Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2026

Effarina M.F.A.[1], Mohd Hariz A.H.[1], Nor Azlin M.[2], Muhammad Danial A.[2], Muhammad Shakirin S.[2], Muhammad Fathul A'dnin Z.[1], Mohamad Fathullah R.[3], Amirul Siddiq A.R.[3], Hamizah Nadia A.[4], Hakiemi A.K.[5], Muhamad Yusof Nor J.[5], Abd Halim N.[5]

Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

6 November 2026

1. Fisheries Research Institute Kampung Acheh, Sitiawan, Perak, Department of Fisheries Malaysia
2. Capture Fishery Resources Division, Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Putrajaya
3. Fisheries Research Institute Rantau Abang, Dungun, Perak, Department of Fisheries Malaysia
4. Marine Fishery Resources Development & Management Department, Kuala Terengganu, Department of Fisheries Malaysia
5. Penang State Office, Department of Fisheries Malaysia

INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02 (and other data related CMMs as noted below), final scientific data for the previous year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year, for all fleets other than longline [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2026, final data for the 2025 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2026)	YES 30/06/2026
In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, provisional **longline data** for the previous year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2026, preliminary data for the 2025 calendar year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2026). **REMINDER:** Final longline data for the previous year are due to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2026, final data for the 2025 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2026).	YES 30/06/2026 Revised report sent on 30/12/2026
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

Executive Summary

Total marine fish landings in Malaysia reached 1,393,398 mt in 2025, a marginal increase of 0.1% compared with 1,392,130 mt in 2024. The total landing in 2025 were attributed to the catch from 40,165 registered vessels with trawlers, purse seines, drift nets contributed large percentage of the catches. Trawl nets (629,531 mt; 45.2%), purse seines (335,350 mt; 24.1%) and drift/gill nets (283,818 mt; 20.4%). In 2025, marine fish landings from the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia (Malacca Straits) amounted to 745,983 mt, contributing 53.5% of Malaysia's total marine fish landings.

Neritic tuna landings totaled approximately 66,707 mt (4.8% of Malaysia's marine fish landings) in 2025, an increase of 3.5% from 64,452 mt in 2024. Longtail tuna dominated the landings (28,844 mt), followed by kawakawa (26,726 mt), frigate tuna (11,047 mt) and bullet tuna (90 mt). Purse seiners played a major role in neritic tuna coastal fisheries, particularly vessels in the 40–69.9 GRT (Zone C) and >70 GRT (Zone C2) classes. On the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, which situated in the IOTC area of competence consist of 5 states (Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Perak ,Selangor) neritic tuna landings declined from 18,326 mt in 2024 to 12,616 mt in 2025, a decrease of 31.2%. The 2025 national total remained within the previously reported range of 56,736 to 74,489 mt for 2016–2025, during which the highest catch was recorded in 2017 (74,489 mt).

For Malaysian fishing vessels operating in the High Seas (Indian Ocean), the combined catch recorded for 2025 was 4,006.17 mt, which includes oceanic tuna, billfishes (marlins, swordfish, sailfish, spearfish) and mixed bony fish (Oilfish, Escolar, Dolphinfish, Opah, Wahoo), compared with 3,948.44 mt reported for 2024. This represented an increase of 1.5%. Albacore tuna catches increased from 2,234.02 mt in 2024 to 2,576.47 mt in 2025 (15.3%). In 2025, albacore accounted for 64.3% of the total catch, followed by bigeye tuna (513.27 mt; 12.8%) and yellowfin tuna (449.16 mt; 11.2%). Billfishes contributes (197.28 mt ; 4.9%) and mixed bony fish contributes (267.49 mt ; 6.7%). Skipjack has the lowest catch (2.5 mt ; 0.06%) in 2025.

Table of Contents

No	Content	Page numbers
1.	BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION	2
2.	FLEET STRUCTURE	2
3.	CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND GEAR)	3
4.	RECREATIONAL FISHERY	19
5.	ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES	19
	5.1. Sharks	19
	5.1.1. NPOA sharks	20
	5.1.2. Blue shark	20
	5.2. Seabirds	21
	5.3. Marine Turtles	22
	5.4. Other ecologically related species (e.g. marine mammals, whale sharks)	23
6.	NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS	23
	6.1. Log sheet data collection and verification	23
	6.2. Observer scheme	24
	6.3. Port sampling programme	25
	6.4. Actions taken to monitor catches & manage fisheries for Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish	27
	6.5. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring	27
	6.6. Sampling plans for mobulid rays	27
7.	NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS	28
	7.1. National research programs on blue shark	28
	7.2. National research programs on Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish	28
	7.3. National research programs on sharks	28
	7.4. National research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks	28
	7.5. National research programs on marine turtles	29
	7.6. National research programs on thresher sharks	29
8.	IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC.	31
9.	LITERATURE CITED	34

1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION

Malaysia, being a tropical country, supports a multi-species and multi-gear fishery. More than 100 commercial marine fish species and 15 types of fishing gears are utilized in Malaysian waters. Among these, trawls and purse seines are the most efficient, contributing approximately 69.2% of the total marine catch, while the remaining catches were attributed to other fishing gears, including drift/gill nets, hooks and lines, and other fishing methods. In the tuna fishery of year 2025, purse seines and trawlers accounted for approximately 85.8% of Malaysia's neritic tuna landings, while the rest 14.2% rest taken by traditional gears such as hook-and-line and gill nets. However, traditional gears capture a higher proportion (62.1%) of tuna-like species (family *Scombridae*) compared to trawls and purse seines. In 2025, tuna species represent 79,560 mt catches in Malaysian waters which contributes 5.7% of Malaysia's total marine catch and also harvested 4,006.17 mt tuna & tuna like species in the Indian Ocean.

The main fishing grounds for neritic tuna are the Malacca Strait and the South China Sea, with smaller contributions from the Sulu and Sulawesi Seas off the east coast of Sabah (Borneo). In the Sulu and Sulawesi Sea, oceanic tuna fishing is carried out using traditional handlines and purse seiners. Oceanic tuna species found in Malaysian waters include yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, and skipjack tunas.

The Department of Fisheries Malaysia remains committed to managing the national tuna fleet in accordance with Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs). Under the recently revised compliance assessment criteria, Malaysia achieved a compliance level of 74.1% in 2025.

2. FLEET STRUCTURE

From 2012 to 2025, Malaysia has continued to develop its tuna fishing fleet. In February 2016, two designated tuna ports as been listed situated in Penang Port and Langkawi Port. In 2025, a total of 33 vessels have been licensed by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOF) as Authorized Fishing Vessels (AFVs) to operate in the Indian Ocean. The size of fishing vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence varies in LOA and grosstonnage (GT) from 25m-36m and 70GT – 205GT respectively.

Malaysia-based companies operate 20 tuna vessels in the eastern Indian Ocean targeting yellowfin tuna, land in Penang Port operating in the East of Indian Ocean (EIO). While one company manages a fleet of 12 tuna longliners and 1 carrier vessel in the western Indian Ocean, primarily targeting albacore tuna, which lands its catches at Port Louis, Mauritius operating in Southwest Indian Ocean (WIO). Under Resolution 23/05, Malaysia longliners transhipment at sea monitor by the IOTC observer under ROP.

Table 1: Number of authorised fishing vessels (AFV) operating in the IOTC area of competence, by gear type and size.

Year	< 24m	>24m	Registered vessels	Gear type
2012	-	5	5	Longline (LL)
2013	-	5	5	Longline (LL)
2014	-	10	10	Longline (LL)
2015	-	5	5	Longline (LL)
2016	-	10	10	Longline (LL)
2017	-	19	19	Longline (LL)
2018	-	19	19	Longline (LL)
2019	-	17	17	Longline (LL)
2020	-	19	19	Longline (LL)
2021	-	20	20	Longline (LL)
2022	-	20	20	Longline (LL)
2023	-	16	16	Longline (LL)
2024	-	15	15	Longline (LL)
2025	-	32	32	Longline (LL)

3. CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND GEAR)

Catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Malaysian fishing vessels were based on the fishing operations in the East Indian Ocean (EIO) and West Indian Ocean (WIO). The efforts represented by the number of berthing of the vessels at the fishing port and fishing hooks. In WIO, the vessels berthing at the port were carrier vessel where they pooled the catch from several fishing vessels (6 vessels) at the fishing grounds before they returned to the fishing port in Mauritius. For fishing operation in EIO, the fishing vessels berthing at Penang port every month for tuna landing with the average landing of 60 – 80 metric tonnes monthly. For fishing hooks, based on the logbook records, one vessel used 1800 – 3000 hooks for each fishing operations.

Table 2a. Annual catch and effort by gear and primary species in the IOTC area of competence (High Seas).

Year	Gear	YFT	ALB	BET	MARL	SWO	SFA	SKJ	MZZ
2015	LL	161.70	1049.10	60.00	24.60	116.70	0.00	0.00	126.70
2016	LL	155.90	1330.60	124.00	33.50	41.60	0.00	0.00	107.20
2017	LL	383.60	1607.20	172.50	0.00	82.30	1.70	16.20	281.90
2018	LL	446.30	1792.50	228.60	0.00	112.20	20.70	13.50	247.90
2019	LL	419.60	1618.00	235.30	72.10	169.70	16.10	14.80	242.90
2020	LL	374.40	1821.40	250.90	106.20	148.70	9.30	7.40	286.60
2021	LL	390.80	1277.10	302.50	75.40	240.70	9.10	0.80	226.30
2022	LL	338.70	1258.50	102.80	45.20	123.70	4.60	1.20	161.60
2023	LL	716.01	1970.65	128.61	42.02	135.59	10.91	0.76	183.15
2024	LL	662.05	2234.02	507.88	79.97	116.34	8.55	0.00	339.38
2025	LL	449.16	2576.47	513.27	82.72	114.56	8.66	2.50	267.49

Table 2b. Annual catch and effort by gear and primary species in the IOTC area of competence (Malaysia EEZ) in 2025.

GEARS	LOT	KAW	BLT	FRI	COM	GUT	WAH
PS-FS[SI]NS	1555.58	9435.29	79.16	695.93	325.88	94.72	8.14
TR[SI]NS	734.06	44.66	7.28	11.34	1704.2	293.67	2.47
GD[SS]	24.73	17.26	3.57	4.75	2500.82	32.6	4.93
HL[SS]	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	340.38	8.91	4.42

Figure 1a. Historical annual catch for the Malaysian tuna fleet, using longline and primary species, for the IOTC area of competence (High Seas) from 2016 - 2025.

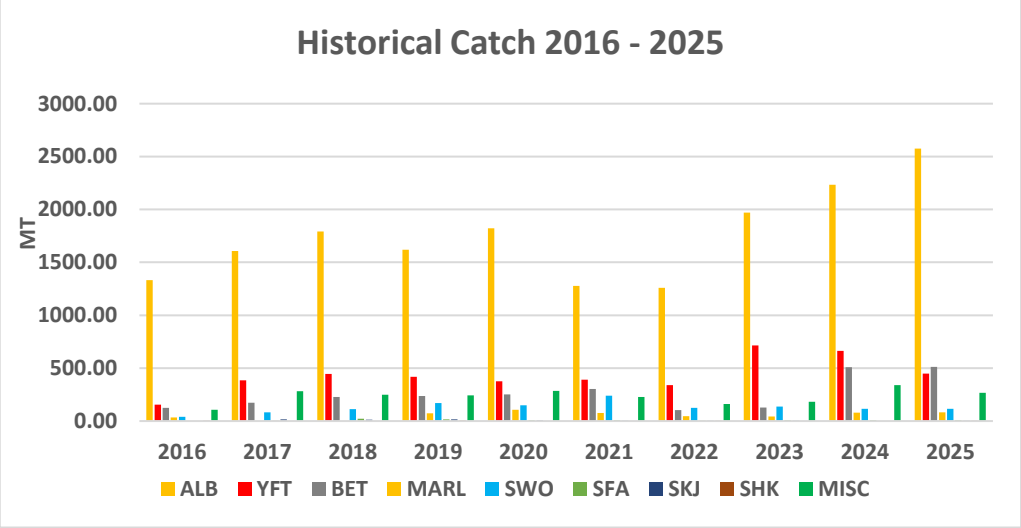


Figure 1b. Historical annual catch for the Malaysian neritic tuna fleet, using purse-seine and trawls and primary species, for the IOTC area of competence (Malaysia EEZ) for 2025

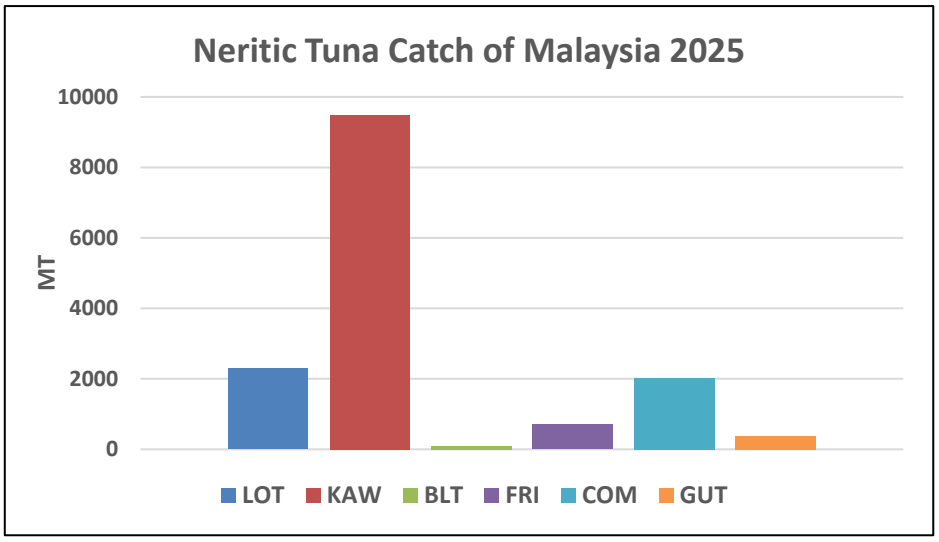


Figure 2a(i). Map of the distribution of 2025 fishing effort (HK) by LONGLINE (DL.DF[IN]AL) for the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence for the year 2025.

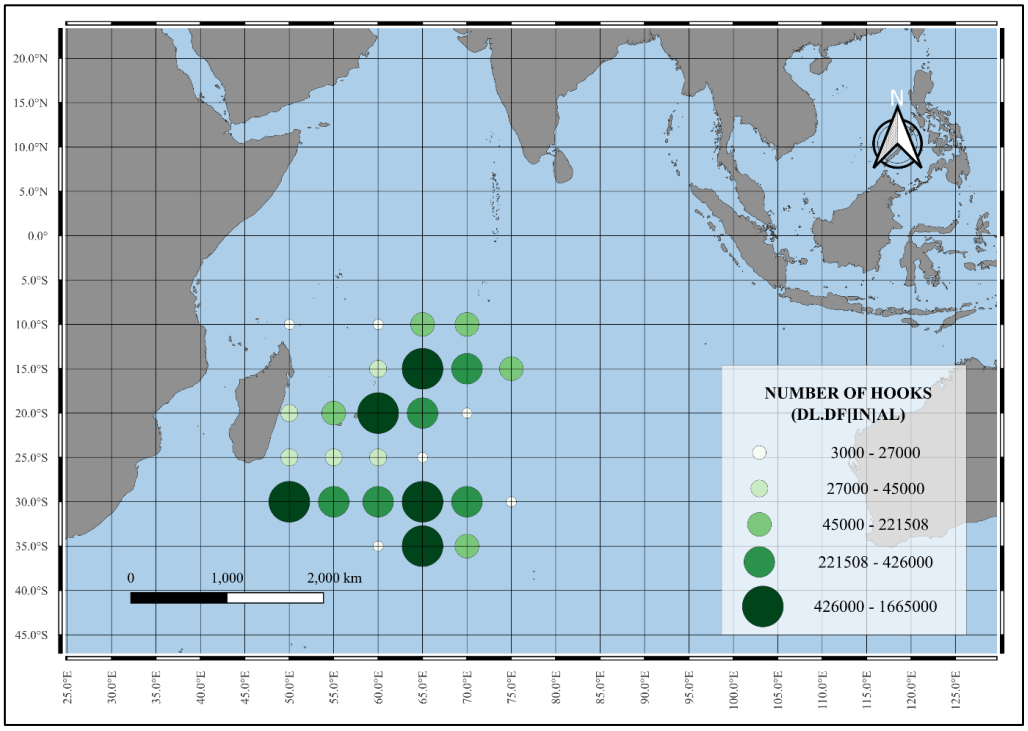


Figure 2a(ii). Map of the distribution of 2025 fishing effort (HK) by LONGLINE (DL.DF[IN]TR) for the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence for the year 2025.

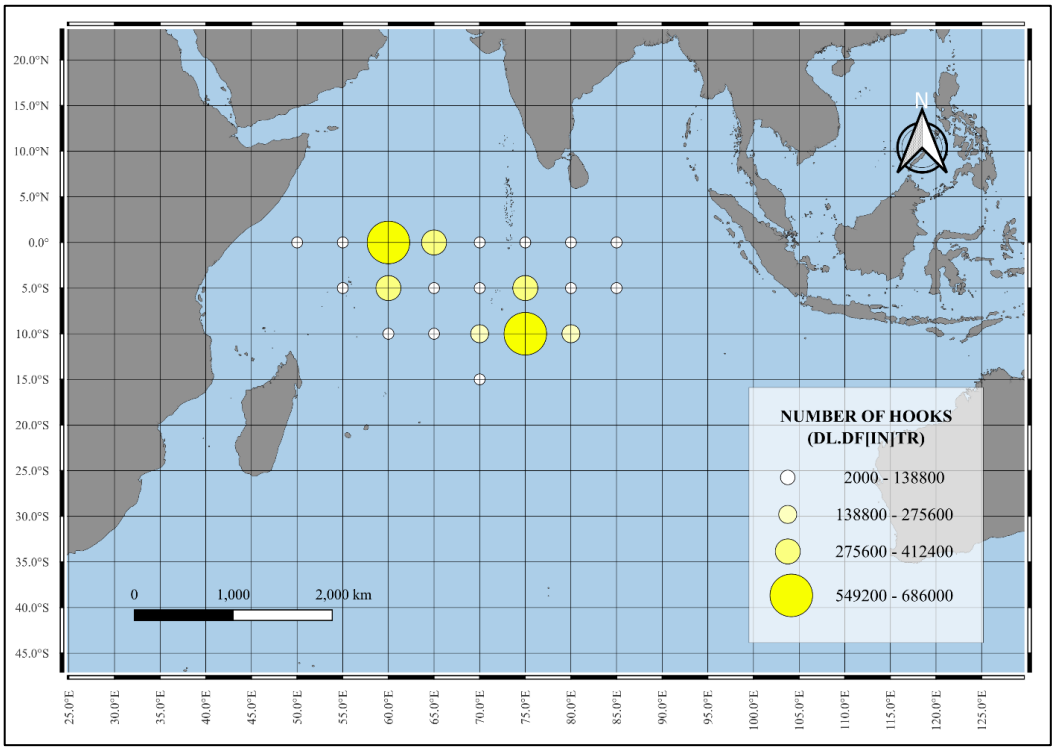


Figure 2b(iii). Map of the distribution fishing effort (HK) by LONGLINE (DL.DF[IN]AL) for the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence from year average of 5 previous years 2021–2025.

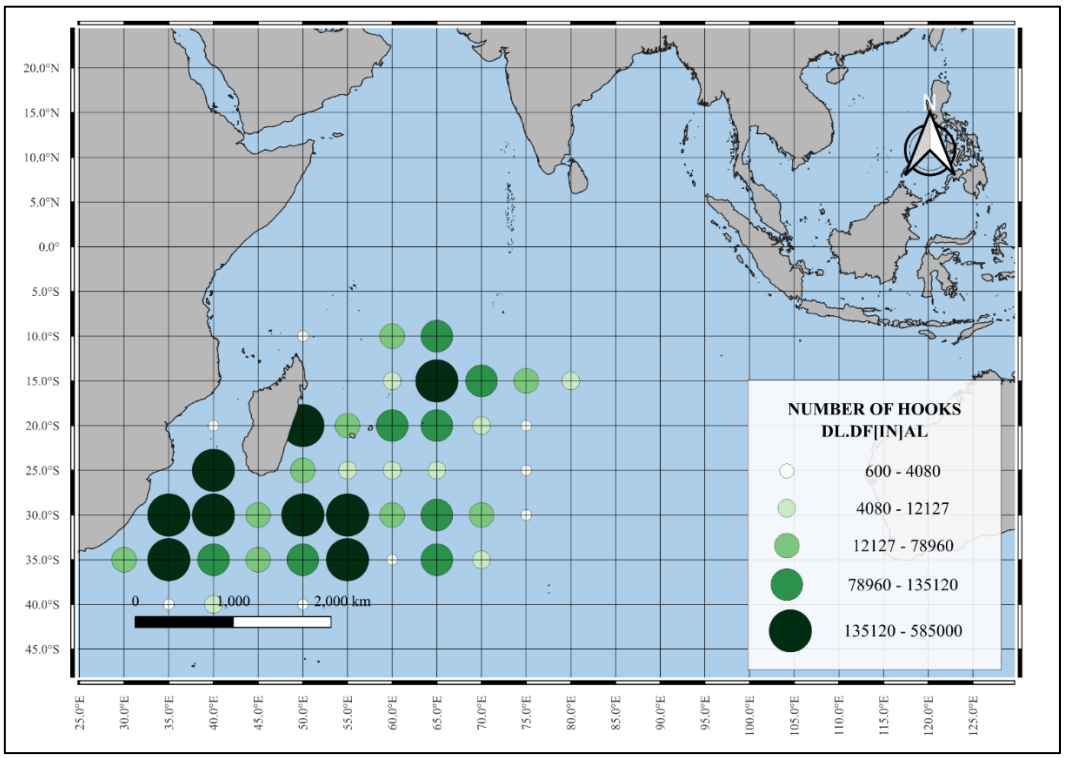


Figure 2b(iv). Map of the distribution fishing effort (HK) by LONGLINE (DL.DF[IN]TR) for the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence from year average of 5 previous years 2021–2025.

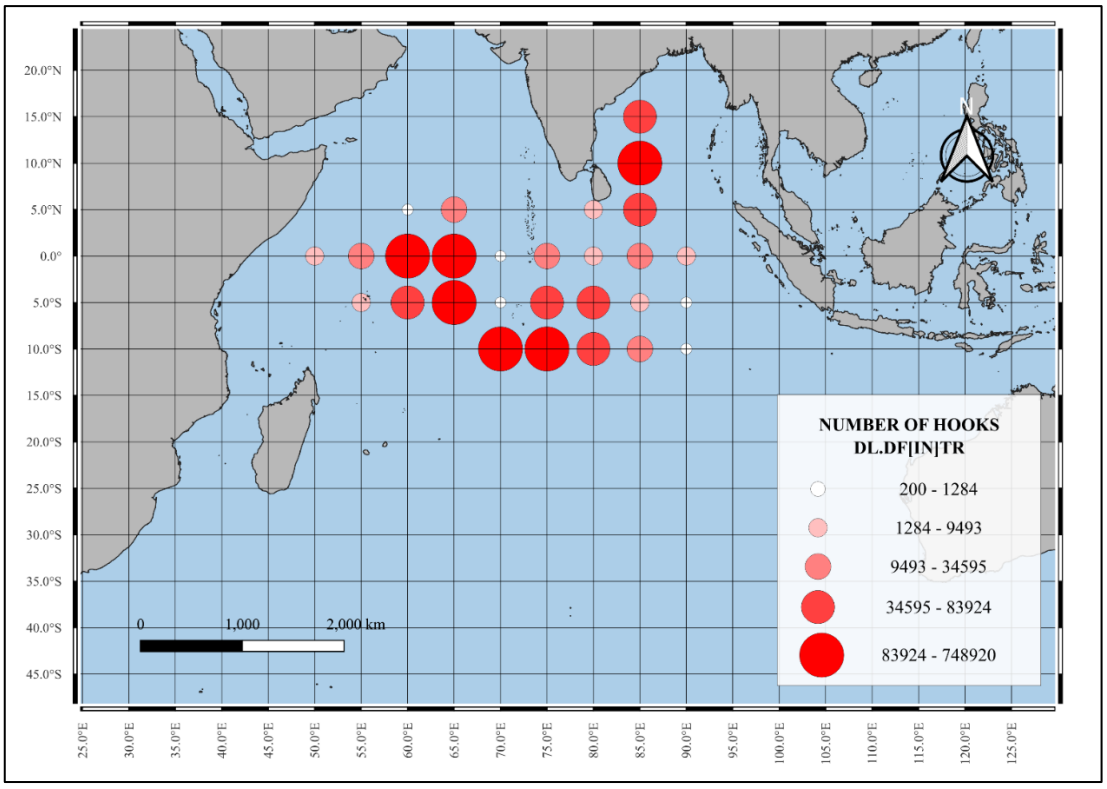
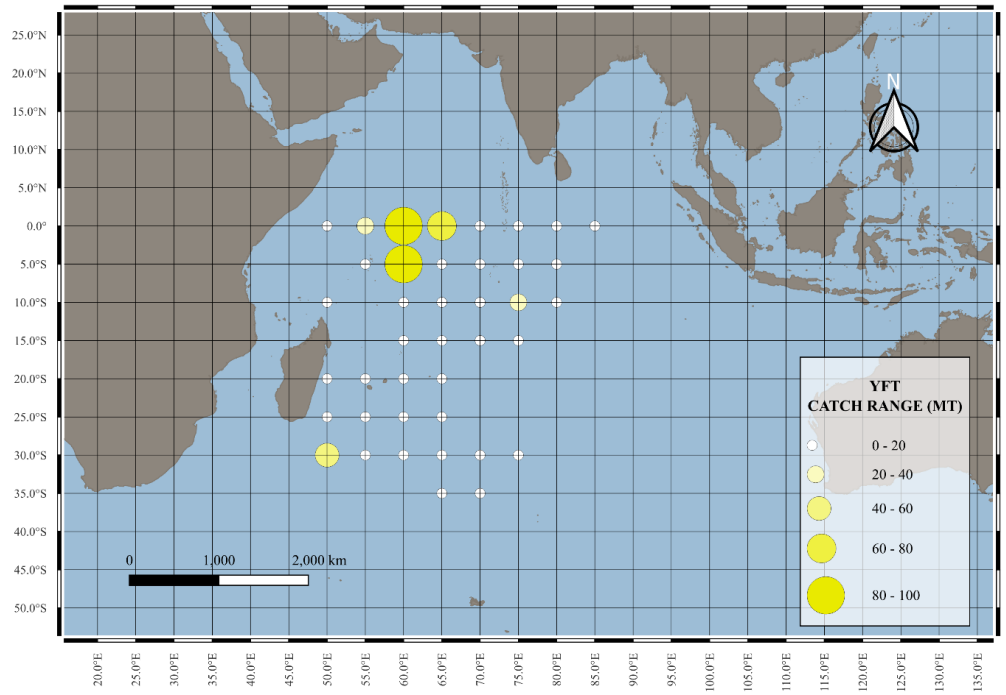
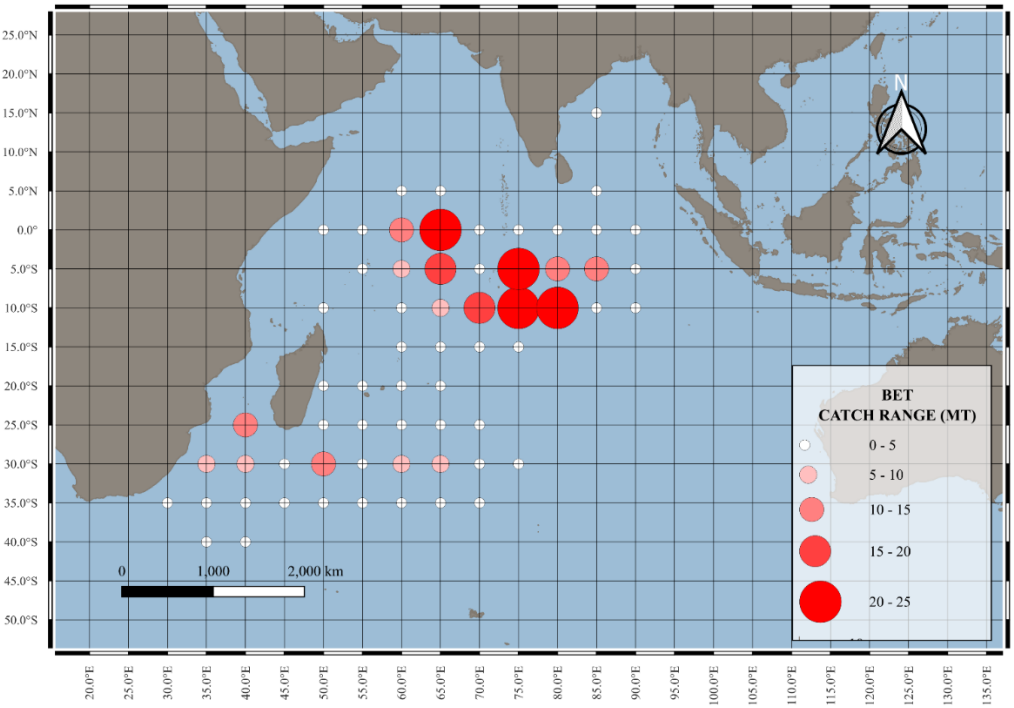


Figure 3a. Map of distribution of fishing catch, by species for the national fleet, in the IOTC area of competence for the year 2025.

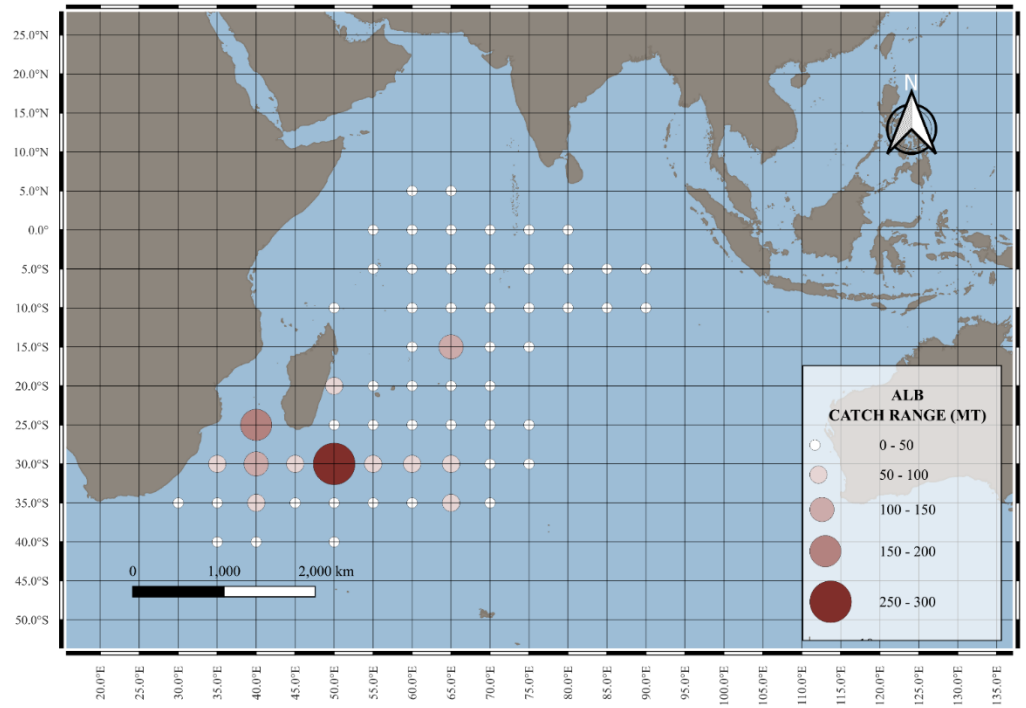
YELLOWFIN TUNA (YFT) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



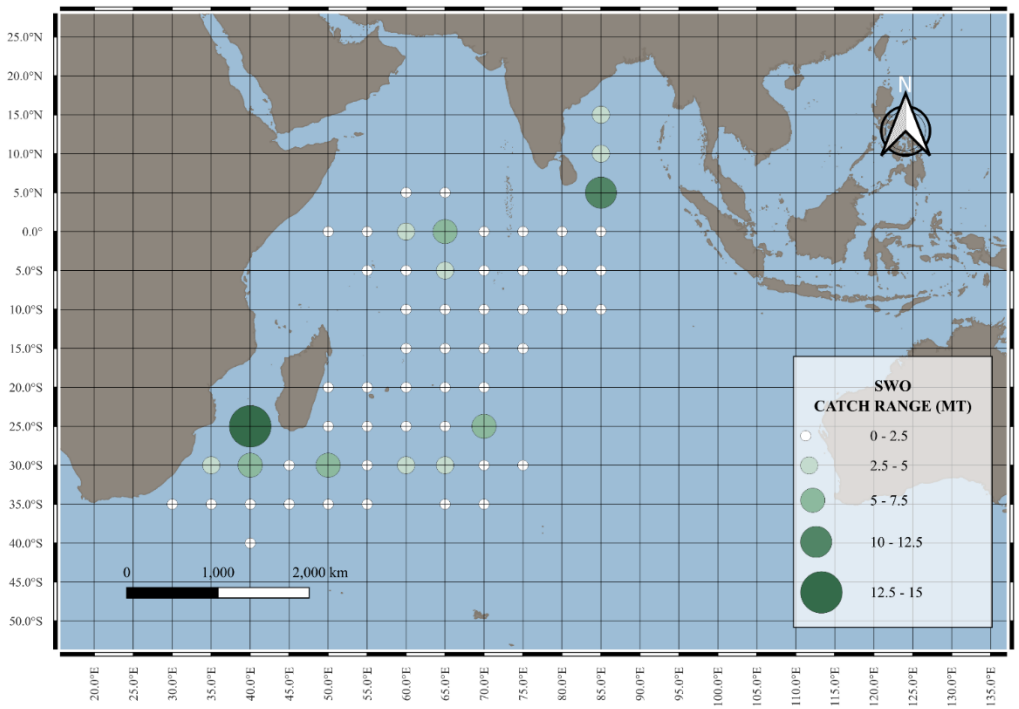
BIGEYE TUNA (BET) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



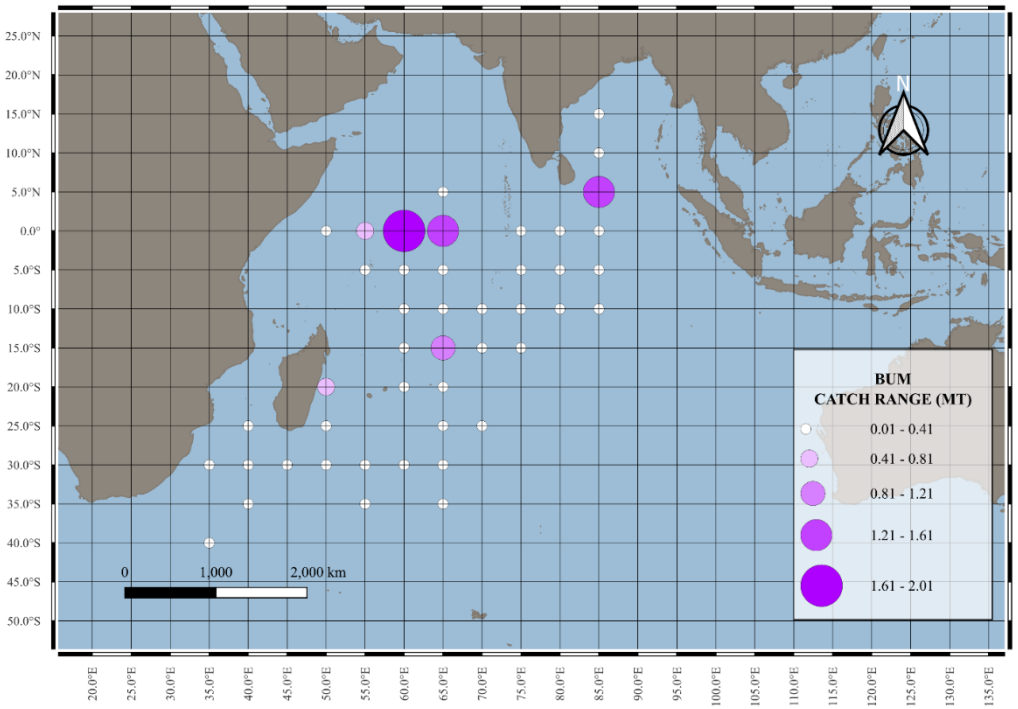
ALBACORE (ALB) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



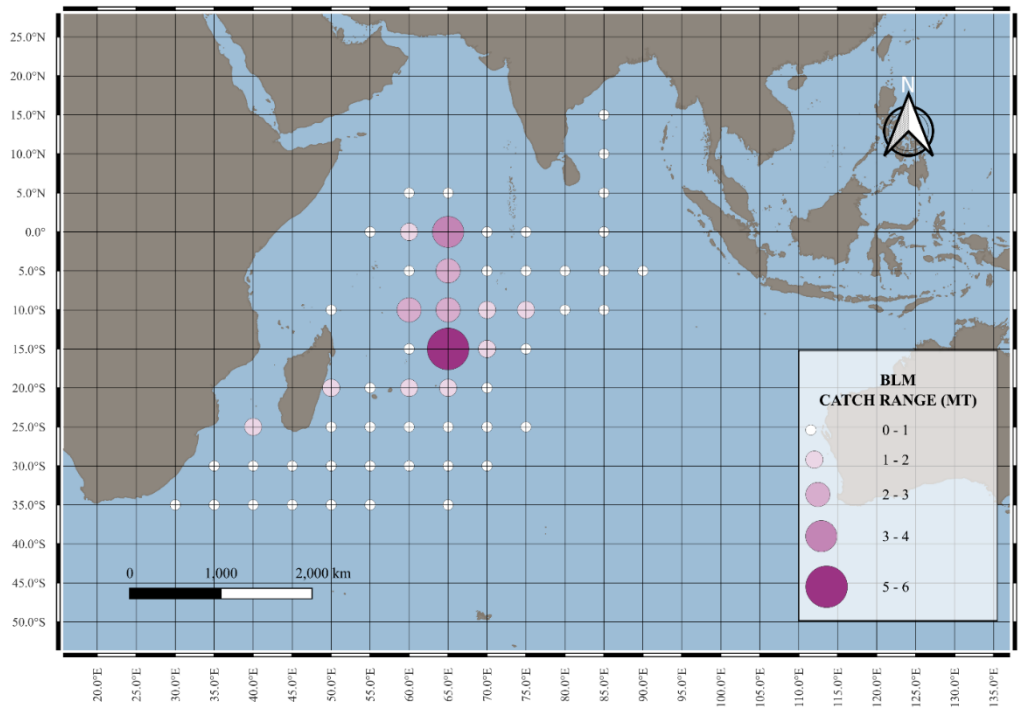
SWORDFISH (SWO) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



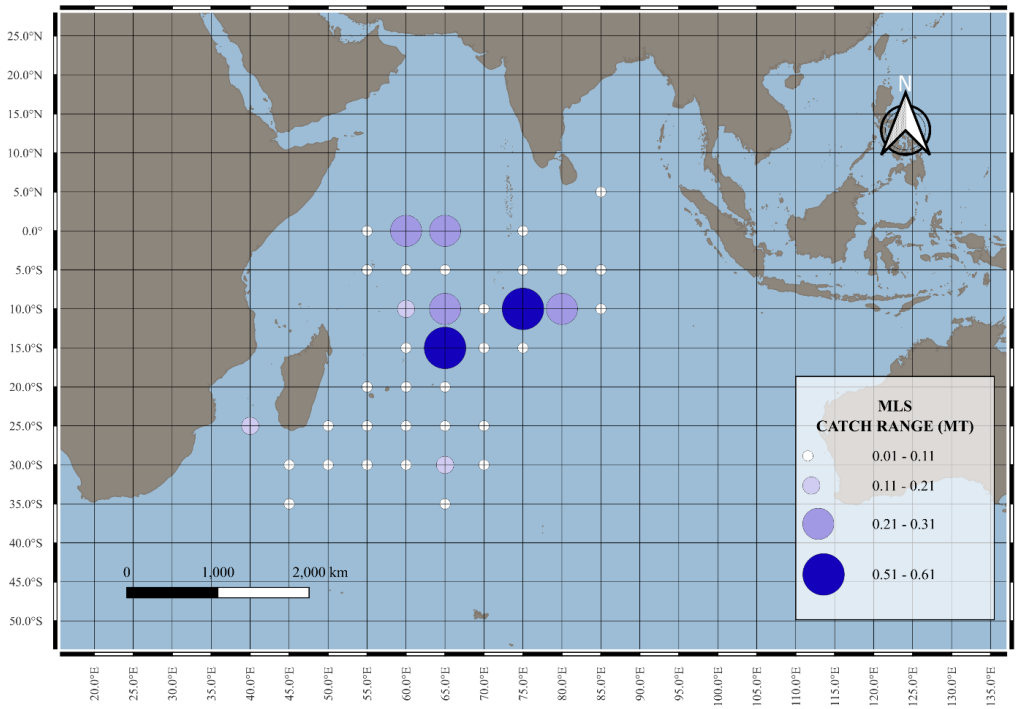
BLUE MARLIN (BUM) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



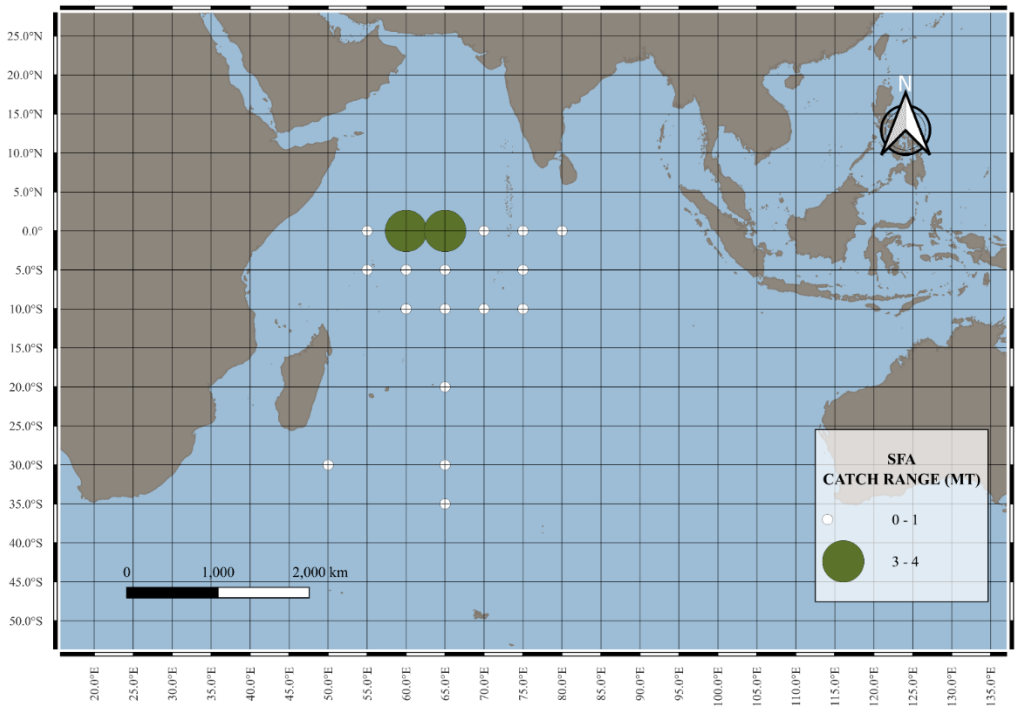
BLACK MARLIN (BLM) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



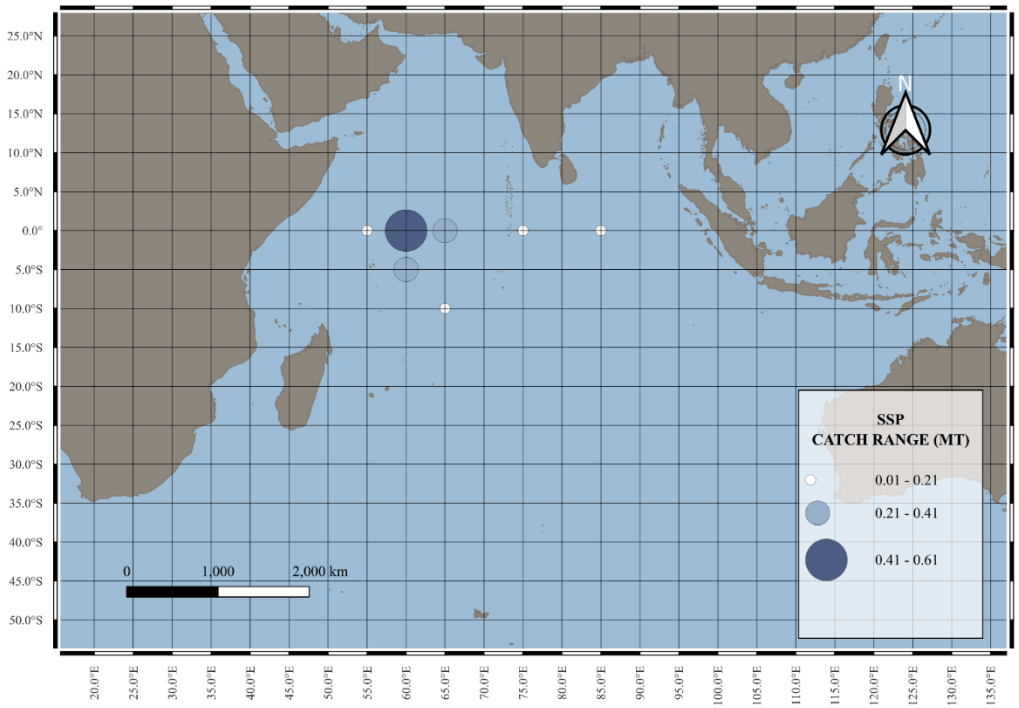
STRIPED MARLIN (MLS) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



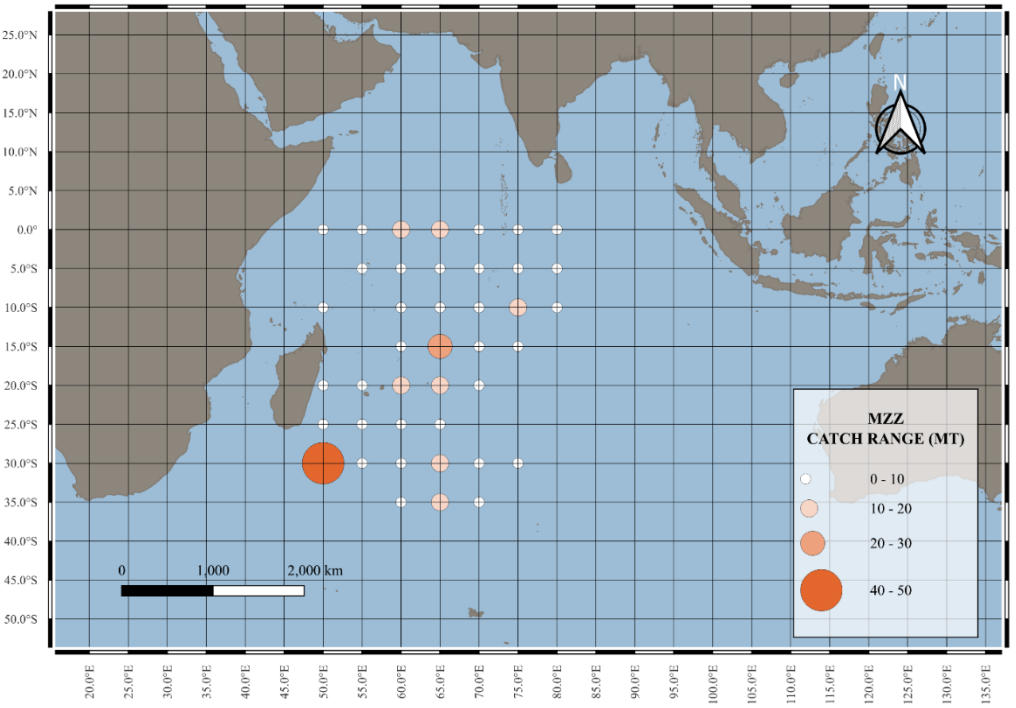
INDO-PACIFIC SAILFISH (SFA) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2024



SHORTBILL SPEARFISH (SSP) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



OTHER BONY FISH (MZZ) CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2025



NERITIC TUNA CATCH DISTRIBUTION IN THE MALAYSIAN EEZ 2025

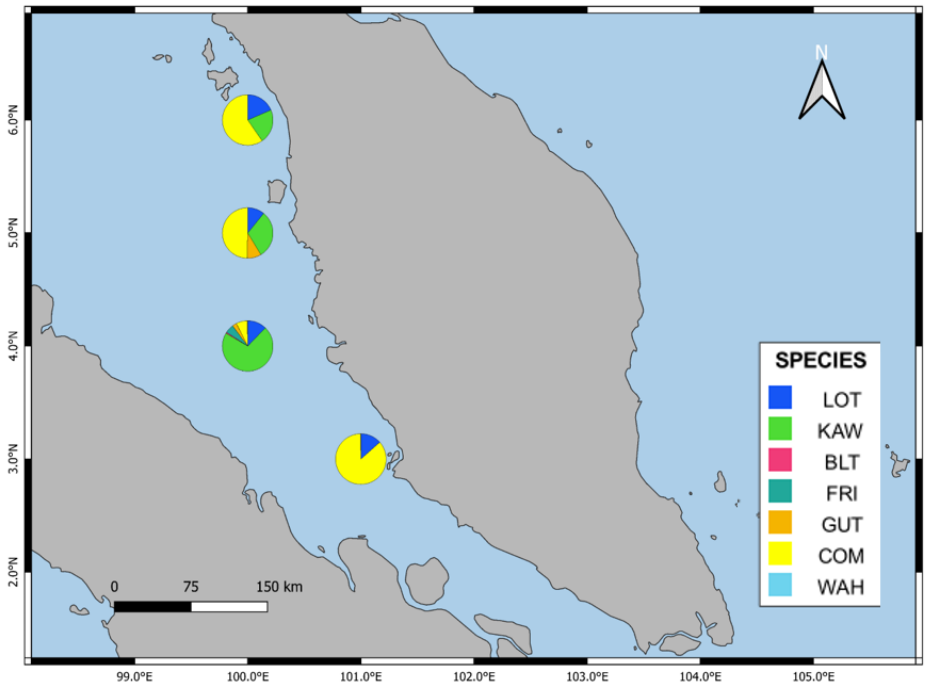
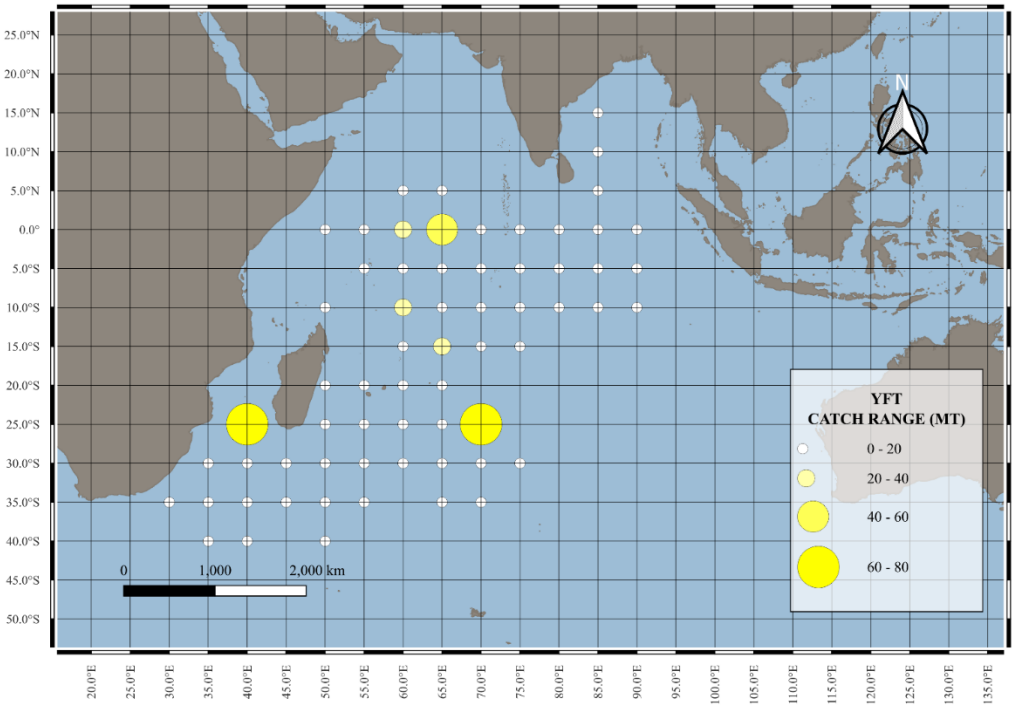
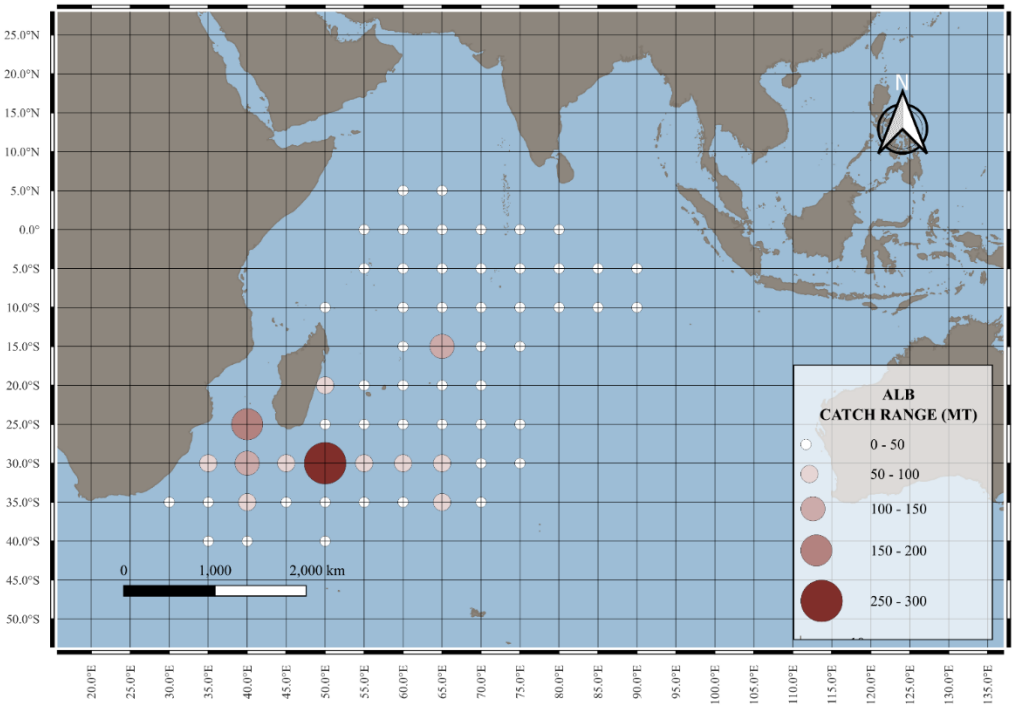


Figure 3b. Map of distribution of fishing catch, by species for the national fleet, in the IOTC area of competence average of the 5 previous year 2021–2025.

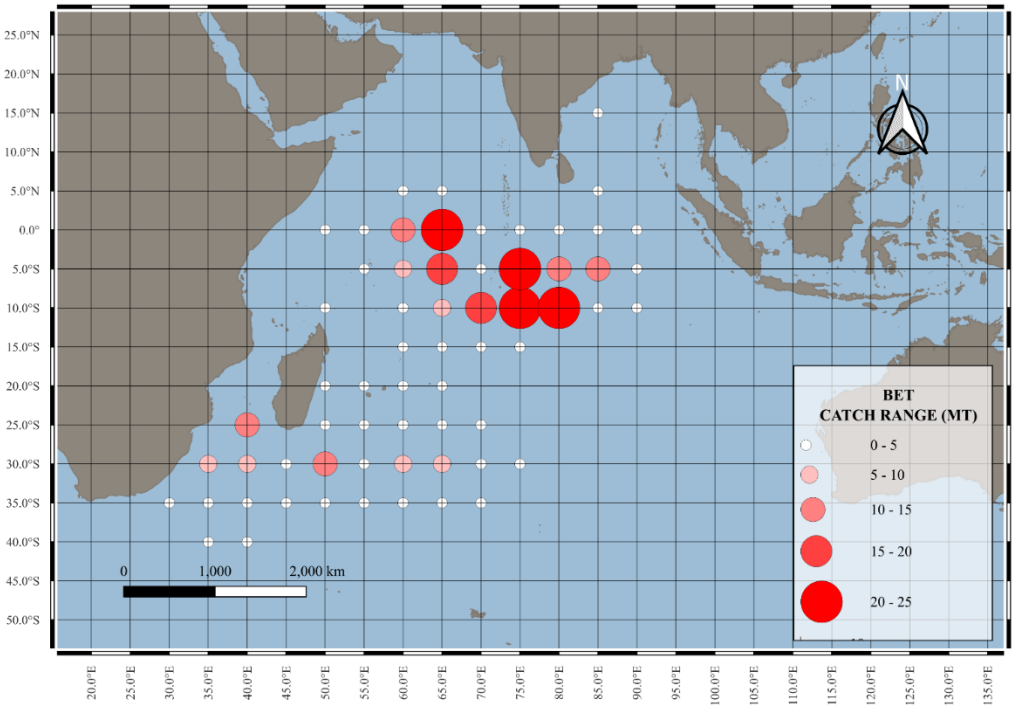
YELLOWFIN TUNA (YFT) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



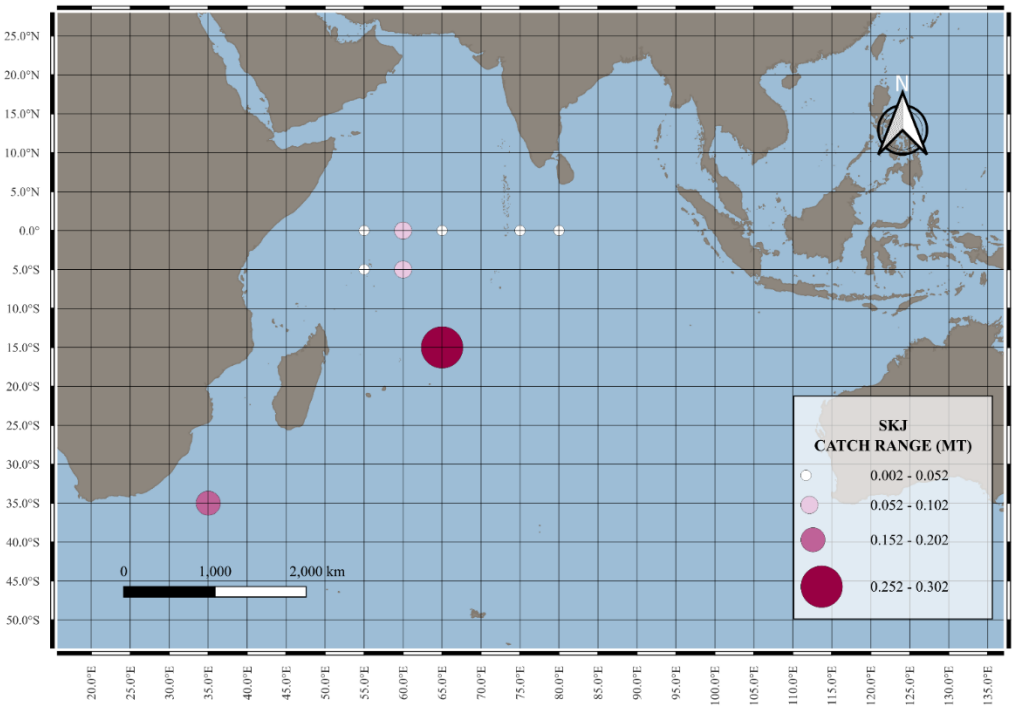
ALBACORE (ALB) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



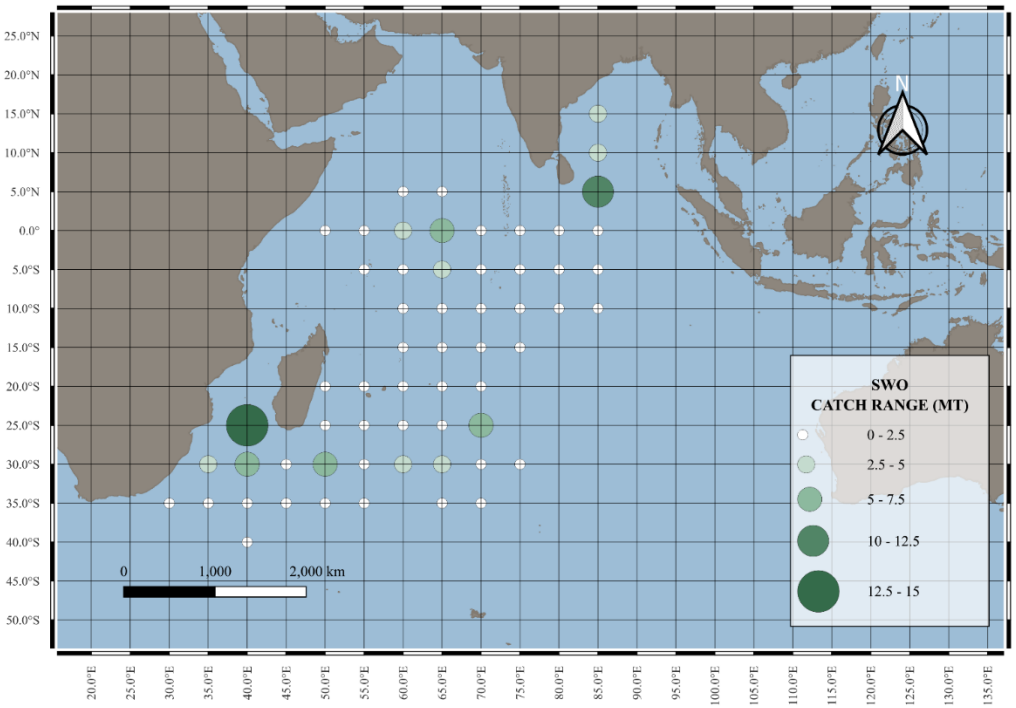
BIGEYE TUNA (BET) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



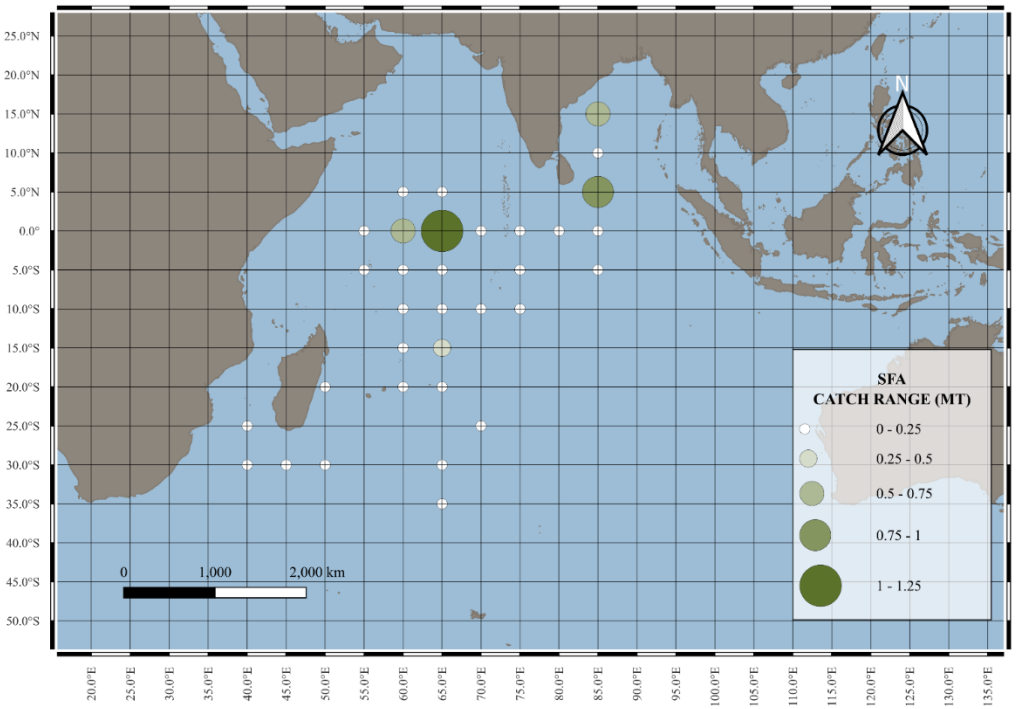
SKIPJACK (SKJ) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



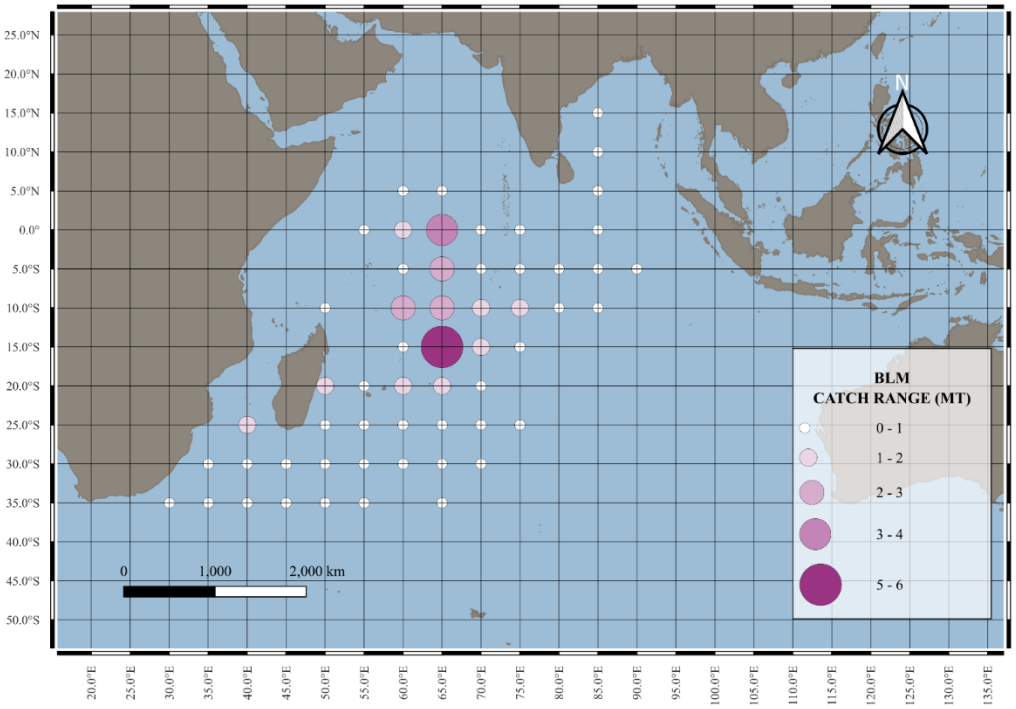
SWORDFISH (SWO) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



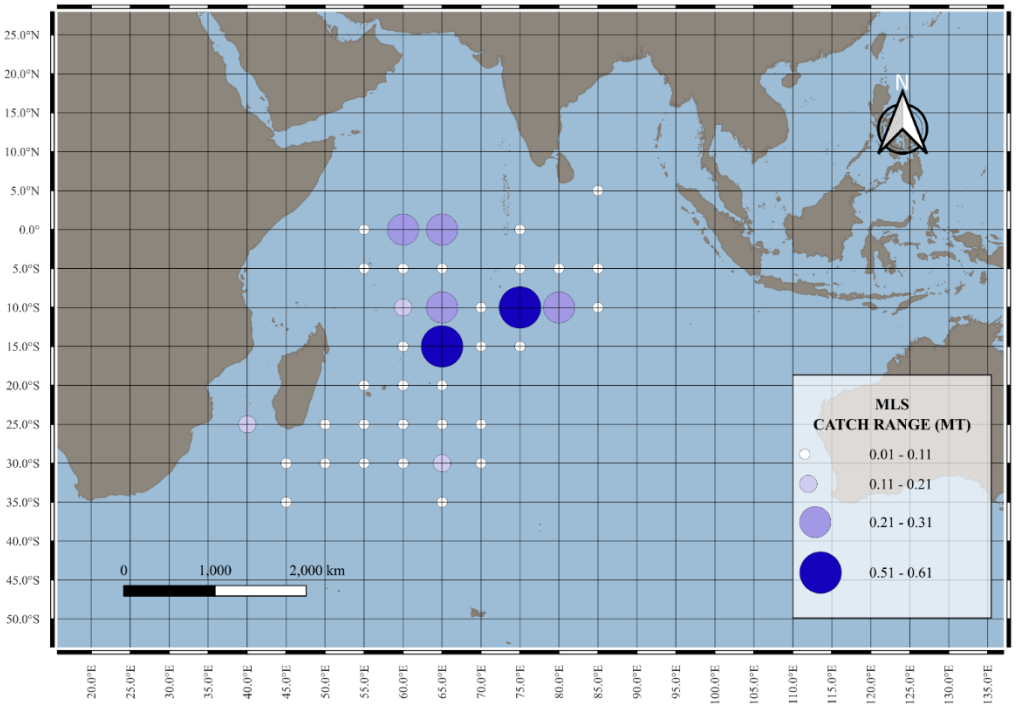
INDO PACIFIC SAILFISH (SFA) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



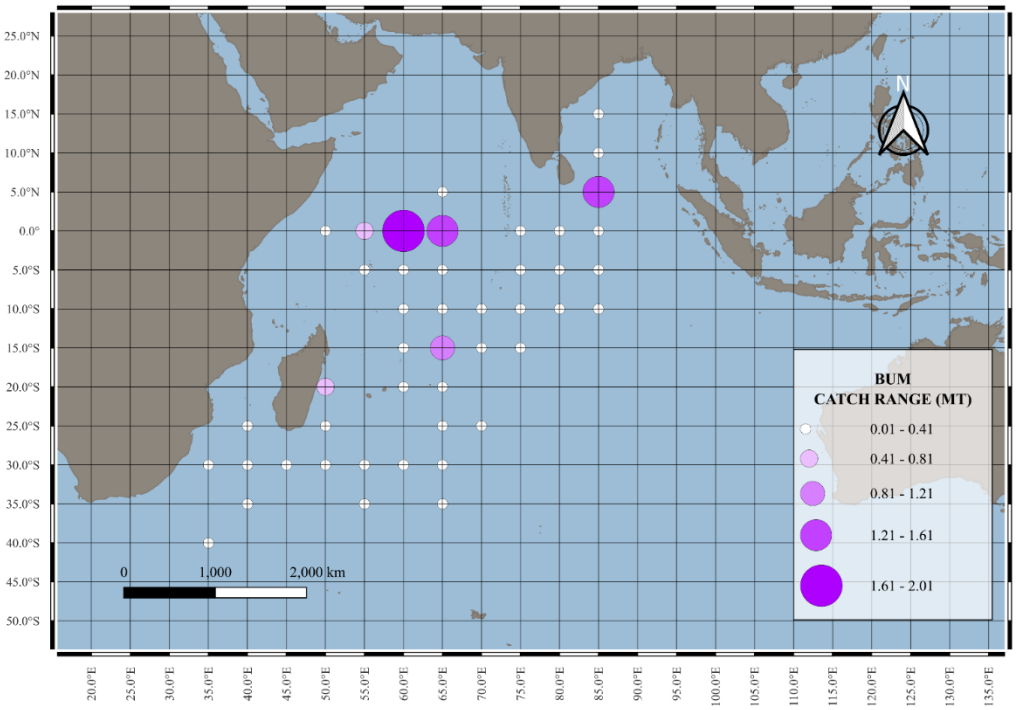
BLACK MARLIN (BLM) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



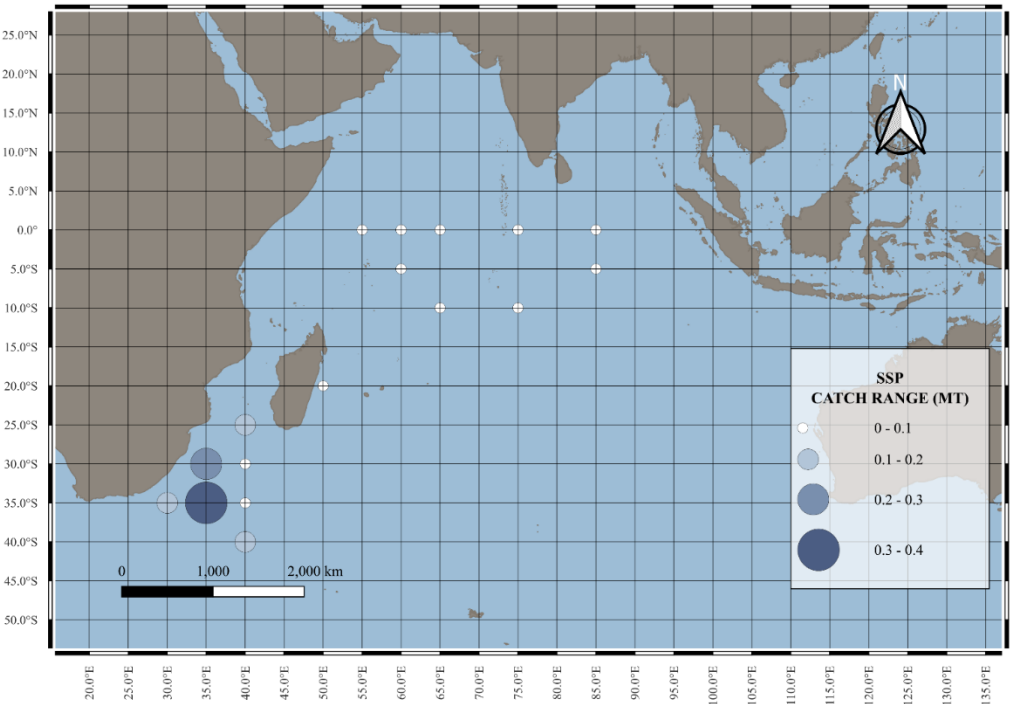
STRIPED MARLIN (MLS) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



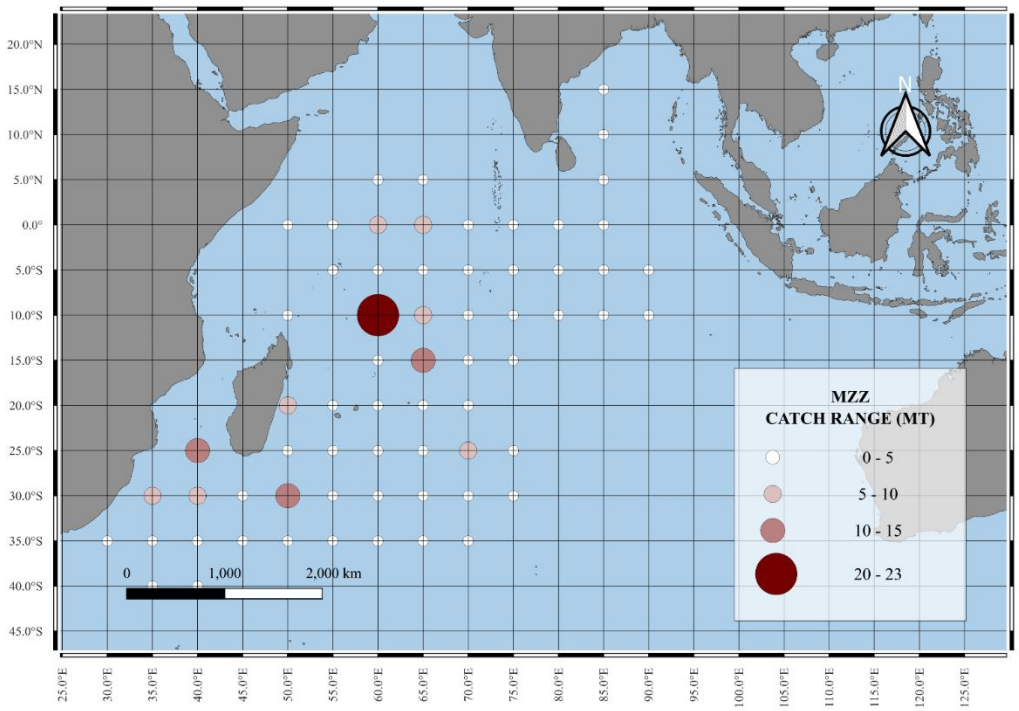
BLUE MARLIN (BUM) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



SHORTBILL SPEARFISH (SSP) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021–2025



OTHER BONY FISH (MZZ) AVERAGE CATCH DISTRIBUTION 2021-2025



4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY

Recreational fishery for tuna and tuna-like species is not a widely fishing games in the Malacca Straits, and they are only occasional and seasonal events. Regulation for recreational fisheries in Malaysia is being drafted and being revised by Legal Advisor. Under this regulation, recreational fishing shall register online via e-Rekreasi Application. 7 species (coral catfish, swordfish, black marlin, striped marlin, indo pacific blue marlin, indo pacific sailfish and humphead wrasse) shall follow catch and release instruction. In recent event, DOF have regulation such as permit for the event, and information on catches should be submitted to the Department of Fisheries which include weight by species.

5. ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES

Malaysia has taken measures to reduce the impact of fishing activities on marine ecology by promoting and encouraging the use of eco-friendly fishing gears as well as managing fishing regulations such as;

- Prohibition of commercial fishing gears from fishing below 1 nm (Conservation zone), and 2 nm (Marine Protected Area) from coast line as the areas for aquaculture activities,cockle culture and fisheries communities activities only.
- Zoning of fishing areas: regulation, at which fishing areas are categorized into 5 fishing zones (Zone A, B, C, C2, C3) in the west coast Peninsular Malaysia, and foreach zone only for vessels of certain range GRT and gears are permitted to fish.
- Fisheries Regulations on prohibition of method of fishing, Fisheries Regulations on endangered species, Fisheries Regulations on prohibited areas.
- Implementation on Deep-sea Logbook to report catch operation for deep sea fisheries on fishing operations to help in the management of fisheries resources and stock assessment and pilot project on e-logbook still ongoing.
- To reduce by-catch, especially undersize fish, introduction to use Turtle Excluder Device (TED), Juvenile Trash Excluder Device (JTED) and Malaysian Acetes Excluder Device (MAED) are promoted to the fishermen.
- Enforcement on mesh size of cod-end for trawl nets of 38mm have been enforced.
- Implementation of NPOA Sharks 3, NPOA Turtles, NPOA Dugong and NPOA IUU 2.

5.1 Sharks

Sharks are not targeted species for longliners operating in the high seas. In 2025 based on logbook record by the captain, there were shark interactions recorded for releasing alive and discarded dead. During inspection and interview at landing sites the crew had inform that sharks had been trapped during fishing operations but they released the sharks back to sea to reduce the risk of death.

In terms of legislation, Malaysia became a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on 3 March 1973. To support the implementation of CITES, Malaysia enacted the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686), which was gazetted in 2008.

Under the Fisheries Regulation 1999 (Control of Endangered Species of Fish), amendment 2019, all sharks under Appendix I and Appendix II lists the following sharks; Family Carcharinidae - Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), Family Sphyrnidae - Great hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*), Smooth hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*), Winghead shark (*Eusphyra blochii*), and Family Rhincodontidae - Whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*).

National Regulation (Licensing Condition) 2014 prohibits shark finning on board fishing vessels, and the 'No Shark Fin Campaign' is conducted regularly for public awareness.

Table 3: Total weight of sharks caught by the national fleet in the Malaysian EEZ waters (2020–2024).

Year	SHARKS weight
2021	0.33 mt*
2022	0.48 mt*
2023	44.74 mt*
2024	126.38 mt*
2025	579.52 mt*

*accidental catch of sharks in the Malaysian EEZ waters

5.1.1. NPOA sharks

Malaysia established its first National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA-Shark), outlining key actions to improve fisheries data collection, research, stakeholder awareness, and management of shark and ray resources. This was based on the guideline set by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) which adopted in 1999.

The second plan (NPOA-Shark Plan 2) was published to continue and strengthen national efforts in shark and ray conservation and management. It built on the earlier plan and reinforced the need for improved data collection, coordinated research, and effective management measures.

Malaysia introduced its third plan (NPOA-Shark Plan 3) in 2024, covering the period up to 2030. It continues national efforts to strengthen the management and conservation of sharks and rays through improved fisheries information, research, management measures, and stakeholder collaboration.

5.1.2. Blue shark

As required by the Resolution 25/08 Para 31, Blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) catch data and interaction are recorded in the logbook under the Bycatch Table. The captain of the vessel will record the bycatch for release alive or discarded dead and send the logbook weekly electronically to DOF. Malaysian Fleet vessel did not target blue sharks and landings were monitored by port inspector at landing port.

Under the ATF Terms and Conditions, No 20. The Master of this vessel shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to guarantee the safe release of unintentionally or accidentally caught of marine turtle, mobulid rays and sharks and record and report interactions and incidents including the status of discard and release as required in the Logbook.

No. 22 of the vessel master is encourage the release alive all sharks; or shall discard dead or fully utilise their entire catches (blue sharks only) if accidentally caught. Shark finning on board, purchase, offer for sale and sale of shark fins which have been removed onboard, retained onboard, transhipped or landed is prohibited for all Malaysian Tuna Vessel.

Table 4: Total number of sharks, by species, released/discarded by the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence (for the most recent five years at a minimum, e.g. 2021-2025).

YEAR	(BSH)		(MAK)		(POR)		(SPN)		(FAL)		(THR)		(OCS)		(PSK)		Other (SKH)		Seabirds		Marine Mammals (MAM)		Marine turtle (TTX)		Manta (MAN)		Pelagic Stingray (PLS)	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
2021	351	31	5	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	106	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2022	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	71	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	8	3	0	23	5	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	2484	4675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	7286	1488	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5.2 Seabirds

Malaysian longline vessels started to fish in areas below 25° S in mid of 2012. In 2025, 12 Malaysian AFV operated south of 25° S. all 12 vessels have applied 2 types of mitigation measures recommended by the IOTC which are tori lines and fast sinking lines. Nil seabird interaction reported by the Malaysian fishing vessels in the logbook during their fishing operation in the southeast Indian Ocean. However, the fleets owner has been reminded about their responsibility on seabird conservation practice stated in the IOTC resolution. One National Workshop on Seabirds has been conducted in Malaysia on 20th September 2018. To date, Malaysia still does not develop NPOA-Seabird.

In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, no. 18: The Master of this vessel shall ensure the implementation of at least two of three seabird mitigation measures, namely, night setting with minimum deck lighting, bird-scaring lines and line weighting. Alternatively, use hook-shielding devices as a stand-alone measure when operating at south of 25°S or in other area, as appropriate, consistent with the scientific advice.

No. 26. Any interactions or sighting with cetaceans, whale shark, marine turtles, and seabirds shall be recorded and reported by the Master of this vessel as required in the National Logbook.

Table 5: Malaysia seabird mitigation measures on tuna longline operating below 25° S

Seabirds mitigation measures	No of Vessels
vessels operated south of 25˚S	12
bird scaring lines	12

line weighting	0
night setting	12

5.3 Marine Turtles

Malaysia protects sea turtles through a dual legal framework established under the Federal Constitution: offshore protection falls under federal jurisdiction via the Fisheries Act 1985, strictly prohibiting turtle capture or injury in maritime waters, while landward regulations, including nesting beach preservation, landing management, and egg protection are governed by individual state enactments. National efforts are guided by the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles (NPOA), first published in 2008 and currently under revision in 2026 to incorporate updated scientific findings and population trends.

To mitigate fisheries interactions, the Turtle Excluder Device (TED) has been widely promoted to trawlers with strong support from the fishing community, bolstered by government awareness campaigns, equipment distribution, and hands-on installation workshops. This partnership successfully minimizes turtle bycatch while maintaining commercial catch rates. TED implementation is currently active across the East Coast states of Johor, Pahang, Terengganu, and Kelantan, with impending expansion to Perak on the West Coast, reflecting Malaysia's compliance with U.S. Public Law 101-162 (Section 609) and NOAA shrimp export regulations. Concurrently, the use of circle hooks (C-hooks) is promoted to artisanal longline fishers through joint trials and government training sessions.

Onshore conservation is supported by 18 hatcheries across Peninsular Malaysia and the Federal Territory of Labuan, managed by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia directly or in partnership with NGOs. Among these are seven Turtle Conservation and Information Centres (TCICs) operating as frontline field stations along the West Coast, Padang Kemunting (Melaka), Pantai Kerachut (Pulau Pinang), Port Dickson (Negeri Sembilan), Pulau Pangkor (Perak), and Segari (Perak) and the East Coast namely Rantau Abang (Terengganu) and Cherating (Pahang). These centres monitor landing shores, collect biological data from nesting females, manage hatchery incubation, and oversee safe hatchling releases.

In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, no 16: The Master of this vessel (longliner) shall ensure line cutters and de-hookers are always on board in order to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of marine turtles caught or entangled.

In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, no 17: The master of this vessel (purse seiner) shall avoid encirclement of marine turtles, and if a marine turtle encircled or entangled, take practicable measures to safely release the turtle following the handling guidelines in the IOTC Marine Turtle Identification Cards; release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or other fishing gear. If a marine turtle entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and to the extent practicable, assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water; Carry and employ dip nets, when appropriate, to handle marine turtles;

From the logbook report and observer transhipment report for vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence, there is nil interaction of marine turtles recorded by the fishing master in 2025.

5.4 Other ecologically related species (e.g., cetaceans, mobulid rays, whale sharks)

No interactions involving cetaceans, mobulid rays, whale sharks or other marine mammals were reported by Malaysian tuna fishing vessels operating within the IOTC area of competence in 2025. The Malaysian tuna fishing fleet primarily operates using drifting longline fishing gear. In Malaysian fisheries waters, reported marine mammal incidents mainly involve sightings at sea and coastal strandings, which are documented and managed by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOFM).

In 2025, qualitative interviews conducted by TUMEC researchers with local fishers identified perceived competition between dolphins and coastal fisheries. Fishers expressed concerns that dolphin foraging activities near fishing grounds could reduce fish availability and potentially affect their catches. However, these perceived impacts have not been quantitatively assessed.

In 2026, DOFM, through its Marine Protected Areas and Resource Management Division (BKOPP), initiated a study to develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for responsible whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) tourism at Pulau Tenggol, Terengganu. The island attracts domestic and international divers seeking whale shark encounters. The SOP, currently under development, aims to guide dive operators, tourism guides and resorts in promoting responsible interactions and minimising disturbances to whale sharks.

Malaysia protects designated marine species under the Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999, includes cetaceans, marine mammals, Family Rhincodontidae - Whale shark (Rhincodon typus), Family Pristidae - Sawfishes (Pristidae spp., 7 species), Family Mobulidae - Reef manta ray (Mobula alfredi) and Oceanic manta ray (Mobula birostris).

Under the Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions:

No 19. The Master of this vessel is prohibited from using the vessel to target marine turtle, mobulid rays, sharks, and shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken following the live release handling procedures (prohibition of gaffing of rays, lifting of rays by the gill slits or spiracles, punching of hole through the bodies of rays).

No 20. The Master of this vessel shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to guarantee the safe release of unintentionally or accidentally caught of marine turtle, mobulid rays and sharks and record and report interactions and incidents including the status of discard and release as required in the Logbook.

No. 21. Fishing, storing, retaining on board, transhipping or landing any part or whole carcass, any of the species of thresher sharks of the family Alopiidae; Oceanic whitetip shark and mobulid rays shall be prohibited.

No. 25. Prohibits intentional purse seine sets around cetaceans and whale sharks and requires reasonable measures for their safe release if accidentally encircled.

No. 26. Any interactions or sighting with cetaceans, whale shark, marine turtles, and seabirds shall be recorded and reported by the Master of this vessel as required in the National Logbook.

6. NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS

6.1. Logsheet data collection and verification

As the need for conservation of the national marine resources increases, the need for more and better-quality data on how these resources are utilized also increases. One of the most useful types of data is catch per unit effort. To meet these needs, Department of Fisheries Malaysia has started in September 2017 to implemented vessel logbook programs and these programs were initiated for the longline fisheries and in 2022, national logbook is extended to deep-sea fisheries (Zone C2). Malaysia have updated the national logbook to include all the species as requested in Resolution 19/04, and monitor tuna landing and inspection at port by Port Inspector.

Fishermen are required to report daily the numbers of each species caught, the numbers of animals retained. release alive or discarded dead (longline gear is non-selective and unwanted or prohibited species must be returned to the water such as, marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds and cetacean), the location of the set, the types and size of gear, and the duration of the set. DOFM received weekly report from the vessel owner by email for verification.

Under the ATF Terms and Conditions, no 12. The Master of this vessel shall maintain a record of the catch and size frequency in the logbook for each fishing trip and submit to DOFM electronically every month. The original recordings contained in the fishing logbooks shall be kept on board the fishing vessel for a period of at least 12 months. The logbook (with consecutively numbered pages), shall be produced for inspection to any authorized officer, if requested.

6.2. Observer scheme

DOF Malaysia does not have human observer onboard. Instead Malaysian AFV installed CCTV and EMS and as an alternative for observer on board. SOP for monitoring of CCTV has been developed as a guideline for monitoring catch and bycatch.

Until 2025, Under resolution 25/06 DOFM have installed CCTV on 7 tuna vessels as a tool for EMS. 12 tuna vessels installed EMS under the FIP Indian Ocean Longline Tuna.

The CCTV monitoring and reporting were done by DOF staff in Penang Fisheries Office for the duration of 3 – 6 months voyage. The hard disc will be taken from the vessels to the office once the vessel coming back to Penang Port, Malaysia for landing purposes and replaced with a new / empty disc for the next voyage. The report were recorded in the excel worksheet and report to DOF HQ and the vessel owner case by case.

6.3. Port sampling programme

The port sampling program conducted after Malaysia register two designated tuna port in 2016 (Penang Port and Langkawi Port). In 2025, 20 tuna fishing vessels unload their catches at Penang Port. Monitoring of tuna landing and inspection at port by Port Inspector also carried out for Malaysian tuna fishing vessels and foreign tuna fishing vessels unloading in Malaysia designated tuna port.

Sampling for neritic tuna for research purpose have been done monthly (12 month) since 2015. Their sampling program covers all landing sites and fishing ports along the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, only on vessels operating in the Malaysian Fisheries waters. The sampling was taken by researchers and enumerators. The port sampling data at landing site covers 70% of landing and taken by Fisheries officer of DOF Malaysia.

Table 6: Number of vessels monitored and weight by species for oceanic tuna in 2025

NO	VESSEL	DATE	LANDING (kg)	YFT	BET	ALB	SKJ	SWO	MLS	BUM	BLM	SFA	SPP	OTH
1	IBU WIRA 7	17/4/25	48,362	19809	18037	148	116	6355	0	0	3090	807	0	7638
2	IBU WIRA 1	2/5/25	25,659	14331	6069	95	66	2617	0	1534	0	947	0	3321
3	IBU WIRA 2	2/5/25	24,682	11666	6732	538	148	3758	0	759	0	1081	0	3778
4	JAYA 11	11/9/25	13,816	6225	5060	0	0	1135	35	1141	0	220	0	284
5	JAYA 12	11/9/25	23,378	14347	6396	311	0	986	215	757	0	366	0	1222
6	JAYA 21	19/9/25	27,313	18435	5165	158	255	567	188	1647	0	898	0	1267
7	JAYA 15	19/9/25	37,422	13500	18760	715	0	2405	0	1473	0	569	0	2338
8	JAYA 26	19/9/25	25,185	15720	5011	110	129	1370	264	1719	0	862	0	2355
9	JAYA 22	19/9/25	29,957	18160	7016	777	184	283	885	1900	0	752	0	1123
10	JAYA 16	24/9/25	12,360	5460	4980	0	0	240	210	1140	0	330	0	540
11	JAYA 17	24/9/25	14,420	5040	6157	1055	123	285	59	1316	0	385	0	680
12	JAYA 27	25/9/25	19,546	13173	3680	25	54	548	158	1467	0	441	0	654
13	JAYA 23	25/9/25	24,873	19389	3520	161	0	290	134	1013	0	366	0	507
14	JAYA 18	26/9/25	28,429	19292	5756	901	143	488	406	887	0	556	0	491
15	JAYA 29	26/9/25	8,081	3685	2423	111	0	721	182	831	0	128	0	479
16	JAYA 24	26/9/25	25,640	20270	2897	180	200	1120	238	0	0	735	0	820
17	JAYA 19	29/9/25	824	71	548	0	0	81	0	109	0	15	0	116
18	JAYA 25	6/10/25	13,432	10976	1027	125	9	259	0	550	375	111	0	488
19	IBU WIRA 7	17/10/25	69,505	46924	7983	573	436	7418	0	1310	4053	808	0	10995
20	JAYA 28	28/10/25	19,430	12845	2986	387	103	364	0	2135	0	610	0	1050

Table 7: Number of individuals measured, by species for oceanic tuna

NO	VESSEL	DATE	YFT	BET	ALB	SKJ	SWO	TOTAL
1	IBU WIRA 7	17/4/25	19	18	1	1	6	45
2	IBU WIRA 1	2/5/25	14	6	1	1	3	25
3	IBU WIRA 2	2/5/25	12	7	1	1	3	24
4	JAYA 11	11/9/25	6	5	1	0	1	13
5	JAYA 12	11/9/25	14	6	1	0	1	22
6	JAYA 21	19/9/25	13	18	1	0	2	34
7	JAYA 15	19/9/25	18	5	1	1	1	26
8	JAYA 26	19/9/25	18	7	1	1	1	28
9	JAYA 22	19/9/25	15	5	1	0	1	22
10	JAYA 16	24/9/25	5	5	0	0	1	11
11	JAYA 17	24/9/25	5	6	1	1	1	14
12	JAYA 27	25/9/25	18	3	1	0	1	23
13	JAYA 23	25/9/25	2	0	0	0	8	10
14	JAYA 18	26/9/25	19	6	1	1	1	28
15	JAYA 29	26/9/25	20	3	1	1	1	26
16	JAYA 24	26/9/25	4	2	1	0	1	8
17	JAYA 19	29/9/25	1	1	0	0	1	3
18	JAYA 25	6/10/25	10	1	1	1	1	14
19	IBU WIRA 7	17/10/25	46	8	1	1	6	62
20	JAYA 28	28/10/25	10	3	1	1	1	16

Table 8: Number of vessels landing and vessels active monitored, by species and gear for neritic tuna in 2025 in Malaysia EEZ

Month of 2025	**No. of vessels**			**Landing by Species (in metric tonnes)**			
	PS-FS[SI]NS	**TR[SI]NS**	**GD[SS]**	**LOT**	**KAW**	**BLT**	**FRI**
JAN	166	434	56	178.25	233.28	2.62	22.21
FEB	181	427	81	143.34	858.15	2.41	24.44
MAR	221	430	81	295.42	1,178.53	4.18	69.56
APR	222	430	81	259.78	1,407.31	6.69	81.14
MAY	221	429	81	260.86	952.75	15.29	88.94
JUN	207	420	81	197.35	1,023.27	11.14	85.55
JUL	185	207	81	214.97	801.05	7.35	73.31
AUG	180	206	89	171.19	978.56	4.96	54.47
SEP	175	204	89	180.16	567.84	1.83	35.33
OCT	171	384	89	148.27	798.93	17.21	90.03
NOV	157	202	89	167.43	373.19	14.14	65.54
DEC	141	201	114	97.35	327.42	2.19	21.50

6.4. Actions taken to monitor catches & manage fisheries for Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish

Department of Fisheries Malaysia monitor billfishes catches by size frequency sampling to make sure the size caught by the fishing vessels not smaller than 60 cm.

In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, No 24. The Master of this vessel shall not retain on board, trans-ship, land, any specimen smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL) of any of the following species; Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo Pacific Sailfish and shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to guarantee the safe release of unintentionally or accidentally caught.

In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, No 43. The annual catch limit for billfish; Striped Marlin: 3,260 mt, Black Marlin: 9,932 mt, Blue Marlin: 11,930 mt and Indo Pacific Sailfish: 25,000 mt. The Master of the vessel must make sure the total catch does not exceed the catch limit for the current year.

Table 9: Length (LJFL) by species recorded from report of size frequency

Species	Lower LJFL (cm)	Higher LJFL (cm)
Striped Marlin (MLS)	100	200
	102	210
Black Marlin (BLM)	120	210
	125	220
Blue Marlin (BUM)	75	230
	120	340
Indo Pacific Sailfish (SFA)	67	233
	80	235

6.5. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring

For small gillnet / driftnet vessel operating in the Malaysia EEZ, 50% of field sampling are collected for data analysis. Currently Malaysia is in the process of developing fishing gear specification including gillnet and driftnet.

In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, No 8. The use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas within the IOTC area of competence shall be prohibited.

6.6 Sampling plans for mobulid rays

Mobulid Rays are protected under CITES Act 2008 and Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) (Amendment) Regulations 2019.

In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, no 19. The Master of this vessel is prohibited from using the vessel to target marine turtle, mobulid rays, sharks, and shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken following the live release handling procedures (prohibition of gaffing of rays, lifting of rays by the gill slits or spiracles, punching of hole through the bodies of rays); And

no 20. The Master of this vessel shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to guarantee the safe release of unintentionally or accidentally caught of marineturtle, mobulid rays and shark (listed in paragraph (vi) of the IOTC Resolutions) and record and report interactions and incidents including the status of discard and release as required in the Logbook. To date, no national research has been conducted on mobulid rays. No Mobulid rays found in the Malacca Straits (Malaysia EEZ).

6.7 Electronic Monitoring Standards [Mandatory for CPC implementing EMS]

Under resolution 25/06 DOFM have installed CCTV on 7 tuna vessels as a tool for EMS.
12 tuna vessels installed EMS under the FIP Indian Ocean Longline Tuna.

The EMS monitoring and reporting were done by the DOS (Digital Observer Services) using the data obtained from the SeaTube EMS. A review of the selected videos was performed, chronologically detecting the sets included in the fishing trip. For this purpose, different speed filters, suited to the type of vessel and fishing style, were applied. Setting start/end and hauling start/end time and their corresponding geographical positions are provided, also the precise moment of every catch was determined during hauling by means of the evidence detected in the recordings as it was pointed out in the attached form. Also, to estimate the average hooks per basket deployed during setting, nine baskets from different sets are counted. For non-reviewed settings the average of hooks per baskets are extrapolated. Tuna capture is expressed by number of individuals and is estimated considering every fish coming on board. Tuna species identification is carried out based on video recording analysis and strengthened with screenshots evidencing the obtained results. Bycatch estimation is expressed in number of individuals obtained after counting the species identified onboard. The analysis covers 10% of sets was randomly adopted, identifying the captures on those sets, regardless of whether they are catch or bycatch. The length of the captures has been estimated by the observer.

The monitoring and data analysis consist of:

a) Catch activities & fishing effort
b) By catch activities (sharks/marine turtles/mobulid)
c) Mitigation Measures (seabirds)
d) Transhipment activities (if any)
e) Marine pollution or any other activities

EM Component– General Description

1. HDMI 2.0 MP camera (7 unit)
2. DVR 8-channel 1080P (1 unit)
3. 19-inch monitor (1 set)
4. 6-TB hard disk (2 unit)
5. Network & power cabling (1 set)
6. Anti-rust lock bracket (1 unit)

7. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

From 2015 – 2025, research has been carried out on tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competent for neritic tuna and seerfish; scombridae sp. by the Fisheries Research Institute, Kampong Acheh, Perak.

The other study on oceanic tuna involved in area of South China Sea and Sulu Sulawesi Sea on the stock assesment.

For additional, the size frequency of oceanic tuna was provided by the fishing vessels in the logbook and some of the oceanic tuna were measured at the landing site by the Port Inspector.

7.1. National research programs on blue shark

No specific national research programs on blue sharks.

7.2. National research programs on Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish

No national research programs on Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish.

7.3. National research programs on sharks

Research collaboration with SEAFDEC to undertake the management issues on sharks in Malaysia. List of research programs that have been conducted are:

- Landing data collection by species at major landing fish sites
- Identification species through DNA barcoding
- Trainings and workshops on taxonomy, biology and data collection of sharks and rays
- Marketing and trade surveys
- Nursery ground of sharks and rays
- Survey and biological study on freshwater stingrays

.

7.4. National research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks

No specific national research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks.

7.5. National research programs on marine turtles

As one of the conservation measures to prevent possible interaction the turtles by the fishing gears especially trawlers, a device known as "Juvenile and Turtle Excluding Device" (JTED) is developed and promoted to the fishermen to use in their trawl nets. The use of

circle hook for longline is also been encouraged and promoted to the artisanal fishermen. Several join trails and training were conducted between the government and fishermen for the use of C-hook.

Another research related to marine turtles is bycatch study. A bycatch study of marine turtles in Malaysia focuses on understanding the unintentional capture of these animals in various fishing operations.

Besides that, Department of Fisheries Malaysia also emphasized about nesting study of marine turtles. Our focuses are to understanding the reproductive behavior, nesting patterns, and conservation needs of these species on the country's beaches. There are a total of 26 Turtle Hatcheries Centres throughout Malaysia and seven (7) turtle conservation and information centres which is have regularly implementing standard operation procedure by Fisheries Research Institute of Rantau Abang (IPPRA).

IPPRA also implemented turtle health and disease study in Malaysia focuses on assessing the physical condition, health status, and diseases affecting marine turtles in the region. Understanding these factors is crucial for effective conservation, as diseases and poor health can significantly impact turtle populations, especially for endangered species like the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*).

Department of Fisheries Malaysia also doing research programmes on turtle migration study. It is involves attaching a satellite transmitter to the turtle's shell, which then sends location data to satellites, allowing researchers to monitor the turtle's journey in real-time. This technology has revolutionized our understanding of marine turtle behavior and has proven essential in guiding conservation efforts.

Department of Fisheries Malaysia also focus on stranding and necropsy studies in turtles which is focus on understanding the causes of turtle strandings (when turtles wash up on shore, often in distress or dead) and conducting detailed examinations of deceased turtles to determine the underlying reasons for their deaths. These studies conducted by IPPRA are crucial needs for Department of Fisheries Malaysia for identifying threats to marine turtle populations and guiding conservation strategies to mitigate these risks.

7.6. National research programs on thresher sharks

No specific national research programs on thresher sharks.

Table 10: Summary table of national research programs

Project title	Period	Countries involved	Budget total*	Funding source	Objectives	Short description
Landing and biology of longtail, kawakawa and Scombridae sp. in the northwest of peninsular Malaysia	2015-2024	Malaysia	RM 1,500,000	National R&D Fund.	Landing trend by Species and spawning season of kawakawa and Scombridae sp.	On going
Landing of Oceanic Tuna in West Malaysia	2015 - 2024	Malaysia	RM 1,500,000	National R&D Fund.	Landing trend by Species of oceanic tuna	On going

*(1 USD = RM 4.40)

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC.

Table 11. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2012 and 2025.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	Sea turtle is protected under section 27, Fisheries Act 1985 and Malaysia has published the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles (2008- 2012). The NPOA is currently being reviewed for further improvement. Malaysia has sets requirement in the license and ATF terms and condition for all fishing vessels to carry line cutters and de hookers on board. Release and discard table also included in the updated logbook for recording any interaction with the species.
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	Any interaction of shark species includes Families Alophiidae to be recorded by the tuna longline operators. Fishing, storing or retaining on board, transhipping or landing in whole or in part, any of the following sharks shall be prohibited: species of the family Alopiidae; and Oceanic whitetip shark. Release and discard table also included in the updated logbook for recording any interaction with the species.
13/04	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7– 9	Under Malaysian Fisheries Act 1985, Fisheries Regulation on (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulation 1999, cetacean under dolphin group were protected. Release and discard table also included in the updated logbook for recording any interaction with the species.
13/05	On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)	Paragraphs 7– 9	Under Malaysian Fisheries Act 1985, Fisheries Regulation on (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulation 1999, whale shark (Rhincodon typus) were protected and listed in Malaysia CITES Act 2008. Release and discard table also included in the updated logbook for recording any interaction with the species.
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Paragraph 5–6	Each Malaysian tuna longline vessels fishing in the Indian Ocean have been provided with booklet on shark species identification for them to records any interaction and to report to the fisheries authority. Sharks and rays listed in CITES also listed in the Malaysia CITES Act 2008. Release and discard table also included in the updated logbook for recording any interaction with the species.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	Malaysia have updated the national logbook to include all the species as requested in Resolution 15/01 and submitted to the Secretariat in 2017 and in 2019 for purse seine. The updated logbook includes mandatory to provide size frequency and interaction with protected species. For deep sea vessels (Zone C2) operating within the EEZ, reporting catch data using manual logbook is mandatory starting 2022, and data collection by researcher enumerator.
15/02	Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs)	Paragraphs 1–7	Malaysia has started compiling data on size frequency for coastal fisheries from year 2017 – 2025. Malaysia had submitted the catch and effort data to the Secretariat as required under data to the secretariat as required under resolution 15/02. The size frequency of oceanic tuna and billfish were provided by the fishing vessels in the logbook and also measured at the landing site by the Port Inspector.
17/05	On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 6, 9, 11	Interaction on shark species by Malaysian tuna longliners were recorded in bycatch logsheet for release/discard. For shark species caught by within EEZ waters, the majority are from demersal species which are not listed under endangered species. The Master vessel shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to guarantee the safe release of shark that is unintentionally caught and report all incidents of the shark releases, including the status at time of release.
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	National logbook includes reporting on blue shark, released/discarded and size frequency. The Master vessel shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to guarantee the safe release of shark that is unintentionally caught and report all incidents of the shark releases, including the status at time of release.
18/05	On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish	Paragraphs 7 – 11	The size frequency of oceanic tuna and billfish were provided by the fishing vessels in the logbook and also measured at the landing site by the Port Inspector. In the Terms and Condition of the ATF, No 23. The Master of this vessel shall not retain on board, trans-ship, land, any specimen smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL) of any of the following species; Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo Pacific Sailfish and shall ensure that all necessary steps have been taken to guarantee the safe release of unintentionally or accidentally caught. DOF Malaysia includes report of Size Frequency (SF) in the logbook for all tuna and

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			tuna like Species. From the logbook SF 2025 record, the average length (LJFL) are between 80 cm – 250 cm.
18/07	On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC	Paragraphs 1, 4	National logbook includes reporting on shark species, released/discarded and size frequency. Malaysia sent full set of data reporting in 2025 including data on zero catches.
19/01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (*If not provided under Res 21/01 below*)	Paragraph 22	Malaysian tuna longliners catches below 2000 mt (450 mt) of yellowfin tuna in the IOTC area of competence in 2025 and recorded the catch data in the national logbook.
19/03	On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence	Paragraph 11	Mobulid Rays are protected under section 27 Fisheries Act 1985 and Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) (Amendment) Regulations 2019. To date, no
21/01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (*If not provided under Res 19/01 above*)	Paragraph 23	Malaysian tuna longliners catches below 2000 mt (450 mt) of yellowfin tuna in the IOTC area of competence in 2025 and recorded the catch data in the national logbook.
22/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 12	DOF Malaysia have installed CCTV on every vessel as a tool for EMS as an alternative for observer on board.
23/07	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	Malaysia requires all vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to take mitigation measures as required under Malaysia ATF terms and condition. All Malaysian flag fishing vessels using weighted branch lines and tori lines as the mitigation measures on seabirds when operating in areas south of 25 °S.
23/08	On electronic monitoring standards for IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 3c	Under resolution 25/06 DOFM have installed CCTV on 7 tuna vessels as a tool for EMS. 12 tuna vessels installed EMS under the FIP Indian Ocean Longline Tuna.
25/06	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 12	DOF Malaysia does not have human observer onboard. Instead Malaysian AFV installed CCTV and EMS and as an alternative for observer on board. SOP for monitoring of CCTV has been developed as a guideline for monitoring catch and bycatch. Under resolution 25/06 DOFM have installed CCTV on 7 tuna vessels as a tool for EMS. 12 tuna vessels installed EMS under the FIP Indian Ocean Longline Tuna.

9. LITERATURE CITED

Ahmad A.N, Sallehudin J, Effarina M.F, Samsudin B 2015. Neritic Tuna Fishery and Some Biological Aspect in West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia.

Ahmad A.N, Samsudin B , Sallehudin J, Mohammad Faisal M.S 2015 Catch of billfishes by Malaysian tuna longliners n the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Annual Fisheries Statistic, Department of Fisheries, Malaysia.

Department of Fisheries Malaysian, 2006. Malaysia National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Shark. Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia, Putrajaya.

Samsudin, B., Sallehudin, J., Mohd_Noor, N. and M., NorAzlin. 2016. Malaysia national Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission for 2015

Samsudin, B., Sallehudin, J., Mohd_Noor, N. and M., NorAzlin. 2017. Malaysia national Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission for 2016

Samsudin, B[1]. Sallehudin, J.[1] Tengku. Balkis, T.S[2] and Nor Azlin.M[2]. Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2018.

Effarina M.F.A1, Sallehudin, J.[1], Arthur Besther, S.[2] and Nor Azlin. M[2]. MALAYSIA National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2019

Effarina M.F.A[1], Sallehudin. J. [1], Arthur Besther. S. [2], Nor Azlin. M. [2], Muhammad Safwan. O,Nor Hamizah Nadia. A. [3], Nazuki. S. [4], and Muhammad Amirul Siddiq. A.R. [4]. Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2020

Effarina M.F.A.[1], Mohd Hariz. A.H[1], Sallehudin. J. [1], Arthur Besther. S. [2], Nor Azlin. M. [2], Muhammad Shakirin. S.[2] Hamizah Nadia. A. [3] and Abd Haris Hilmi, A.A. [3] Abd Halim, N.[4], Hakiemi, A.K.[4] Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2021

Effarina M.F.A., Nur Hidayah A., Mohd Hariz A.H., Sallehudin J., Arthur Besther S. Nor Azlin M., Muhammad Shakirin S., Bahrinah, B, Haszilan, A.L,Zarina Z,Abd Halim N., Hakiemi, A.K.2023. Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2022.

Effarina M.F.A., Nur Hidayah A., Mohd Hariz A.H., Sallehudin J., Arthur Besther S. Nor

Azlin M., Muhammad Shakirin S., Bahrinah, B, Haszilan, A.L, Zarina Z, Abd Halim N., Hakiemi A.K. 2023. Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2023

Effarina, M. F. A., Nor Azlin, M., Mohd Hariz, A. H., Nur Hidayah, A., Sallehudin, J., Arthur Besther, S., Muhammad Shakirin, S., Amirul Siddiq, A. R., Yusuf, N., Hakiemi, A. K., & Abd Halim, N. 2024. Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2024

Effarina, M. F. A., Nor Azlin, M., Mohd Hariz, A. H., Muhammad Shakirin, S., Siti Nabila, M. S., Amirul Siddiq, A. R., Hamizah Nadia, A., Hakiemi, A. K., & Abd Halim, N. 2025. Malaysia National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2025