission
2009	108,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 5,000 euros to the "ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund"
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 euros for Commission

*¹ The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)

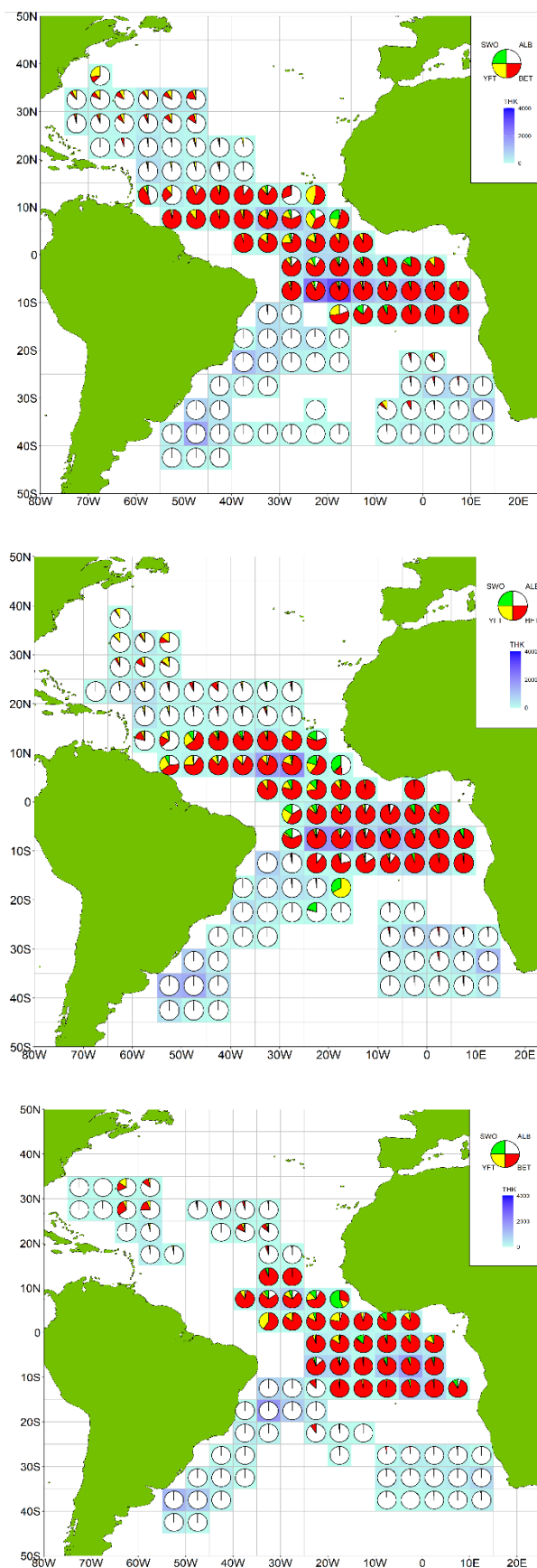


Figure 1. The fishing efforts (number of 1,000 hooks) and catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2023 (top), 2024 (middle) and 2025 (low, preliminary data).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM**

SUMMARY

*There are 17 Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels registered at ICCAT targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. It is worth mentioning that there are several finfish bottom trawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottom trawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) as by-catch. In 2025 Suriname allowed 19 ICCAT registered Belizean flagged tuna longline vessels to land their catch from high seas under Belizean fishing licenses at the designated ports in Suriname taking into account the ICCAT requirements.*

RÉSUMÉ

*There are 17 Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels registered at ICCAT targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. It is worth mentioning that there are several finfish bottom trawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottom trawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) as by-catch. In 2025 Suriname allowed 19 ICCAT registered Belizean flagged tuna longline vessels to land their catch from high seas under Belizean fishing licenses at the designated ports in Suriname taking into account the ICCAT requirements.*

RESUMEN

*There are 17 Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels registered at ICCAT targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. It is worth mentioning that there are several finfish bottom trawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottom trawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae spp.*) as by-catch. In 2025 Suriname allowed 19 ICCAT registered Belizean flagged tuna longline vessels to land their catch from high seas under Belizean fishing licenses at the designated ports in Suriname taking into account the ICCAT requirements.*

Section I: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries have the primary responsibility for preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing. It carries out monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of all fisheries activities in the waters and ports of Suriname and of the activities of all fishing vessels or vessels carrying out fishing and fishing related activities and flying the flag of Suriname wherever they are operating. This responsibility includes the issuance of license and authorizations for fishing and related activities, determining catch limits, targeted.

Other agencies responsible for implementing fisheries policies are:

- The Maritime Authority of Suriname is responsible for registration of fishing vessels and supervising these vessels.

- The Fish Inspection Institute (VKI), established in 2007, is the competent authority responsible for: quality inspections of fishery products; hygiene inspections of the food chain from fishing vessels and landing sites, to processing facilities and transport; and registration of landing sites and commercial aquaculture. They are also responsible for issuing health certificates. This organisation is run under the auspices of the Ministry but is not part of the Fisheries Department.
- The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for at-sea inspections of fishing vessels in Surinamese waters. They are responsible for monitoring all fishing activities within the Territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone.

Suriname's fisheries are divided into an industrial and an artisanal fleet segment. The industrial fleet, that operates beyond the 10-fathom line (18 m), are mainly characterized by fish and shrimp trawlers and pelagic longliners:

1. Trawlers targeting shrimps or demersal finfish (including weakfishes, croakers, grunts, snappers, etc.).
2. Large pelagic longliners targeting tuna and tuna-like species.

The target species for the large pelagic longliners are Yellowfin tuna, Bigeye tuna and North-Atlantic albacore and the by-catch species are South-Atlantic Albacore, Mahi mahi, Wahoo, Escolar, Sailfish and Blue shark. There were also a number of discards of species in 2025 which are not weighted, these were as follow: 246 species of Black marlin, 768 species of Blue marlins, 22 species of Striped marlins, 405 species of Swordfish, 35 species of Hammerhead sharks, 141 species of Atlantic Shortfin mako sharks, 45 species of Oceanic whitetip sharks, 117 species of Porbeagle sharks, 137 species of Silky sharks, 55 species of Thresher sharks and 5 unidentified species.

With the support of FAO, significant efforts have been made in recent years to strengthen and modernize the legal framework for fisheries in order to meet current international and regional fisheries management requirements. The new draft Fisheries Act includes additional provisions relating, among other things, to fishing on the high seas and the prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU fishing in Suriname's capacity as a flag State, coastal State and port State. In addition, full use has been made of the possibilities available under the existing legislation, particularly through the National Ministerial Decree on Fishing License Conditions, which incorporates the relevant ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) conservation and management measures applicable to Surinamese fishing vessels.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Statistics and Research department at the Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

Under the National Ministerial fishing license conditions Decree, all industrial vessels are obligated to submit logbooks and landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Directorate of Fisheries within 3 days after arriving at port according to a prescribed reporting template. All information is transmitted to and processed by the Statistics and Research department of the Fisheries Department.

With the support of FAO, the Directorate of Fisheries has implemented the CALIPSEO system, developed by FAO, to modernize its fisheries data collection system. The Statistics and Research Department is placing a strong emphasis on improving the quality of fisheries data collection. As part of this effort, data collectors have been trained in field data collection techniques and species identification throughout 2025.

To further support accurate species-level data collection, a species identification guide has been developed for the main species occurring in Surinamese fisheries. This guide contributes to the correct identification of fisheries species recorded by on-board observers, as well as data collectors working at docks and fisheries landing sites throughout Suriname.

A biological data collection programme for collecting length data from landed fish in the artisanal and industrial (bottom trawl) fisheries has already been initiated. We aim to implement this programme also for the Surinamese tuna longline vessels as soon as possible to comply with the ICCAT statistical reporting.

Suriname implemented a National Observer Programme in 2023 for the demersal trawl fisheries that catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae* spp.) as by-catch. The primary aim of this observer program is not aimed at collecting data on ICCAT species (BRS and KGM). Nevertheless, data is collected on these species and is reported to ICCAT. Suriname will implement a National Observer Programme for the Surinamese tuna longline vessels in 2026.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

General policy for fisheries is set out in the Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname 2020-2025. The Plan includes several specific measures related to fisheries management such as registration, licensing and monitoring of fishing vessels, landing obligations and protected areas.

As mentioned before through the National Ministerial Fishing License Conditions Decree, relevant ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) conservation and management measures applicable to Surinamese fishing vessels are implemented such as:

- The removal of shark fins at sea should be avoided as much as possible. All sharks must, to the extent possible, be landed with their fins naturally attached (either fully or partially). If sharks are nevertheless finned, the weight of the fins must not exceed 5% of the total weight of sharks on board.
- It is prohibited to land protected and endangered shark species listed under CITES Appendix I and by ICCAT.
- It is mandatory to report all interactions with endangered and protected species, as well as marine mammals.
- Fishing for, killing, or harming marine mammals and sea turtles is prohibited. Any such species involved in fishing operations (dead or alive) must be reported to the Directorate of Fisheries, including the date, time, and location.
- It is prohibited to land species for which Suriname has not been allocated an ICCAT quota.
- According to recommendation 21-09 and 19-05 by ICCAT the license holder must ensure compliance at all times with the minimum safety standards and procedures for the safe handling and release of live marlins, roundscale spearfish (family *Istiophoridae*), North Atlantic shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), and other large fish, as specified in Annexes 8 and 9 of the national fishing license condition Decree.
- The vessel must also be equipped with easily accessible gear and tools on deck to safely release or discard prohibited live fish and sharks, including a lifting device, suitable gloves, measuring tools (e.g., tape measure), bolt cutter, shark harness or stretcher (if needed), tail rope (to secure a hooked shark if it must be lifted from the water), saltwater hose (for sharks), de-hooking device, and line cutter.

Through the 2008 Vessel Monitoring System Decree, all industrial vessels are obligated to have a functioning VMS on board when fishing. In this way the interaction of vessels can be monitored and helps to identify and address suspicious activity more quickly.

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations 16-14 and 23-18, Suriname was not yet able to implement a National Observer Programme for its tuna fishing vessels in 2025 due to limited human and financial capacity. However, implementation of the programme commenced in 2026.

Suriname also acts as port state. Suriname is desirous of becoming a party to the 2009 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA). The request for the accession to PSMA has already been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Cooperation Suriname. With the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Nations (FAO), necessary preparations have already been made to comply with the conditions set out in the agreement. All foreign fishing vessels must land their entire catch at the Central Fishing Harbor of Suriname (CEVIHAS N.V.) which is the designated port for foreign fishing vessels. All foreign fishing vessels are required to send at least 48 hours in advance a request for entry into port, with all relevant information according to Annex A of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and documents, to the Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and the designated port. Suriname allows 48 hours considering the distance between entering the EEZ of Suriname and the designated port CEVIHAS N.V. with a vessel average speed of 5 knots and the fresh fish on-board. Access into the VMS system of these foreign vessels is also required. It was identified that Surinamese fisheries inspectors required additional training to effectively inspect foreign-flagged tuna fishing vessels. To address this, capacity-building efforts were undertaken in 2025, including specialized training for fisheries inspectors. This was followed by pilot inspections of foreign-flagged vessels in 2025, which provided the practical experience necessary for the implementation of regular port inspections in 2026. With reference to recommendation 23-17 and 25-11 by ICCAT port inspections reports (without infringements) are sent to ICCAT and the flag state.

Suriname has implemented the EU's catch certification scheme which has been adopted into the national legislation through the 2009 IUU Decree. This decree establishes the Directorate of Fisheries as the Competent Authority responsible for the verification and certification of catch as a requirement for export to the EU.

According to recommendation 01-21 by ICCAT concerning the ICCAT bigeye tuna statistical document program, the Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries also validate the bigeye tuna statistical document when exporting or re-exporting bigeye tuna. The CP15-SDP form for Suriname was sent to the ICCAT secretariat on 6 July 2023.

According to recommendation 22-12 there is no sea turtle bycatch or interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries in Suriname. However, in the shrimp bottom trawl fisheries where there is an interaction with sea turtles the implementation of a TED (Turtle Excluder Device) and a BRD (Bycatch Reduction Device) are required.

Suriname has also developed a National Plan of Action for IUU fishing in 2025 which is in line with the WECAFC Regional Plan of Action for combatting IUU fishing based on the International Plan of Action for IUU developed by the FAO.

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

There are measures that have posed significant challenges in fully implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures. This is because of several factors, including but not limited to, human and financial capacity, interagency communication and collaboration, an outdated fisheries legislation.

Suriname's outdated fisheries legislation (dated from 1980) continues to be addressed to facilitate full compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. With the support of FAO, a draft for a new Fisheries Act has been drawn up and is still under review with intention of further amendments prior to the formal process of finalization and approval.

With reference to recommendation 22-01 and 24-01 by ICCAT, Suriname has not yet implemented a national port sampling programme for tropical tunas due to limited human and technical capacity. Suriname is working towards the establishment of the programme and is making every effort to implement it as soon as possible.

Suriname is unable to provide ST04-T2SZ data for 2025 and the ST05-T2CS data for the 3 major tunas YFT, BET and ALB for the longline vessels targeting tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks due to limited human resource capacity. The Directorate of Fisheries has been working to strengthen its data collection capacity through 2025 and will report this for 2026.

To ensure full compliance with Recommendation 13-13 by ICCAT, Suriname is in need for some clarification on this recommendation. After sending a letter date May, 04, 2021 with ref. no. DVis-454 to the PWG on the 7th May 2021 requesting some clarification on this matter, it is still not entirely clear for the government of Suriname whether it is an obligation to register a non-tuna vessel longer than 20 meters, targeting demersal finfish in our waters (Exclusive Economic zone) under our national law as the main catch and catches some King Mackerel (*Scomberomorus Cavalla*), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (*scomberomorus maculatus*), and sharks (*Carcharhinidae* spp.) as by-catch. However, we do report the data of these catches on the ST02 task 1, ST03 task 2 and ST04 task 2 forms to ICCAT.

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Recommendation 06-13, all CPCs that import tuna and tuna-like fish and/or fish products or in whose ports those products are landed, shall identify such products, collect and examine the relevant import, landing or associated data on such products. Suriname has not submitted the CP12-TM0613 form yet because it was previously unclear whether this data needed to be reported. On 13 September 2025, we sent an email to the Secretariat requesting clarification on this matter. Following the clarification received, Suriname began recording this data in 2026.

A low level of enforcement due to insufficient collaboration among the different national authorities and the lack of funding for continued monitoring control and surveillance has been identified as a key weakness. Several steps have been taken to address this issue including the establishment of working groups to enhance collaboration. The Directorate of Fisheries developed a draft MOU aimed at improving cooperation among the MCS authorities. The MOU has been shared with the other authorities for review and still needs follow up.

Despite of all the difficulties with compliance obligations, the Government of Suriname is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

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		Data was sent on 2026-07-20.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		Data was sent on 2026-06-22.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		Data was sent on 2026-06-22.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Data was sent on 2026-06-24.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Data was sent on 2026-06-24 for the trawl vessels (non tuna vessels targeting demersal fish) that are catching KGM and BRS as bycatch. Suriname is unable to provide ST04-T2SZ data for 2025 for the longline vessels targeting tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks due to limited human resource capacity. The Directorate of Fisheries has been working to strengthen its data collection capacity, and the collection of length data from longline vessels commenced in 2026.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Suriname is unable to provide the ST05-T2CS data for the 3 major tunas YFT, BET and ALB from her longline tuna vessels due to limited human resource capacity. The Directorate of Fisheries is working to strengthen its data collection capacity and aims to report these data as soon as possible.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Data was sent on 2026-06-26 for only the trawl vessels (non tuna vessels	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				targeting demersal fish) that are catching KGM and BRS as bycatch. Suriname developed a National Observer Programme Plan, which was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on 20 January 2026. The programme is currently being implemented.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Data was sent on 2026-06-26 for only the trawl vessels (non tuna vessels targeting demersal fish) that are catching KGM and BRS as bycatch. Suriname developed a National Observer Programme Plan, which was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on 20 January 2026. The programme is currently being implemented.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Suriname is not involved in activities that impact pelagic Sargassum.	
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	No		Suriname did not authorize any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
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		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Suriname developed a National Observer Programme Plan, which was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on 20 January 2026. The programme is currently being implemented.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Suriname has not implemented EMS yet in her fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Suriname has not yet implemented a national port sampling programme for tropical tunas due to limited human and technical capacity. Suriname is working towards the establishment of the programme and is making every effort to implement it as soon as possible.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname is not catching Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No statistical methodology is used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish. Only the amount of discard species are being reported for the longline tuna vessels. In 2025 the Surinamese longline tuna vessels has discarded a total of 768 blue marlins, 22 striped marlins and 246 black marlins.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Suriname has no artisanal and small-scale fisheries catching (retained or discarded alive or dead) blue marlin, white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Task 1 was sent on 2026-06-22 with species specific level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No research and biological sampling on shortfin mako is done because the vessels are not landing shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		No scientific research has been taken on North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		The Surinamese tuna longline vessels are not catching South Atlantic blue shark.	
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	No		Suriname doesn't authorize their vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Suriname doesn't have any vessel that have any involvement with South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		The artisanal/small-scale fisheries in Suriname are not catching or discarding South Atlantic shortfin mako.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Suriname is not involved in any purse seine operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		A identification guide was developed for sharks that are caught in the convention area with the support of the FAO and the GEF in 2025.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There was no interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries.	
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	No		Suriname did not implement a scientific observer program in 2025.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		With the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is implemented at the Fisheries Department, which lead to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The REBYC project is implemented in Suriname for only the trawl fisheries to minimize the capture and discard of unwanted catch and bycatch, and the impact of shrimp-trawling on bottom habitat.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Because Suriname is not allowed to catch swordfish, the captain and crew cuts the branch line and release the species.	
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	No		Suriname is not allowed to catch swordfish.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		Data sent on 2026-07-20.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Data sent on 2026-07-20.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		Sent on 2026-07-07.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Suriname is not involved in chartering vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Suriname is not involved in chartering vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Sent on 2024-07-24.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Sent on 2024-07-24.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Sent on 2026-07-20.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Sent on 2026-07-20.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There was no denial of entry or denial of use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No copies of port inspections reports were sent in 2025.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No infringement was found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No infringement was found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Suriname has not entered into a bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements yet.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Surinamese fisheries inspectors required additional training to effectively inspect foreign-flagged tuna fishing vessels. To address this, capacity-building efforts were undertaken in 2025, including specialized training for fisheries	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					inspectors. This was followed by pilot inspections of foreign-flagged vessels in 2025, which provided the practical experience necessary for the implementation of regular port inspections which started in 2026.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Suriname has no access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Suriname has no access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Sent on 2026-01-05.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No report on review.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries in tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Suriname has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		There is no involvement in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Suriname has no information to report yet because it was unclear whether this data needed to be reported. On 13 September 2025, we sent an email to the Secretariat requesting clarification on this matter. Following the clarification received, Suriname began recording this data in 2026. But we are doing our utmost now to still provide this data of 2025 along with the data of 2026.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Suriname has received a LETTER ON COMPLIANCE ISSUES: SURINAME (ICCAT - #8831/2025) on 11 September 2025. Response was sent to ICCAT on 2025-10-09.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Suriname didn't sight any vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Suriname didn't receive 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	No		Suriname doesn't participate in this scheme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Suriname doesn't participate in this scheme.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Suriname doesn't participate in this scheme.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Suriname is not participating in this program.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Suriname is not participating in this program.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Suriname has nothing to report. No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Suriname has nothing to report. No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Till now there is only one contact point for Suriname send 2024-08-01.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Suriname is not involved in carrier vessels activities.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Suriname was not able to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels in 2025 due to the lack of human and financial capacity but has started in 2026 with it. This was sent to ICCAT on 2026-01-20.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Suriname was not able to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels in 2025 due to the lack of human and financial capacity but has started in 2026 with it. This was sent to ICCAT on 2026-01-20.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Suriname has nothing to report yet.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	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	No		Suriname had no vessels in 2025 that were carrying observers.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		17 vessels.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Sent on 2026-01-05.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No vessels have allegedly carried out IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	Yes		Sent on 2026-09-01.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Sent on 2023-07-06.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Sent on 2025-09-16, 2025-09-17, 2025-11-11, 2026-04-02.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Surinamese vessels are not deploying FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Suriname didn't need to sent a Tropical tuna fishing plan.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Sent on 2025-09-17, 2025-11-11, 2026-01-06 and 2026-04-02.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Surinamese vessels have not reached 80% of their quota.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The entire catch limit was not utilized.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		No other vessels that are not authorized to target tropical tunas catch tropical tunas as bycatch.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		No other vessels that are not authorized to target tropical tunas catch tropical tunas as bycatch.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		No other vessels that are not authorized to target tropical tunas catch tropical tunas as bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		No other vessels that are not authorized to target tropical tunas catch tropical tunas as bycatch.	
SWORDFISH	M:SW001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Suriname did not import Swordfish.	
	M:SW002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Suriname did not export Swordfish.	
	M:SW003	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	No		Suriname is not involved in catching Swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SW004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	No		Suriname is not involved in catching Swordfish in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Suriname doesn't have a quota to catch swordfish, therefore no vessel is authorized to catch swordfish. However, in 2025 the Surinamese longline fleet caught 405 North Swordfish which were discarded.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	No		Suriname doesn't authorize the landing of Mediterranean swordfish in its ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	No		Suriname doesn't authorize their vessels to catch North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	No		Suriname doesn't authorize their vessels to catch South swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	No		No vessels are allowed to take North Atlantic swordfish as bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	No		No vessels are allowed to take South Atlantic swordfish as by-catch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Suriname is not involved in catching Swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	No		There are no vessels authorized to use traplines.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		17 vessels	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		17 vessels	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	No		There are no vessels in other fisheries that are taking North Atlantic Albacore as by-catch.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	No		There are no vessels in other fisheries that are taking South Atlantic Albacore as by-catch.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes		Sent on 2026-07-07	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No exemption is needed.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Sent on 2026-07-07	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Suriname doesn't allow retaining or landing of shortfin mako. In 2025, 141 North Atlantic shortfin mako were discarded by the Surinamese tuna vessels.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Suriname doesn't allow purse seiners in their fisheries, therefore is no interaction with whale sharks.	
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		We have no bycatch of sea turtles in our tuna fisheries.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Suriname doesn't have an NPOA for seabirds because no seabirds are incidentally been taken in any fisheries.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		No steps has been taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards in its tuna fisheries.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		There is no interactions between cetaceans and ICCAT fisheries in Suriname.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Suriname has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system. However, with the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is implemented at the Fisheries Department, which lead to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Suriname has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recommendations.	