

Attachment: Bycatch-related measures taken by tuna-RFMOs as of May 15, 2026

SPECIES	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC
Shark: full utilization	Res. C-24-05 4. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to require that their fishers fully utilize all retained catches of sharks, with the exception of those species for which a retention ban has been adopted by the IATTC. 5. CPCs shall prohibit shark finning. 6. CPCs shall ensure that all sharks are landed with all fins naturally attached to the body. In order to facilitate on-board storage, shark fins may be partially sliced through and folded against the shark carcass as appropriate but shall remain naturally attached to the carcass until the first point of landing (see Annex 2) 7. Until the end of 2026, notwithstanding paragraphs 6, and other provisions in this Resolution, CPCs may take alternative measures to ensure that individual shark carcasses and their corresponding fins can be easily identified on board the	Rec. 04-10 2. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to require that their fishermen fully utilize their entire catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing. 3. CPCs shall require their vessels to not have onboard fins that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing. CPCs that currently do not require fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the 5% ratio through certification, monitoring by an observer, or other appropriate measures. 4. The ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks described in paragraph 3 shall be reviewed by the SCRS and reported back to the Commission in 2005 for revision, if necessary.	Res.25/08(Effective from January 1, 2026.(except paragraph 3(c)) Supersedes: 18/02, 17/05,13/05,13/06,12/09 5. CPCs shall take the measures necessary to require that all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilised. CPCs shall ensure that the practice of shark finning is prohibited. 6. In order to implement the obligation in paragraph 5 for sharks landed fresh, CPCs shall require their vessels to land sharks with fins naturally attached to the carcass. 7. Without prejudice to paragraphs 5 and 6, in order to facilitate on-board storage, shark fins may be partially sliced through and folded against the shark carcass as specified in the diagram in Annex II, but shall not be removed from the carcass until the first point of landing. 8. In order to implement the obligation in paragraph 5 for sharks landed frozen in 2026, 2027 and 2028, CPCs shall ensure their fleets land or tranship sharks with fins naturally attached to the carcass or to use one and only one of the alternative measures listed below:	CMM 2025-06 (Effective from February 3, 2026. Supersedes: CMM 2024-05) 7. CCMs shall take measures necessary to require that all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized. CCMs shall ensure that the practice of finning is prohibited. 8. In order to implement the obligation in paragraph 7, in 2025, 2026, and 2027, CCMs shall require their vessels to land sharks with fins naturally attached to the carcass. 9. Notwithstanding paragraph 8, in 2025, 2026, and 2027, CCMs may authorize their vessels to implement one of the alternative measures listed below to comply with paragraph 7¹. CCMs shall implement enhanced monitoring efforts on its vessels authorized to implement the alternatives. To ensure that individual shark carcasses and their corresponding fins can be easily identified by inspectors on board the vessel at any time, these alternatives shall be applied before sharks are stored in fish holds as soon as possible. (1) Each individual shark carcass is bound to the corresponding fins using rope or wire; or

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	vessel at any time, using one of the following methods: (i) each individual shark carcass and its corresponding fins are stored in the same bag, preferably a biodegradable one (ii) each individual shark carcass is bound to the corresponding shark fins using rope or wire; or, (iii) the shark fins and the corresponding shark are identically, uniquely, and numerically tagged in a manner that an authorized inspector can readily identify the matching of the shark fins to the corresponding shark. 8. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, landing or trading of any fins harvested or that have been removed on board in contravention of this Resolution. 9. Paragraphs 4 to 8 shall be reviewed, in consultation with IATTC scientific staff, and amendments shall be adopted by the Commission in 2026, as necessary. If no agreement is reached in 2026 on paragraph 7, paragraph 7 shall be replaced with the following text: Notwithstanding paragraphs 6, and other provisions in this Resolution, CPCs may take alternative measures to require their vessels to have onboard fins	5. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	a) Each individual shark carcass is bound to the corresponding fins using rope or wire; or b) Identical and uniquely numbered tags are attached to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins in a manner that inspectors can easily identify the matching of the carcass and fins at any time. Both the carcasses and fins shall be stored on board in the same hold. 9. If a CPC decides to authorise its vessels to use the alternatives in paragraph 8, it shall: a) notify the Secretariat by 1 September 2025; b) implement enhanced monitoring efforts on any vessels authorised to implement the alternatives; c) ensure that individual shark carcasses and their corresponding fins can be easily identified by inspectors on board the vessel at any time; and d) ensure that these alternatives shall be applied before sharks are stored in fish holds as soon as possible.	(2) Identical and uniquely numbered tags are attached to each shark carcass and its corresponding fins in a manner that inspectors can easily identify the matching of the carcass and fins at any time. Both the carcasses and fins shall be stored on board in the same hold. ¹ Until July 1 2025, CCMs may use the following alternative: each individual shark carcass and its corresponding fins are stored in the same bag, preferably biodegradable one. 14. CCMs shall take measures necessary to prevent their fishing vessels from retaining on board (including for crew consumption), transshipping, and landing any fins harvested in contravention of this CMM 15. CCMs shall take measures necessary to ensure that both carcasses and their corresponding fins are landed or transshipped together, in a manner that allows inspectors to verify the correspondence between an individual carcass and its fins when they are landed or transshipped.

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Shark: prohibition of certain gears	that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing. CPCs that currently do not require fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the 5% ratio through certification, monitoring by an observer, or other appropriate measures. 10. CPCs shall prohibit vessels targeting tuna and/or swordfish from using buoy lines.		14. From 1 January 2026, CPCs shall ensure that their flag long-line vessels do not use branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines. See Annex I for a schematic diagram of a shark line.	16. For longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish, CCMs shall ensure that their vessels comply with at least one of the following options: (1) do not use or carry wire trace as branch lines or leaders; or (2) do not use branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines. See Annex 1 for a schematic diagram of a shark line 17. The implementation of the measures contained in paragraph 16 above shall be on a vessel by vessel or CCM basis. Each CCM shall notify the Commission of its implementation of paragraph 14 by March 31, 2021 and thereafter whenever the selected option is changed. 18. Starting on January 1, 2024, between 20 N and 20 S, CCMs shall ensure that their longline vessels targeting tuna and

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Shark: safe release	11. CPCs shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed all sharks (alive or dead) that are not retained, the extent practicable, as soon as they are seen on the line, entangled in the net, or brailled on the deck, taking due consideration the safety of any person on board, using the following procedures. For longline vessels: f. leave the shark in the water, where possible. g. use a line cutter to cut the branchline as close to the hook as possible, and so that less than 1 meter remains on the animal, to the extent practicable.	6 In fisheries that are not directed at sharks, CPCs shall encourage the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, that are caught incidentally and are not used for food and/or subsistence.	22. CPCs shall ensure that their flag vessels: a) promptly release, to the extent practicable, sharks listed in paragraph 3 if recognised before bringing them on board the vessel or when brought alongside to ensure safe identification; b) release, in fisheries in which sharks are unwanted species, sharks (especially juveniles and pregnant sharks) alive that are caught incidentally and are not used on board for food and/or subsistence. 24. With the aim to reduce post-release mortality, CPCs shall ensure that their flag vessels, when a shark is released, release the shark as soon as practically possible, taking into consideration the safety of the crew and observer, in accordance with the Minimum Standards for Safe Handling And Live Release Procedures set out in Annex III. <i>The IOTC Scientific Committee shall review these Minimum Standards by 31 December 2025 and provide recommendations to the Commission on further improvements of the Minimum Standards for consideration and adoption at its annual Session in 2026.</i>	billfish do not use, or if carrying, must stow wire trace as branch lines or leaders and do not use shark lines or branch lines running directly off of the longline floats or drop lines (see Annex 1 for schematic diagram of a shark line). 21. CCMs shall ensure that sharks that are caught and are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel before being cut free in order to facilitate a species identification. This requirement shall only apply when an observer or electronic monitoring camera is present, and should only be implemented taking into consideration the safety of the crew and observer. 22. Beginning on January 1, 2024, for sharks that are caught by longline vessels and are not retained, CCMs shall require their fishing vessels to release these sharks, as soon as possible, taking into consideration the safety of the crew and observer, using the following guidelines: (1) Leave the shark in the water, where possible; and (2) Use a line cutter to cut the branchline as close to the hook as possible.

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Oceanic whitetip shark	<u>Res. C-11-10</u> 1. Members and Cooperating non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in the fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention. 2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, whitetip sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	<u>Rec. 10-07</u> 1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	25. CPCs shall ensure that fishers are aware of and use available identification guides such as the IOTC Shark and Ray Identification in Indian Ocean Fisheries³. (³IOTC_IDSharksCardsFINAL[E].pdf) <u>Res. 13/06</u> Supersedes: <u>Res.25/08</u> 3. Subject to paragraph 4, CPCs shall ensure that their flag vessels do not retain on board, transship, land and store any part or whole carcass of the following sharks: a) oceanic whitetip sharks; (4. <i>Scientific exceptions</i>)	24. Oceanic whitetip shark and silky shark (1) CCMs shall prohibit vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM from retaining on board, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel or landing any oceanic whitetip shark, or silky shark, in whole or in part, in the fisheries covered by the Convention. (2) CCMs shall require all vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM to release any oceanic whitetip shark or silky shark that is caught as soon as possible after the shark is brought alongside the vessel, and to do so in a manner that results in as little harm to the shark as possible, following any applicable safe release guidelines for these species.
Hammerhead sharks		<u>Rec. 10-08</u> 1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit		

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Thresher sharks	Res. C-21-06 3. CPCs shall require all longline vessels whose fishing licenses do not include sharks as a fishing target but catch sharks incidentally, to limit bycatch of silky sharks to a maximum of 20% of the total catch by fishing trip in weight. The 20% limit is set as an interim limit in the absence of data and scientific analysis on which to base conservation and management measures, and will be revised, based on recommendations by the scientific staff, once improved species-level catch and composition data are available.	retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the Sphyrna tiburo), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries. 2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel. Rec. 09-07 1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish. 2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought along side for taking on board the vessel. 3. CPCs should strongly endeavor to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not undertake a directed fishery for	Res. 12/09 Supersedes: Res. 25/08 3. Subject to paragraph 4, CPCs shall ensure that their flag vessels do not retain on board, transship, land and store any part or whole carcass of the following sharks: b) thresher sharks; <i>(4. Scientific exceptions)</i>	

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Silky shark	<u>Res. C-23-08</u> 3. CPCs shall require all longline vessels whose fishing licenses do not include sharks as a fishing target but catch sharks incidentally, to limit bycatch of silky sharks to a maximum of 20% of the total catch by fishing trip in weight. The 20% limit is set as an interim limit in the absence of data and scientific analysis on which to base conservation and management measures, and will be revised, based on recommendations by the scientific staff, once improved species-level catch and composition data are available. 4. CPCs shall require their multi-species fisheries using surface longlines¹ to limit the catch of silky sharks of less than 100 cm total length to 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during the trip. 5. CPCs that allow retention of silky sharks by their longline vessels, shall ensure compliance with the measures established in paragraphs 3 and 4 by means of control and inspection mechanisms, for Port CPCs and	species of thresher sharks of the genus <i>Alopias</i> spp. <u>Rec. 11-08</u> 1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark. 2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.		The measures for oceanic whitetip shark shall be applied also to silky shark.

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	Flag CPCs, as applicable. At a minimum, such mechanisms shall require effective inspections at the time of first unloading in port or the submission of catch logbooks that will allow for species identification, verification of size when caught, and enforcement of applicable sanctions such as prevention of entry into markets of product caught in violation of this measure. Where applicable, internationally recognized certification and reporting procedures for the conservation of silky sharks may be used for fulfilling the obligations of this paragraph. CPCs shall inform the IATTC Secretariat of the use of said certification procedures. Data derived from these control and inspection measures shall be communicated to the Secretariat, in accordance with IATTC data submission requirements. 7. For those multi-species fisheries using surface longlines that have captured more than 20% of silky sharks in weight on average in a year, CPCs shall prohibit the use of steel leaders during a period of three consecutive months each year. The average proportion of silky sharks in the catch will be calculated from data of the previous calendar year. New			

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Whale shark	vessels entering the multi-species fisheries affected by this Resolution and those for which no data are available from the period immediately prior shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph.	Rec. 23-12 1. CPCs shall prohibit their flagged fishing vessels from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing, in whole or in part, any specimen of whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) caught in ICCAT fisheries.	3. Subject to paragraph 4, CPCs shall ensure that their flag vessels do not retain on board, transship, land and store any part or whole carcass of the following sharks: c) whale sharks. <i>(4. Scientific exceptions)</i> 45. Notwithstanding paragraph 44, paragraph 3(c) of this Resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 2026, and only if the IOTC Scientific Committee explicitly and unambiguously recommends, in accordance with paragraph 43 of this Resolution, a retention ban for whale sharks.	23. Whale shark (2) CCMs shall prohibit vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CCM from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any whale shark caught in the Convention Area, in whole or in part, in the fisheries covered by the Convention.
Porbeagle shark		Rec. 15-06 1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.		

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Blue shark		Rec. 23-10 2. An annual TAC of 30,000 t for North Atlantic blue shark is established. 3. The following CPCs shall be subject to the following annual catch limits: <table><tr><td>EU</td><td>24,449 t*</td></tr><tr><td>Japan</td><td>3,012 t**</td></tr><tr><td>Morocco</td><td>1,644t***</td></tr><tr><td>UK</td><td>25 t</td></tr></table> * This takes into account an annual transfer of 348 t to Morocco until the next stock assessment of North Atlantic blue shark by the SCRS and is without prejudice to future allocation discussions. ** This takes into account an annual transfer of 43 t to Morocco until the next stock assessment of North Atlantic blue shark by the SCRS and is without prejudice to future allocation discussions. *** This includes annual transfers of 348 t from the EU and 43 t from Japan until the next stock assessment of North Atlantic blue shark by the SCRS and is without prejudice to future allocation discussions. 4. All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches below the level of their highest annual catches over the last ten years. 8. In cases where North Atlantic blue shark is not retained, CPCs shall make	EU	24,449 t*	Japan	3,012 t**	Morocco	1,644t***	UK	25 t		
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		all reasonable efforts so that specimens caught incidentally in ICCAT fisheries be released unharmed and as soon as possible. Rec. 23-11 2. An annual TAC of 27,711 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established. 3. The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits: EU 17,405 t Brazil 3,481 t Namibia 3,238 t Japan 1,520 t Chinese Taipei 867 t a) All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain or reduce their catches. b) If the catches of a CPC that is a coastal developing State and not included in the allocation table exceed 1,000 t in any given year, that CPC shall be automatically included in the allocation table. The catch limit of that CPC shall be set at the level of that year. c) If the catches of a CPC that is not a developing coastal State and not included in the allocation table exceed 750 t in any given year, that CPC shall be automatically included in the allocation table with a catch limit of 750 t.		

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Shortfin mako shark		d) If the total annual catches or the total of the catch limits included in the allocation table exceed the TAC established in paragraph 2 above, the Commission shall review the catch limits to bring harvesting levels in line with the TAC. See Appendix.	Res.25/09 (See the Annex I of the Res.25/09)	
Mobulid rays	Res. C-15-04 1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of Mobulid rays (which includes Manta rays and Mobula rays) caught in the IATTC Convention Area. 2. CPCs shall require their vessels to release all Mobulid rays alive wherever possible. 3. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, Mobulid rays caught in the IATTC Convention Area as soon as they are seen in the net, on	Rec. 23-i14 (shall enter into force no later than 1 July 2025) 1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing or storing any part or whole carcass of all species of mobulid rays (family Mobulidae) taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries. 2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, mobulid rays as soon as they are seen in the net, on the hook or at the vessel, in a manner that will result in the least	Res. 19/03 2. CPCs shall prohibit all vessels from intentionally setting any gear type for targeted fishing of mobulid rays in the IOTC Area of Competence, if the animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set. 3. CPCs shall prohibit all vessels retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence. 5. CPCs shall require all their fishing vessels, other than those carrying out subsistence fishery, to promptly release alive and unharmed, to the extent practicable, mobulid rays as soon as they are seen in the net, on the hook, or on the deck, and do it in a manner that	CMM 2019-05 3. CCMs shall prohibit their vessels from targeted fishing or intentional setting on mobulid rays in the Convention Area. 4. CCMs shall prohibit their vessels from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the Convention Area. 5. CCMs shall require their fishing vessels to promptly release alive and unharmed, to the extent practicable, mobulid rays as soon as possible, and to do so in a manner that will result in the least possible harm to the individuals captured. CCMs should encourage their

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Sea turtles	the hook, or on the deck, and do it in a manner that will result in the least possible harm to the Mobulid rays captured without compromising the safety of any persons, following the guidance in the 2014 and 2015 recommendations of the IATTC scientific staff at all times, as detailed in Annex 1 to this Resolution. Res. C-19-04 1. IATTC Members and Cooperating Non-Members (“CPCs”) shall require owners/operators/vessel crew on vessels targeting species covered by the Convention to promptly release, in a manner that causes the least harm to the extent practicable, all sea turtles, without compromising the safety of any persons. 3. CPCs with longline vessels fishing for species covered by the IATTC in the Convention Area shall: a. Require owners/operators of longline vessels to carry on board, and employ when appropriate, safe-handling tools for the safe	possible harm to the individual. CPCs should encourage their fishing vessels to implement the handling practices detailed in Annex 1, while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. 9. This Recommendation shall become effective no later than 1 July 2025 only if there is a consensus on the interpretation of the SCRS advice at the 2024 Annual Meeting of the Commission. Rec. 2022-12 and 2023-13 1. In order to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area: a) CPCs with longline vessels that fish in a shallow-set manner (Note: Shallow-set fisheries are generally to be considered those in which the majority of hooks fish at depth shallower than 100 meters, as determined by the SCRS.) shall, while operating ICCAT fisheries, employ or implement at least one of the following methods: i. Use of only large circle hooks (Note: Circle hooks are defined as a hook with the point turned perpendicularly back to the shank to form a generally	will result in the least possible harm to the individuals captured. The handling procedures detailed in Annex I, while taking into consideration the safety of the crew shall be implemented and followed. Res. 12/04 6. CPCs shall require fishermen on vessels targeting species covered by the IOTC Agreement to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured marine turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water. CPCs shall ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation, identification, handling and de-hooking techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of marine turtles, in accordance with handling guidelines in the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards. 8. CPCs with longline vessels that fish for species covered by the IOTC Agreement shall:	fishing vessels to implement the handling practices detailed in Annex 1, while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. CMM 2018-04 4. CCMs shall require fishermen on vessels targeting species covered by the Convention to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard-shell sea turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including giving it resuscitation, before returning it to the water. CCMs shall ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques, as described in WCPFC guidelines. 6. CCMs with longline vessels that fish for species covered by the Convention shall ensure that the operators of all such longline vessels carry and use line cutters and de-hookers to handle and promptly release sea turtles caught or entangled, and that they do so in accordance with WCPFC guidelines. CCMs shall also

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	release of sea turtles (e.g. de-hookers, line cutters, and dip nets). b. Require that owners/operators/vessel crew of longline vessels take all reasonable steps, as appropriate, to ensure the safe release of any incidentally-caught sea turtles by following handling and release guidelines in the Appendix, and consistent with the FAO "Best practices for sea turtle handling and release." d. Require owners/operators of longline vessels fishing in a shallow-set manner (Note: shallow-set manner, including surface longlines, means the majority of hooks fish at depths shallower than 100 meters) to employ at least one of the following mitigation measures: i. Use only large circle hooks (Note: Large circle hooks are defined as a hook with the point turned perpendicularly back to the shank to form a generally circular or oval shape, and the point of the hook not offset more than 10 degrees), ii. Use only finfish for bait, OR iii. Another mitigation measure to reduce sea turtle bycatch that has	circular or oval shape. CPCs should adopt the use of circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees.) ; or ii. Use of only finfish bait; or iii. Use of [an] other measure[s] or approach[es]—that [has] have been reviewed and considered effective by the SCRS and approved by the Commission to be capable of reducing the interaction rate of sea turtles in shallow set longline fisheries. b) Any CPC that achieves and maintains 10% scientific observer coverage and complies with the data reporting requirements of Recs. 11-10, 16-14, and paragraph 5 below, may request from paragraph 1 a) an exemption for one or more of its ICCAT fisheries above by submitting relevant scientific information to the SCRS. The SCRS will evaluate that information and advise the Commission on sea turtle interactions and mortality. The Commission shall make decisions on any requested exemption in light of the SCRS advice. 2. CPCs, while operating ICCAT fisheries, shall: a) reduce and eliminate, to the extent practicable, interactions with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries where encounters with sea turtles have been	a) Ensure that the operators of all longline vessels carry line cutters and de-hookers in order to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of marine turtles caught or entangled, and that they do so in accordance with IOTC Guidelines. CPCs shall also ensure that operators of such vessels follow the handling guidelines in the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards; b) Where appropriate, encourage the use of whole finfish bait;	ensure that operators of such vessels are, where appropriate, required to carry and use dip-nets in accordance with these WCPFC guidelines. 7. CCMs with longline vessels that fish in a shallow-set manner (Note: "Shallow-set" fisheries are generally to be considered those in which the majority of hooks fish at depth shallower than 100 meters; however pursuant to paragraph 7(c) CCMs are to establish and enforce their own operational definitions) shall: a. Ensure that the operators of such vessels, while in the Convention Area, are required to employ or implement at least one of the following three methods to mitigate the capture of sea turtles: i. Use only large circle hooks, which are fishing hooks that are generally circular or oval in shape and originally designed and manufactured so that the point is turned perpendicularly back to the shank. These hooks shall have an offset not to exceed 10 degrees. ii. Use only finfish for bait. iii. Use any other measure, mitigation plan2 or activity that has been reviewed by the Scientific Committee (SC) and the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) and approved by the Commission to be capable of reducing the interaction rate (observed numbers per hooks fished)

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	been approved by the Commission. A proposal for such a measure shall be submitted to the Bycatch Working Group at its meeting in the year prior to desired implementation, for review and potential recommendation to the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and approval of the Commission.	documented and reported to the SCRS, through the use or continued use of at least one of the following bycatch mitigation measures: i. alternative or new gear types and gear modifications; ii. time-area fishing restrictions and closures based on advice from the SCRS, as appropriate, in instances where there is a higher risk of interaction with sea turtles; iii. effective static net gears' marking allowing their detection by sea turtles (such as the use of net colours, light passive reflectors, thicker twine diameter, corks or other materials within the net); or iv. modifications in fishing behaviour and strategy (e.g., reduced soaking time, etc.). c) take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the likelihood of their survival by requiring that: i. their purse seine and longline vessels, and other types of vessels that use gear that may entangle sea turtles, carry on board de-hookers, line-cutters and basket lifts or dip nets, as appropriate for each gear type and consistent with the "Best practices for sea turtle handling and release" of the		of turtles in shallow-set longline fisheries. b. The requirements of paragraph 7(a) need not be applied to those shallow-set longline fisheries determined by the SC, based on information provided by the relevant CCM, to have minimal observed interaction rates of sea turtles over a three-year period and a level of observer coverage of at least 10% during each of those three years. c. For the purpose of implementing this paragraph (7), establish and enforce their own operational definitions of shallow-set longline fisheries, large circle hooks, and any measures under 7(a)(iii) or adopted by the Commission under paragraph 12, ensuring that they are as enforceable as possible, and report these definitions to the Commission in Part 2 of their annual report.

Attachment: Bycatch-related measures taken by tuna-RFMOs as of May 15, 2026

SPECIES	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC
		FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations (2009) ('the FAO guidelines'); ii. the owners, operators, and crew of such vessels, as well as any on-board observers, use such equipment in line with the safe handling and release practices in the Appendix, and consistent with the FAO Guidelines. In addition, owners, operators and crew should be encouraged to have training in the use of such equipment. d) require their fishermen on vessels targeting species covered by the Convention to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured sea turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including giving it resuscitation in accordance with the Appendix, before returning it to the water; 6. a) Paragraphs 1-3 shall not apply to vessels operating only North of 55°N or South of 35°S latitude in the eastern South Atlantic and South of 40°S latitude in the western South Atlantic (i.e., primarily outside the geographic range of Atlantic Sea turtles). The limit for the division between the eastern South Atlantic and the western South Atlantic is 20°W.		

Attachment: Bycatch-related measures taken by tuna-RFMOs as of May 15, 2026

SPECIES	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC
Sea birds	Res. C-11-02 2. CPCs shall require their longline vessels of more than 20 meters length overall that use hydraulic, mechanical, or electrical systems and that fish for species covered by the IATTC in the EPO north of 23°N (except in Mexican waters as described in the minutes of the 81st meeting of the IATTC and as shown on the map in Annex 1) and south of 30°S, plus the area bounded by the coastline at 2°N, west to 2°N-95°W, south to 15°S-95°W, east to 15°S-85°W, and south to 30°S (see Annex 1) to use at least two of the mitigation measures in Table 1 (see next page), including at least one from Column A. Vessels shall not use the same measure from Column A and Column B. 3. CPCs with longline vessels fishing in the EPO other than the area mentioned in paragraph 2, are encouraged to voluntarily employ at least one of the mitigation measures included in Table 1.	Rec. 11-09 3. In the area south of 25 degrees South latitude, CPCs shall ensure that all longline vessels use at least two of the mitigation measures in Table 1 (Note: Night setting with minimum deck lighting; Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines); and Line weighting). These measures should also be considered for implementation in other areas, as appropriate, consistent with scientific advice. 5. Mitigation measures used pursuant to paragraph 3 shall conform to the minimum technical standards for the measures as shown in Table 1. 6. The design and deployment for bird scaring lines should also meet the additional specifications provided in Annex 1.	Res. 23/07 5. In the area south of 25 degrees South latitude, CPCs shall ensure that all longline vessels use at least two of the three mitigation measures in Table 1 (Note: Night setting with minimum deck lighting; Bird-scaring lines (Tori lines); or Line weighting) or, alternatively, use hook-shielding devices as a stand-alone measure. These measures should also be considered for implementation in other areas, as appropriate, consistent with scientific advice. 6. Mitigation measures used pursuant to paragraph 5 shall conform to the minimum technical standards for these measures, as shown in Table 1. 7. The design and deployment for bird scaring lines should also meet the additional specifications provided in Annex I.	CMM 2025-05 (Effective from February 3, 2026. Supersedes: CMM 2018-03) South of 30° South 1. CCMs shall require their longline vessels fishing south of 30°S, to use either a) at least two of these three measures: i). weighted branch lines; ii). night setting; iii). tori lines; or b) hook-shielding devices. See Annex 1 for specifications of these measures. West of 175°W between 25°S-30°S 2. CCMs shall require their longline vessels fishing in the area, to use either a) at least two of these three measures: i). weighted branch lines; ii). night setting; iii). tori lines; or b) hook-shielding devices. See Annex 1 for specifications of these measures. East of 175°W between 25°S-30°S 3. CCMs shall require their longline vessels fishing in the area to use one of the following mitigation measures: i). weighted branch lines; ii). tori lines; or iii). hook-shielding devices. See Annex 1 for specifications of these measures.

Attachment: Bycatch-related measures taken by tuna-RFMOs as of May 15, 2026

SPECIES	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC
				North of 23° North 6. CCMs shall require their large-scale longline vessels of 24 meters or more in overall length fishing north of 23°N, to use at least two of the mitigation measures in Table 1, including at least one from Column A. CCMs also shall require their small-scale longline vessels less than 24 meters in overall length fishing north of 23°N, to use at least one of the mitigation measures from Column A in Table 1 (see below). See Annex 1 for specifications of these measures. Other Areas 7. In other areas (between 25°S and 23°N), where necessary, CCMs are encouraged to have their longline vessels employ one or more of the seabird mitigation measures listed in Table 1.

Attachment: Bycatch-related measures taken by tuna-RFMOs as of May 15, 2026

IATTC Table 1		WCPFC Table 1	
Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
Side-setting with bird curtains and weighted branch lines (*1)	Tori line (*2)	Side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines (*1)	Tori line (*2)
Night setting with minimum deck lighting	Weighted branch lines	Night setting with minimum deck lighting	Blue-dyed bait
Tori line	Blue-dyed bait	Tori line	Deep setting line shooter
Weighted branch lines	Deep-setting line shooter	Weighted branch lines	Management of offal discharge
	Underwater setting chute	Hook-shielding devices (*3)	
	Management of offal discharge		
*1: This measure can only be applied in the area north of 23°N until research establishes the utility of this measure in waters south of 30°S. If using side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines from column A this will be counted as two mitigation measures. *2: If tori line is selected from both Column A and Column B this equates to simultaneously using two (i.e. paired) tori lines.		*1: If using side setting with a bird curtain and weighted branch lines from Column A, this will be counted as two mitigation measures. *2: If a tori line is selected from both Column A and Column B, this equates to simultaneously using two (i.e. paired) tori lines. *3: Hook-shielding devices can be used as a stand-alone measure.	

Appendix

ICCAT measures on shortfin mako

North Atlantic (Rec. 21-09)	South Atlantic (Rec. 22-11)
1. The Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”), shall implement a rebuilding programme for North Atlantic shortfin mako shark starting in 2022 to end overfishing immediately and gradually achieve biomass levels sufficient to support maximum sustainable yield (MSY) by 2070 with a probability of a range of between 60 and 70% at least.	1. The Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”), shall implement a fishery management plan for South Atlantic shortfin mako shark starting in 2023 to counteract overfishing immediately and gradually achieve biomass levels sufficient to support Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). In 2024, following the results of the South Atlantic shortfin mako stock assessment, and upon analysis of the Kobe II strategy matrix provided by the SCRS, CPCs shall agree on a catch level that ensures that the stock is in the green zone of the Kobe II strategy matrix with a probability of between 60 and 70% by 2070 (using catch increments of 100 t and time increments of 5 years).

Attachment: Bycatch-related measures taken by tuna-RFMOs as of May 15, 2026

North Atlantic (Rec. 21-09)	South Atlantic (Rec. 22-11)																																																									
2. Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	2. Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.																																																									
3. CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	3. CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. The objective being that this retention allowance combined with the sum of estimated dead discards and post release mortality, results in a total mortality that is below the SCRS advice:																																																									
4. The total fishing mortality tonnage associated with the probability level established in paragraph 1 shall be based on the most recent Kobe II strategy matrix provided by the SCRS for North Atlantic shortfin mako (the probability of both $F < F_{MSY}$ and $SSF > SSF_{MSY}$). Following every stock assessment, the SCRS shall update the Kobe II strategy matrix consistent with the objectives established by paragraph 1 for endorsement by the Commission. a) Consistent with the objectives established under paragraph 1 and the 2019 SCRS Kobe II strategy matrix the total fishing mortality for North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than 250 tonnes until new SCRS advice is provided to the Commission.	<table><tr><th>CPC</th><th>Mean catches 2012-2021 (t)</th><th>Retention allowance (t)</th></tr><tr><td>Angola</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Belize</td><td>26</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Brazil</td><td>347</td><td>208</td></tr><tr><td>China PR</td><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Chinese Taipei</td><td>101</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td>Côte d'Ivoire</td><td>29</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Curaçao</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>European Union</td><td>1,258</td><td>503</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>CPC</th><th>Mean catches 2012-2021 (t)</th><th>Retention allowance (t)</th></tr><tr><td>Japan</td><td>103</td><td>62</td></tr><tr><td>Korea</td><td>6</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Namibia</td><td>640</td><td>256</td></tr><tr><td>Panama</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Senegal</td><td>14</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>South Africa</td><td>256</td><td>154</td></tr><tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Uruguay</td><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	CPC	Mean catches 2012-2021 (t)	Retention allowance (t)	Angola	3	2	Belize	26	15	Brazil	347	208	China PR	4	2	Chinese Taipei	101	61	Côte d'Ivoire	29	18	Curaçao	0	0	El Salvador	0	0	European Union	1,258	503	CPC	Mean catches 2012-2021 (t)	Retention allowance (t)	Japan	103	62	Korea	6	4	Namibia	640	256	Panama	0	0	Senegal	14	8	South Africa	256	154	United Kingdom	0	0	Uruguay	4	2
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North Atlantic (Rec. 21-09)	South Atlantic (Rec. 22-11)		
5. Future permissible retention shall be pursuant to the following process: a) During 2022 and 2023 the SCRS and Panel 4 shall work together to test and confirm the appropriateness of the approach in Annex 1, or alternative approaches, for determining the amount of permissible retention of North Atlantic shortfin mako in the future. Any alternative approaches shall take into consideration, among other factors, the relative contributions made by CPCs to conserve, manage, and rebuild the stock (including a CPC's performance in reducing its mortality in line with the objectives of previous ICCAT Recommendations 17-08 and 19-06) and other criteria as set out in Resolution 15-13, as well as the need to continue to incentivize individual CPC accountability to achieve fishing mortality reductions in line with the objectives of this rebuilding program. To assist with this work, the SCRS shall, as appropriate, provide to the Commission estimates of post release mortality and, where needed, estimates of dead discards, taking into account data submitted by CPCs and other relevant information and analyses. b) Notwithstanding paragraph 3, in 2022, the SCRS will use Annex 1 to calculate possible retention allowed in 2023 and provide the results to the Commission, which shall then validate the amount of any permissible retention in 2023. c) Starting in 2023 and annually thereafter, the SCRS will use Annex 1, unless an alternative approach to calculating future permissible retention is agreed (as per paragraph 5(a)), to calculate a possible level of retention, including eligible CPCs' individual retention allowances, allowed in the subsequent year, and provide the results to the Commission. d) Starting in 2023 and annually thereafter, the Commission shall validate the amount of permissible retention in the subsequent year, based on advice from the SCRS in accordance with paragraph 5(c). 6. CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. 7. Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 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.	TOTAL		
	2,791	1,295	
	6. Permissible retention shall be pursuant to the following process: a) Following the stock assessment in 2024 the SCRS shall use the approach in Annex 1, or alternative approaches after having their appropriateness confirmed by the SCRS, for determining the amount of permissible retention of South Atlantic shortfin mako in the future. To assist with this work, the SCRS shall, as appropriate, provide to the Commission estimates of post release mortality and, where needed, estimates of dead discards, taking into account data submitted by CPCs and other relevant information and analyses. b) Starting in 2024 and annually thereafter, the SCRS will use Annex 1 to calculate a possible level of retention, including eligible CPCs' individual retention allowances, allowed in the subsequent year, and provide the results to the Commission. c) Starting in 2024 and annually thereafter, the Commission shall validate the amount of permissible retention in the subsequent year, based on advice from the SCRS in accordance with paragraph 6 b). 7. CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. 8. From 1 January 2025, any retention permissible 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.		

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North Atlantic (Rec. 21-09)	South Atlantic (Rec. 22-11)
a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip. b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port. 9. Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel. Revisions to Annex 2 may be considered by the Commission as new information from the SCRS becomes available. 12. Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance calculated in paragraph 5 will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full.	a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip. b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port. 9. Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel. Revisions to Annex 2 may be considered by the Commission as new information from the SCRS becomes available. 12. Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.

* The binding measures are **yellow-highlighted**.
The non-binding measures which strongly encouraged to implement are **blue-highlighted**.