TUNA AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES FISHERIES ACTION PLAN 2025-2027 (ATTSAP 2025-2027)

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF MARINE RESOURCES OF THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES OF ANGOLA

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CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION....6
1.1. Purpose....6
1.2. Goal....7
2. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES....7
2.1. Objectives....7
2.2. Strategies and Actions (Activities)....8

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
ATTSAP	Angola Tuna and Tuna-like Species Action Plan
MINPERMAR	Ministério das Pescas e Recursos Marinhos (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources)
SNFPA	Serviço Nacional de Fiscalização Pesqueira (National Fisheries and Aquaculture Inspection Service)
IUU Fishing	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
DNRM	Direcção Nacional dos Recursos Marinhos (National Directorate of Marine Resources)
INIPM	Instituto Nacional de Investigacao Pesqueira e Marinha (National Institute for Fisheries and Marine Research)
IPA	Instituto Nacional de Apoio a Pesca Artesanal e Aquicultura (National Institute for the Support of Artisanal Fishing and Aquaculture)
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

1. INTRODUCTION

Angola is bestowed with important marine resources from demersal finfish to pelagicspecies including high seas or offshore resources - the Tunas. The coastal speciessuch as *Euthymus alleteratus*,*Sarda sarda*,*Scomber japonicas*,*Auxis thazard*are found along the entire coast and being caught mainly by the artisanal and semi-industrial fishery also as bycatch of the demersal fishery. The oceanic species suchas*Thunnus abesus, Thunnus albacares*, Thunnus alalunga, Katsuwonus pelamis and Skipjack tuna are caught by the industrial fleet using purse seines and longline (fortunas).

ICCAT members have rights and duties. The latter includes the timely submission of all statistical information and reports as established by the Compliance Committee. For Angola, some shortcomings in fulfilling its obligations have been pointed out, therefore, at institutional level, policies are being drafted and reviewed, and immediate interventions are being taken not only to meet ICCAT recommendations but also to encourage sustainable fisheries, economic maximization and resources protection against adverse fishing activities. This will require the utilization of the best available scientific information, Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS), institutional capacity building, including short courses in different fisheries domains. This includes reinforcement of sampling programs and samplers in artisanal fisheries, increase the number of onboard fisheries observers and scientific observers, to name but a few.

1.1. Purpose

The main purpose of this Angola Tuna and Tuna-like Species Action Plan (ATTSAP 2025-2027) is to guide the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MINPERMAR) in the short term to implementing the best tuna fisheries management practices that can bring long term benefits to the country.

1.2. Goal

The ATTSAP 2025-2027 goal is to sustainably develop, conserve and manage the tuna fishery and to comply with ICCAT and other related international regulations.

2. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

2.1. Objectives

The main objectives of the ATTSAP 2025-2027 are outlined in the table below and are in line with the objectives of the Annual Management Measures for Marine and Continental Fisheries, Aquaculture and Salt which are under development to be implemented from the year 2025.

Goal	Objectives
Sustainable Development	1. Maximize and secure long-term socioeconomic revenues from the tuna fishery for the government and its people; 2. Promote the development of a national tuna sector;
Conservation and Management	3. Improve control of tuna fleet activity; 4. Improve the system for collecting, processing, analyzing and managing tuna data; 5. Maintain tuna stocks at sustainable levels;
Institutional Governance	6. Improve institutional capacity and capability for effective management of the tuna fisheries; 7. Comply with legal and regulatory standards including ICCAT and related international regulations and recommendations; 8. Mitigate risks and maintain institutional integrity. 9. Utilize best fisheries management practices to ensure long term social benefits to Angolan people.

2.2. Strategies and Actions (Activities)

Objectives		Strategies	Actions	Responsible Entity	Implementing Agent	Support	Timing	Budget
1	Maximize andsecure long-term socioeconomic revenues from thetuna fishery for the government and its people	Develop local value adding initiatives to reduce post capture wastage in tuna landings	. Create initiatives for local utilization of bycatch and damaged fish in close collaboration with national operators	MINPERMAR	DNRM, SNFPA	ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS	2025-2027	
2	Promote the development of a national tuna sector	Encourage the nationalization of the fleet by facilitating investments	. Convening stakeholder consultations to develop a domestic investment strategy . A new national vessel has been registered for tuna harvesting.	MINPERMAR	MINPERMAR DNRM	ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS	2025-2027 Action began in 2024 and is ongoing	
3	Improve control of tuna fleet activity	Improve domestic quota allocation, surveillance, and law enforcement	. Licensing of tuna vessels and renewal offishing licenses; . Control of fishing revenue (from payments of certificates and licenses) . Monitoring and control of quota allocated to vessels	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	DNRM	Ongoing from January 2024	

4	Improve the system for collecting, processing, analyzing and managing tuna data	Encourage training for data collection to improve fishery data accuracy and efficiency.	. Organize short training programs in collaboration with the ICCAT Statistics Department (specifically to meet compliance committee requirements) . Establish data quality control and validation routine . Monitor coastal fishing activities (fishing activities, fishing methods and species caught. . Organize trainings for onboard and scientific observers	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	MINPERMAR BLUE ECONOMY - ANGOLA ICCAT	November 2024 - Onwards	
		Review and update Historical data	. ST01– Recs. 66-01 and 05-09: Statistical data for 2024–2025 have been reviewed and successfully submitted. Data for the years 2015 – 2020 from the artisanal fishery has also been submitted (now under analysis by IOMS); . Data from previous years are still under review and validation. . Strengthen the collection of small tuna biological data (catches and size measurements).		BLUE ECONOMY – ANGOLA			
		Review compliance shortcomings for all species	. Engage with operators to address noncompliance issues . Improve national MCS Strategy					

			. Rec. 22-11 – SMA-S overharvest (-0.15 t): The vessel concerned was not authorized to catch SMA in 2025, as a corrective measure. . Maintain close monitoring of catch records and quota compliance to prevent recurrence. . Prepare for shark bycatch (catch-and-release) data collection through technical training and capacity building. . Assess the establishment of a dedicated statistical unit or team within MINPERMAR, taking into account the Ministry's current legal and organizational structure. . Explore appropriate incentives for personnel involved in extensive data compilation beyond normal working hours.		BLUE ECONOMY - ANGOLA FAO		February 2025 - Onwards October 2026 – March 2027	

		Review and submit ST09 (Rec. 16-14)	Information on the national scientific observer programme was compiled, gaps identified and the required ST09 for 2024 was successfully submitted and accepted by ICCAT COC; . Missing information on the domestic observer programme implementation was consolidated. The program is in place missing only a scientific capacity building.		BLUE ECONOMY - ANGOLA			
5	Maintain tuna stocks at sustainable levels	Make use of the best available scientific information and a precautionary approach.	. Promote responsible fishing practices . Reinforce sampling programs and samplersin artisanal fisheries . Increase the number of onboard fisheries observers and scientific observers	MINPERMAR	DNRM IPA SNFPA	ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS	November 2024 - onwards	

6	Improve institutional capacity and capability for effective management of thetuna fisheries;	Establish means for catch limits control inclose collaboration with ICCAT and otherinternational organizations	. Increase research capabilities through training and workshops . Enhance stakeholders collaboration . Greater control of the quota allocated by ICCAT for large tuna fishing . Collection of sport fishing data.	MINPERMAR	DNRM INIPM SNFPA IPA	ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS	January 2025 - onwards	
7	Comply with legaland regulatory standards including ICCAT and related international regulations and recommendations;	Improve statisticaldata reporting mechanisms and monitor vessel activities	. Improve the export validation process fortuna and tuna-like species in line with ICCAT and international market requirements and regulations . Improve the process of issuing and validating catch certificates with aview to reducing Illegal,Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. . Work carried out in the provinces of Benguela and Namibe for periodic inspections of vessels that catch tuna - Our participation in ICCAT meetings throughout the year;	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	MINPERMAR SNFPA ICCAT	January 2025 onwards	
8	Mitigate risks and maintain institutional integrity.	Establish a robust oversight and transparency measures for tuna and tuna-like fishery management	. Create transparent platforms for reporting catch data, enforcementactions, and compliancestatistics; . Providing training for technicians, onboard and scientific observers, and fisherson best practices; Improved data collection	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	MINPERMAR SNPA ICCAT ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS	February 2025 - onwards	

			. Implement comprehensive data collection system for catch reporting and stock assessments.					
9	Utilize best fisheries management practices to ensurelong term social benefits to Angolan people.	Develop effective national regulations	. Promote community participation in management strategiesto foster stewardship and accountability. . Encourage sustainable fishing practices	MINPERMAR	DNRM	ALL DIRECTORATES ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS	2025-2027	