Table 1. Stock status summary for tuna and tuna-like species under the IOTC mandate, as well as other species impacted by IOTC fisheries. (NOTE: the year column indicates the year the stock status was determined, not the terminal year of the assessment model)

Temperate and tropical tuna stocks: main stocks being targeted by industrial, and to a lesser extent, artisanal fisheries throughout the Indian Ocean, both on the high seas and within the EEZ of coastal states.

Stock	Indicators		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Advice to the Commission
Albacore *Thunnus alalunga*	Catch (2024) (t) Mean annual catch (2020-2024) (t) MSY (1,000 t) (95% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2020} / F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2023} / SB_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2023} / SB_0 (80% CI)	37,006 40,825 45 (35-55) 44.31 (37.15-51.64) 0.16 (0.15-0.17) 26.75 (22.34-31.29) 0.97(0.52-1.42) 1.33 (0.90-1.78) 0.285 (0.085-0.485)					54%	The stock status for albacore tuna has been assessed for 2025. The stock assessment was carried out using Stock Synthesis III (SS3), a fully integrated model that is currently also used to provide scientific advice for the three tropical tunas stocks in the Indian Ocean. The models used in 2025 are based on the models developed in 2019 and 2022 with a series of revisions that were noted during the 9th WPTmT data preparatory and assessment meetings held in April and July 2025 respectively. There are some noticeable changes compared to the previous data sets used as inputs into the assessment models: the CPUE indices have been estimated using updated methods (described during the 9th WPTmT assessment meeting); the length-frequency data have been updated and include additional data not available for the 2022 assessment. The stock status in relation to the Commission's interim B_{MSY} and F_{MSY} target reference points indicates that the stock is **not overfished** and is **not subject to overfishing** Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 8
Bigeye tuna *Thunnus obesus*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2024} / F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2024} / SB_{MSY} (80% CI)	82,874 87,721 100 (94 – 106) 0.27 (0.21 – 0.33) 276 (143 – 409) 0.94 (0.69-1.18) 0.98 (0.71 – 1.25)		79%			**15.9%**	A new stock assessment was carried out for bigeye tuna in 2025 using Stock Synthesis to provide scientific advice. The 2025 stock assessment was built on the 2022 assessment model structure and incorporated new growth and natural mortality estimates. The model was fitted to regional joint longline CPUE indices, and the European Union (EU) purse seine index. The reported stock status is based on a grid of 36 model configurations designed to capture the uncertainty on stock recruitment relationship, longline selectivity, natural mortality and catchability dynamics. Overall, the stock assessment results suggest that bigeye biomass has nearly recovered to the target SB_{MSY} level. Considering the characterised uncertainty, the assessment indicates that: •there is a 54% probability that SB_{2024} is below SB_{MSY}, with median spawning biomass in 2024 estimated at 0.98 (0.71-1.25) times the level that can support MSY.

								• there is a 62% probability that F_{2024} is below F_{MSY}, with median fishing mortality (in 2024) estimated at 0.94 (0.69-1.18) times the F_{MSY} level. On the weight-of-evidence available in 2025, the bigeye tuna stock is determined to be **overfished** but **not subject to overfishing** As IOTC agreed on a bigeye Management Procedure (Res. 22/03) it should be noted that the stock assessment is not used to provide a recommendation on the TAC. Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 9
Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) $E_{40\%SB0}$ (80% CI) SB_0 (1,000t) (80% CI) SB_{2022} (1,000t) (80% CI) SB_{2022} / SB_0 80% CI) SB_{2022} / $SB_{40\%SB0}$ (80% CI) SB_{2022} / $SB_{20\%SB0}$ (80% CI) SB_{2022} / SB_{MSY} (80% CI) F_{2022} / F_{MSY} (80% CI) F_{2022} / $F_{40\%SSB0}$ (80% CI) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI)	624,609 636,078 0.55 (0.48–0.65) 2 177 (1 869–2 465) 1 142 (842–1 461) 0.53 (0.42–0.68) 1.33 (1.04–1.71) 2.67 (2.08–3.42) 2.30 (1.57–3.40) 0.49 (0.32–0.75) 0.90 (0.68–1.22) 584 (512–686)			**70%**			No new stock assessment was carried out for skipjack tuna in 2025 and so the advice is based on the 2023 assessment using Stock Synthesis with data up to 2022. The outcome of the 2023 stock assessment model is more optimistic than the previous assessment (2020) despite the high catches recorded in the period 2021-2022, which exceeded the catch limits established in 2020 for this period. The final assessment indicates that: The stock is above the adopted target for this stock ($40\%SB_0$) and the current exploitation rate is below the target exploitation rate with the probability of 70%. Current spawning biomass relative to unexploited levels is estimated at 53%. The spawning biomass remains above SB_{MSY} and the fishing mortality remains below F_{MSY} with a probability of 98.4 % Over the history of the fishery, biomass has been well above the adopted limit reference point ($20\%SB_0$). Subsequently, based on the weight-of-evidence available in 2023, the skipjack tuna stock is determined to be **not overfished** and **not subject to overfishing.** Skipjack tuna is currently subject to a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 628,606 t for 2024–2026. This TAC was determined by applying the skipjack Harvest Control Rule (HCR) as prescribed in Resolution 21/03 in 2023. The application of the skipjack tuna management procedure generated an unconstrained estimated TAC of 528,130 t which is more than 10% lower than the TAC set for 2024–2026. By applying the maximum 10% decrease in the TAC as per Resolution 24/03, the SC recommended a TAC of 565,745 t per year for 2027–2029 Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 10

Yellowfin tuna *Thunnus albacares*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY_{recent} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{MSY_recent} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2023} / F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2023} / SB_{MSY_recent} (80% CI) SB_{2023} / SB_0 (80% CI)	489,742 440,206 421 (416-430) 0.2 (0.16-0.26) 1,063 (890-1,361) 0.75 (0.58-1.01) 1.32 (1.00-1.59) 0.44 (0.40-0.50)				**89%**		No new stock assessment was conducted in 2025. The stock status for yellowfin tuna was estimated based on the stock assessment carried out in 2024. The 2024 stock assessment was carried out using Stock Synthesis III (SS3), a fully integrated model that is currently used to provide scientific advice for the three tropical tunas stocks in the Indian Ocean. The model grid from this assessment was re-run in 2025 in light of errors identified and subsequent revisions to the standardised CPUE input data. However, none of the figures or tables have been updated, because a full stock assessment with the corrected CPUE has not been conducted. Based on 2024 evidence and a 2025 review, yellowfin tuna is estimated to be **not-overfished** and **not-subject to overfishing**. The review of the 2024 assessment grid in 2025 was deemed sufficient to extend the management advice provided in 2024. As such, the following advice was recommended: • If catches are maintained within the estimated MSY range (416,000-430,000 tons) there is more than a 50% probability that the stock will remain above SBMSY in 2033. • Higher levels of catch are predicted to lead the stock to an overfished state in the long term. • The probability of breaching the biological limit reference point (0.4SBMSY) with recent catches is 0% by 2033. The probability of breaching the F limit reference point (1.4 FMSY) with recent catch is 0% by 2033However, in order to account for the uncertainty of the projections (e.g., relating to whether estimated high recruitment will be maintained) and uncertainty not captured in the assessment grid (e.g. relating to the new CPUE indices), the Commission should set a TAC that does not exceed the median recent MSY estimate. • Results of the K2SM generated from the 2024 assessment is not used as catch advice Noting these points, it is recommended that the Commission sets a TAC for the period 2026, 2027 and 2028 that does not exceed the median recent MSY estimate (421,000 t). The SC noted the catch level in 2024 (489,742 t), and urged the Commission to ensure that the recommended TAC is not exceeded. The SC does not consider the need to advance the next yellowfin stock

								assessment, scheduled for 2027Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 11

Neritic tunas and seerfish: These six species have become as important or more important as the three tropical tuna species (bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna and yellowfin tuna) to most IOTC coastal states. Neritic tunas and mackerels are caught primarily by coastal fisheries, including small-scale industrial and artisanal fisheries, and are almost always caught within the EEZs of coastal states. Historically, catches were often reported as aggregates of various species, making it difficult to obtain appropriate data for stock assessment analyses.

Stock	Indicators		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Advice to the Commission
Bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*	Catch 2024 (t) Average catch 2030–2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) F_{MSY} B_{MSY} (1,000 t) $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$ $B_{current}/B_{MSY}$ $B_{current}/B_0$	94,273 54,766 unknown unknown unknown unknown unknown unknown						No new stock assessment was conducted in 2025 for bullet tuna and so the results are based on the results of the assessment carried out in 2024 which examined a number of data-limited methods include C-MSY, LB-SPR, and fishblicc models (based on data up to 2022). However the catch data for bullet tuna are very uncertain given the high percentage of the catches that had to be estimated due to a range of reporting issues. The size-based assessment methods LB-SPR and FishBlicc using size data from gillnet and purse seine fisheries both estimated the current spawning potential ratio to be below the reference level of SPR40% (a proxy for 40% depletion often considered as the risk averse target in many data-poor fisheries). Due to a lack of fishery data for several fisheries, only preliminary stock status indicators (CPUE and average weight) can be used. Aspects of the fisheries for bullet tuna combined with the lack of data on which to base an assessment of the stock are a cause for concern. Stock status in relation to the Commission's BMSY and FMSY reference points remains **unknown.** For assessed species of neritic tunas and seerfish in the Indian Ocean (longtail tuna, kawakawa and narrow-barred Spanish mackerel), the MSY was estimated during early assessments to have been reached between 2009 and 2011 and both FMSY and BMSY were breached thereafter. It is worth noting that the catch in 2024 was estimated to be 94,273 and there has been significant variability in estimated catches of this species in recent years. This variation is perhaps due to issue of mis-identification of this species among other reasons. In the absence of a stock assessment of bullet tuna a limit to the catches should be considered by the Commission, by ensuring that future catches do not continue to exceed the average catches estimated between 2009 and 2011 (19,580 t). This catch advice should be maintained until an assessment of bullet tuna is available. Considering that MSY-based reference

								points for assessed species can change over time, the stock should be closely monitored. Mechanisms need to be developed by the Commission to improve current statistics by encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements, so as to better inform scientific advice. Click here for a full stock status summary: Appendix 12
Frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020–2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) F_{MSY} B_{MSY} (1,000 t) F_{2019}/F_{MSY} B_{2019}/B_{MSY} B_{2019}/B_0	144,768 108,557 unknown unknown unknown unknown unknown unknown						No new stock assessment was conducted in 2025 for frigate tuna and so the results are based on the results of the assessment carried out in 2024 which examined a number of data-limited methods include CMSY, OCOM, LB-SPR and fishblicc models (based on data up to 2022). However the catch data for frigate tuna are very uncertain given the high percentage of the catches that had to be estimated due to a range of reporting issues. Due to a lack of fishery data for several gears, only preliminary stock status indicators can be used. However, the size-based assessment showed results with considerable uncertainty - LB-SPR estimated a SPR greater than the reference level of SPR40%, (a proxy for 40% depletion often considered as risk averse target in many data-poor fisheries) whereas the fishblicc estimated a SPR below the reference level. Aspects of the fisheries for frigate tuna combined with the lack of data on which to base an assessment of the stock are a cause for considerable concern. Stock status in relation to the Commission's BMSY and FMSY reference points remains **unknown.** For assessed species of neritic tunas in Indian Ocean (longtail tuna, kawakawa and narrow-barred Spanish mackerel), the MSY was estimated during early assessments to have been reached between 2009 and 2011 and both FMSY and BMSY were breached thereafter. It is worth noting that the catch in 2024 was estimated to be 144,768t and there has been significant variability in estimated catches of this species in recent years. This variation is perhaps due to issue of mis-identification of this species among other reasons. In the absence of an accepted stock assessment for frigate tuna, a limit to the catches should be considered by the Commission, by ensuring that future catches do not continue to exceed the average catches estimated between 2009 and 2011 (75,830 t). The reference period (2009-2011) was chosen based on the most recent assessments of those neritic tuna species in the Indian Ocean for which an assessment is available under the

								assumption that MSY for frigate tuna was also reached between 2009 and 2011. This catch advice should be maintained until an assessment of frigate tuna is available. Considering that MSY-based reference points for assessed species can change over time, the stock should be closely monitored. Mechanisms need to be developed by the Commission to improve current statistics by encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements, so as to better inform scientific advice. Click here for a full stock status summary: Appendix 13
Kawakawa *Euthynnus affinis*	Catch in 2024 (t) Mean annual catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$ (80% CI) $B_{current}/B_{MSY}$ (80% CI)	155,607 131,862 154 (122– 193) 0.60 (0.48 – 0.74) 258 (185 – 359) 0.98 (0.82–2.20) 0.99 (0.45 – 1.20)			**27%**			No new stock assessment was conducted in 2025 for kawakawa and so the results are based on the results of the assessment carried out in 2023 which examined a number of data-limited methods including C-MSY, OCOM, and JABBA models (based on data up to 2021). These models produced stock estimates that are not drastically divergent because they shared similar dynamics and assumptions. The C-MSY model has been explored more fully and therefore is used to obtain estimates of stock status. Based on the weight-of-evidence available, the kawakawa stock for the Indian Ocean is classified as **overfished** but **not subject to overfishing**. The available gillnet CPUE of kawakawa showed a somewhat increasing trend although the reliability of the index as abundance indices remains unknown. Indonesia has recently revised its catch estimates for neritic tuna species. The updated catch for kawakawa differs substantially from those previously reported and used in the stock assessment. These changes are expected to have a significant impact on estimates of stock status and associated MSY-based reference quantities, which were primarily based on the earlier catch data. An updated assessment is therefore urgently required to revise stock estimates and management advice that incorporate and reflect the most recent catch information. A precautionary approach to management is recommended. Click here for a full stock status summary: Appendix 14
Longtail tuna *Thunnus tonggol*	Catch 2024 (t) Mean annual catch (2020-2024) (t)	148,681 136,857			**35%**			No new stock assessment was conducted for longtail tuna in 2025 and so the results are based on the results of the assessment carried out in 2023 which examined a number of data-limited methods including

	MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$ (80% CI) $B_{current}/B_{MSY}$ (80% CI)	133 (108 –165) 0.31 (0.22 – 0.44) 433 (272– 690) 1.05 (0.84 – 2.31) 0.96 (0.44 – 1.19)						C-MSY, OCOM, and JABBA models (based on data up to 2021). These models produced stock estimates that are not drastically divergent as they shared similar dynamics and assumptions. The C-MSY model has been explored more fully and therefore is used to obtain estimates of stock status. Based on the weight-of-evidence currently available, the stock is considered to be both **overfished** and **subject to overfishing**. Click here for a full stock status summary: Appendix 15
Indo-Pacific king mackerel *Scomberomorus guttatus*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) F_{MSY} B_{MSY} (1,000 t) $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$ $B_{current}/B_{MSY}$ $B_{current}/B_0$	42,275 36,994 47 (39–56) 0.74 (0.56–0.99) 63 (43 –92) 0.95 (0.82–2.13) 1.02 (0.46–1.19) 0.51 (0.23–0.60)				**27%**		No new stock assessment was conducted for Indo-Pacific king mackerel in 2025 and so the results are based on the results of the assessment carried out in 2024 which examined a number of data-limited methods including CMSY and CMSY++ (based on data up to 2022). Analysis using the catch only method CMSY indicates the stock is being exploited at a rate that is below FMSY in recent years and that the stock appears to be above BMSY, although the estimates would be more pessimistic if the stock productivity is assumed to be less resilient. An assessment using CMSY++ was also explored in 2024. The stock estimates with CMSY++ are estimated to be very close to the biomass target even though the stock status is more pessimistic than with CMSY. Despite some of the caveats of the underlying assumptions, the catch-only model has provided a more defensible approach in addressing the uncertainty of key parameters and the currently available catch data for the Indo-Pacific king mackerel appear to be of sufficient quality. Based on the weight-of-evidence currently available, the stock is **not overfished** and **not subject to overfishing.** Reported catches of Indo-Pacific king mackerel in the Indian Ocean have increased considerably since the late 2000s. Indonesia has recently revised its catch estimates for neritic tunas and seerfish species. The updated catch for Indo-Pacific king mackerel differs substantially from those previously reported and used in the stock assessment. These changes are expected to have a significant impact on estimates of stock status and associated MSY-based reference quantities, which were primarily based on the earlier catch data. An updated assessment is therefore urgently required to revise stock estimates and management advice that incorporate and reflect the most recent catch

								information. A precautionary approach to management is recommended. Click here for a full stock status summary: Appendix 16
Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel *Scomberomorus commerson*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{MSY} (1,000 t)(80% CI) $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$ (80% CI) $B_{current}/B_{MSY}$ (80% CI)	157,754 138,169 161 (132– 197) 0.60 (0.48–0.74) 271 (197– 373) 1.07 (0.88 – 2.38) 0.98 (0.44 – 1.19)			**31%**			No new stock assessment was conducted in 2025 for narrow-barred Spanish mackerel and so the results are based on the results of the assessment carried out in 2023 which examined a number of data-limited methods including C-MSY, OCOM, and JABBA models (based on data up to 2021). These models produced stock estimates that are not drastically divergent because they shared similar dynamics and assumptions. The C-MSY model has been explored more fully and therefore is used to obtain estimates of stock status. Based on the C-MSY assessment, the stock appears to be **overfished and subject to overfishing.** The available gillnet CPUE shows a somewhat increasing trend in recent years although the reliability of the index as an abundance index remains unknown. Indonesia has recently revised its catch estimates for neritic tuna and seerfish species. The updated catch for narrow-barred Spanish mackerel differs substantially from those previously reported and used in the stock assessment. These changes are expected to have a significant impact on estimates of stock status and associated MSY-based reference quantities, which were primarily based on the earlier catch data. An updated assessment is therefore urgently required to revise stock estimates and management advice that incorporate and reflect the most recent catch information. A precautionary approach to management is recommended. Click here for a full stock status summary: Appendix 17

Billfish: The billfish stocks are exploited by industrial and artisanal fisheries throughout the Indian Ocean, both on the high seas and in the EEZ of coastal states. While marlins and sailfish are not usually targeted by most fleets, they are caught and retained as bycatch by the main industrial fisheries, and are also important for localised small-scale and artisanal fisheries or as targets in sports and recreational fisheries.

Stock	Indicators	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Advice to the Commission

Black marlin *Istiompax indica*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020–2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (95% CI) F_{MSY} (95% CI) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (95% CI) F_{2022}/F_{MSY} (95% CI) B_{2022}/B_{MSY} (95% CI) B_{2022}/B_0 (95% CI)	27,266 22,408 13.90 (8.73 – 28.51) 0.21 (0.15 - 0.30) 65.23 (46.43-101.84) 1.39 (0.72 – 2.45) 1.35 (0.96 – 1.79) 0.49 (0.35 – 0.66)				**62.2%**		No new stock assessment was carried out for black marlin in 2025, thus, the stock status estimates are based on the stock assessment in 2024 using JABBA, a Bayesian state-space production model (using data up to 2022). Until 2024, fish stock status was characterised as "uncertain" due to significant uncertainties in past assessments (like those from 2018 and 2021). These uncertainties were attributed to both historical catch reporting from key fishing states and poor assessment diagnostics. However, there has been progress recently with black marlin catch data, particularly from coastal countries in the northern Indian Ocean, and the latest JABBA assessment shows it's now more reliable (with improved model fitting to the abundance indices and acceptable level of retrospective patterns). On the weight-of-evidence available in 2024, the stock status of black marlin is determined to be **not overfished** but **subject to overfishing**. The catch limits (9,932 t) as stipulated in Resolution 18/05 have been exceeded for four consecutive years since 2020, which as per resolution 18/05, requires a review of the resolution. Furthermore, these limits are not based on estimates from the most recent stock assessment. Thus, it is recommended that the Commission urgently revise 18/05 to incorporate limits that reflect the most recent stock assessment and projections and review and where necessary revise the implementation and effectiveness of the measures contained in this Resolution. The stock is now **subject to overfishing**. If the Commission wishes to recover the stock to the green quadrant of the Kobe plot with a probability ranging from 60% to 90% by 2026 as per Resolution 18/05, it needs to provide mechanisms to ensure the maximum annual catches remain less than 10,626 t. Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 18
Blue marlin *Makaira nigricans*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2023}/F_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{2023}/B_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{2023}/B_0 (80% CI)	10,420 8,673 8.35 (7.52 – 9.23) 0.30 (0.21 – 0.38) 27.92 (22.3 – 39.9) 1.54 (1.16 – 2.06) 0.62 (0.48 – 0.78) 0.23 (0.18 – 0.29)					**97.4%**	A new stock assessment was carried out for blue marlin in 2025 using two different models: JABBA, a Bayesian state-space production model (age-aggregated); and SS3, an integrated model (age-structured) (using data up to 2023). Uncertainty in the biological parameters and the parameterisation of the SS3 model is still evident and as such the JABBA model (B2023/BMSY = 0.62, F2023/FMSY = 1.54) was selected as the base case. Both models were consistent with regards to stock status, although the SS3 model was less pessimistic. On the weight-of-evidence available in 2025, the stock is determined to be **overfished** and **subject to overfishing**. The catches of blue marlin (average of 7,262 t in the final 3 years examined in the assessment, 2021-2023) were lower than MSY (8,351 t), however the catch in 2024 was higher than

								MSY. The stock is currently overfished and subject to overfishing, and according to the KOBE plot (Fig. 3), has been in this state since 2001 (with ~ 80 % CI). According to K2SM calculated at the time of the assessment, a reduction of 20% of catches (5,809 t) compared to the mean of catches from 2021-2023 (7,262 t) would recover the stock to the green quadrant by 2035 with a probability of 64 % and if the catches are reduced by 40 % (4,357 t) the probability would be 86 %. The Commission should note that the current catch limit for blue marlin in Resolution 18/05 (11,930 t, which was established as the MSY value estimated in 2016 stock assessment) is 30 % more (3,579 t) than the new MSY estimated by the latest stock assessment in 2025 (8,351 t). Thus, it is recommended that the Commission urgently revise Resolution 18/05 to incorporate limits that reflect the most recent stock assessment and projections and review and strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of the measures contained in this Resolution. Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 19
Striped marlin *Kajikia audax*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (JABBA) MSY (1,000 t) (SS3) F_{MSY} (JABBA) F_{MSY} (SS3) F_{2022}/F_{MSY} (JABBA) F_{2229}/F_{MSY} (SS3) B_{2022}/B_{MSY} (JABBA) SB_{2022}/SB_{MSY} (SS3) B_{2022}/B_0(JABBA) SB_{2022}/SB_0 (SS3)	4,334 3,390 4.73 (4.22 – 5.24) 4.89 (4.48-5.30) 0.26 (0.20–0.35) 0.22 (0.21–0.24) 3.95 (2.54 - 6.14) 9.26 (5.38-13.14) 0.17 (0.11 - 0.27) 0.27 (0.19-0.35) 0.06 (0.04 – 0.10) 0.036 (0.03-0.04)				**100%**		No new stock assessment was carried out for striped marlin 2025, thus, the stock status estimates are based on two different assessment models carried out in 2024: JABBA, a Bayesian state-space production model (age-aggregated); and SS3, an integrated model (age-structured) (using data up to 2022). Both models were generally consistent with regards to stock status and confirmed the results from 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2021 assessments. On the weight-of-evidence available in 2024, the stock status of striped marlin is determined to be **overfished** and **subject to overfishing.** Current or increasing catches have a very high risk of further decline in the stock status. The 2024 catches (4,334 t) were lower than the estimated MSY (4,730 t) but are above the limit set by Resolution 18/05 (3,260 t) which may be a concern if this trend continues. However, the limit is not based on estimates of the most recent stock assessment. The stock has been overfished for more than a decade and is now in a highly depleted state. Based on the Kobe II strategy matrix run in 2024, a 70% reduction in the average 2020-22 catch of 2,891 t (i.e. to a catch of 867 t) would recover the stock to the green quadrant by 2032 with a probability of 78% and a 60% reduction in recent average catch (i.e. catch of 1,157 t) would achieve this with a probability of 58%. Thus, it is recommended that the Commission urgently revise Resolution 18/05 to incorporate limits that reflect the most

								recent stock assessment and projections, and review, and where necessary, revise the implementation and effectiveness of the measures contained in this Resolution Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 20
Indo-Pacific Sailfish *Istiophorus platypterus*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2023}/F_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{2023}/B_{MSY} (80% CI) B_{2023}/B_0 (80% CI)	40,682 36,390 34.3 (28.7 - 42.2) 0.20 (0.17 - 0.23) 174 (145 - 212) 0.69 (0.51 - 0.94) 1.34 (1.15 - 1.53) 0.67 (0.58 - 0.76)					**92.3%**	A new iteration of a Bayesian state-space production model (age-aggregated) JABBA stock assessment was carried out for Indo-Pacific Sailfish in 2025, using data up to 2023. Prior to this, in 2015 and 2019, data poor methods (Catch-MSY) were utilised to provide stock status for Indo-Pacific sailfish. To overcome the lack of standardised CPUE indices or alternative abundance indices for this species, this assessment followed the methods of the previous assessment in 2022 where length-frequency data were used to estimate the annual Spawning Potential Ratio (SPR) using the length-based spawning potential ratio (LBSPR) method. Annual estimates of SPR were then normalised in the JARA (Just Another Red List Assessment) model to provide an index that was assumed to be proportional to spawning biomass. This index was then incorporated as an index of relative abundance in a JABBA model On the weight-of-evidence available in 2025, the stock status of Indo-Pacific sailfish is determined to be **not overfished nor subject to overfishing.** Considerable uncertainty remains in the JABBA assessment conducted in 2025, however the trends in key model outputs align relatively well with the 2022 assessment. For this year, due to the uncertainty in the model outputs, the management advice from 2022 would be carried over for one year (1 year) to allow time to complete the simulation studies and provide updated management advice in 2026. It is anticipated that, once the underlying uncertainty in the JABBA assessment is understood and presented at the proposed WPB meeting next year, management advice can be updated. The catch limits as stipulated in Resolution 18/05 have been exceeded since 2020, which as per resolution 18/05, requires a review of the resolution. Furthermore, these limits are not based on estimates of most recent stock assessment. It is recommended that the Commission review the implementation and effectiveness of the measures contained in this Resolution and consider the adoption of additional conservation and management measures. The Commission should provide mechanisms to ensure that catch limits are not exceeded by all concerned fisheries. Research

								emphasis on further developing possible CPUE indicators from coastal gillnet and longline fisheries, and further exploration of stock assessment approaches for data poor fisheries are warranted. Given the limited data being reported for coastal fisheries, and the importance of sports fisheries for this species, efforts must be made to rectify these information gaps. Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 21
Swordfish *Xiphias gladius*	Catch in 2024 (t) Average catch 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2021}/F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2021}/SB_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2021}/SB_{1950} (80% CI)	28,097 27,651 30 (26–33) 0.16 (0.12–0.20) 55 (40–70) 0.60 (0.43–0.77) 1.39 (1.01–1.77) 0.35 (0.32–0.37)			**97%**			No new stock assessment was carried out for swordfish in 2025, thus the stock status is determined on basis of the 2022 assessment. Two models were applied to the swordfish stock (ASPIC and Stock Synthesis (SS3)), with the SS3 stock assessment selected to provide scientific advice (as done previously). An update of the JABBA model was also conducted during the WPB meeting. Taking into account the characterized uncertainty, and on the weight-of-evidence available in 2023, the swordfish stock is determined to **be not overfished** and **not subject to overfishing.** A revised management procedure for Indian Ocean Swordfish was adopted under Resolution 25/07 by the IOTC Commission in May 2025 following revision to correct a small error, and was applied to determine a recommended TAC for Swordfish for 2026, 2027 and 2028 of 30,527 t. A review of evidence for exceptional circumstances was conducted in 2025 following the adopted guideline (IOTC-2021-SC24-R, appendix 6A) as per the requirements of Resolution 25/07. The review did not identify any exceptional circumstances impacting on the application of the MP. The TAC recommended from the application of the MP specified in Resolution 25/07 for the period 2026-2028 is 30,527 t, which is around 12% higher than the catch in 2023 (26,836t). Noting that the Commission did not adopt an implementing measure for the TAC in 2025, the SC urgently recommended that the Commission adopt an implementing measure for the TAC in 2026. Click here for full stock status summary: Appendix 22

Sharks: Although sharks are not part of the 16 species directly under the IOTC mandate, sharks are frequently caught in association with fisheries targeting IOTC species. Some fleets are known to actively target both sharks and IOTC species simultaneously. As such, IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties are required to report information at the same level of detail as for the 16 IOTC species. The following are the main species caught in IOTC fisheries, although the list is not exhaustive.

Stock	Indicators		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Advice to the Commission
Blue shark *Prionace glauca*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Estimated catch 2024 (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks1 2024 (t) Average reported catch 2020-2024 (t) Average estimated catch 2020-2024 (t) Avg. not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{MSY} (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2019}/F_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2019}/SB_{MSY} (80% CI) SB_{2019}/SB_0 (80% CI)	25,630 27,722 19,346t 15,753 26,690 25,350 t 30.81 (21.79 - 39.84) 0.18 (0.18 - 0.18) 52.87 (37.38 - 68.37) 0.39 (0.21 - 0.57) 2.22 (1.76 - 2.68) 0.73 (0.34 - 1.13)					**100%**	Two stock assessments were carried out for blue shark (BSH) in 2025: one using a Bayesian state-space surplus production model (JABBA) and another using an integrated age-structured model (SS3). Both assessments used data (catch and indices of abundance) from 1950 to 2023, although the model structure was inherently different. The SS3 model included annual length composition data where available. Uncertainty in data inputs and model configuration were explored through sensitivity analyses. All models produced similar results. On the weight-of-evidence available in 2025, the stock status is determined to be **not overfished** and **not subject to overfishing**. The SS3 assessment indicates current catches are near MSY, and significant increases could result in decreasing biomass and the stock becoming subject to overfishing in the future. The stock should be closely monitored, especially with respect to overall catch and discard reporting. While mechanisms exist for encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements (Resolution 16/06), these need to be further implemented by the Commission, so as to better inform scientific advice in the future. Click below for a full stock status summary: Appendix 23
Shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Catches reported to MAK in 2024 (t) Average catches reported to MAK 2020-2024 (t) Catches in 2024 (MAK, SMA, LMA) (t)	1,451 930 474 1,280 16,033 25,873				50%		In 2024 a stock assessment was carried out for the shortfin mako shark in the IOTC area of competence, using data until 2022. The model applied was a population biomass dynamics model using the platform JABBA. The stock status and projections were based on an ensemble grid of 9 models designed to capture the main uncertainties relating to biology (3 options) and the shape of the production curve used in biomass dynamics models (3 options). Considering the characterised uncertainty, and on the weight-of-evidence available in 2024, the shortfin

	Average catches 2020-2024 (MAK, SMA, LMA) (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2024 (t) Average reported catch 2020-2024 (t) Av. Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2020-2024 (t) MSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) FMSY (80% CI) BMSY (1,000 t) (80% CI) F_{2022} /FMSY (80% CI) B_{2022} /BMSY (80% CI) B_{2022} /B0 (80% CI)	846 30,813 1.93 (0.99 – 3.31) 0.03 (0.01 – 0.07) 60.0 (35.7 – 103.8) 1.53 (0.65 – 3.71) 0.96 (0.58 – 1.41) 0.45 (0.27-0.69)						mako shark stock is determined to be **overfished** and **subject to overfishing**. The Commission should take a cautious approach by implementing management actions that reduce fishing mortality on shortfin mako sharks, and the stock should be closely monitored. While mechanisms exist for encouraging CPCs to comply with their recording and reporting requirements (Resolution 18/07), these need to be further implemented by the Commission so as to better inform future scientific advice. In order to have a lower than 50% probability of exceeding MSY-reference points in 10 years, i.e., to recover the stock to the green quadrant of the Kobe plot with at least 50% probability in 10 years, future catches should not exceed 40% of the average catches between 2020-2022 (i.e., last 3 year of catches used in the model). This corresponds to an annual TAC of 1,217.2 t (representing all fishing mortality including retention, dead discards and post-release mortality), noting that this TAC level should include and account for the SMA, MAK and MSK species codes as reported to IOTC Click below for a full stock status summary: Appendix 26
Oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2024 (t) Average reported catch 2020–2024 (t) Ave. (nei) sharks 2020–2024 (t)	901 t 15,55 9 541 24,593						Click below for a full stock status summary: Oceanic whitetip sharks – Appendix 24 Scalloped hammerhead sharks – Appendix 25 Silky sharks– Appendix 27 Bigeye thresher sharks– Appendix 28 Pelagic thresher sharks– Appendix 29

Scalloped hammerhead shark *Sphyrna lewini*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2024 (t) Average reported catch 2020–2024 (t) Ave. (nei) sharks 2020–2024 (t)	1,537 15,694 766 24,976						porbeagle sharks– Appendix 30 There is a paucity of information available for these species and this situation is not expected to improve in the short to medium term. There is no quantitative stock assessment and limited basic fishery indicators currently available. Therefore, the stock status is highly uncertain. The available evidence indicates considerable risk to the stock status at current effort levels. The primary source of data that drive the assessment (total catches) is highly uncertain and should be investigated further as a priority.
Silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2024 (t) Average reported catch 2020–2024 (t) Ave. (nei) sharks 2020–2024 (t)	1,591 15,559 2,062 24,593						
Bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks2 2024 (t) Thresher sharks nei 2024 (t) Average reported catch 2020-2024 (t) Av. Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2020-2024 (t) Av. Thresher sharks nei 2020-2024 (t)	< 1 15,559 <1 <1 24,976 383						
Pelagic thresher shark *Alopias pelagicus*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks 2024 (t) Thresher sharks nei 2024 (t)	145 15,559 <1 149						

	Average reported catch 2020-2024 (t) Av. Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks2 2020-2024 (t) Av. Thresher sharks nei 2020-2024 (t)	24,976 383						
Porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*	Reported catch 2024 (t) Not elsewhere included (nei) sharks1 2024 (t) Average reported catch 2020-24 (t) Avg. not elsewhere included (nei) sharks1 2020-24 (t)	<1 15,559 <1 24,593						

*Estimated probability that the stock is in the respective quadrant of the Kobe plot (shown below), derived from the confidence intervals associated with the current stock status.

Colour key	Stock overfished ($SB_{year}/SB_{MSY} < 1$)	Stock not overfished ($SB_{year}/SB_{MSY} \geq 1$)
Stock subject to overfishing ($F_{year}/F_{MSY} > 1$)		
Stock not subject to overfishing ($F_{year}/F_{MSY} \leq 1$)		
Not assessed/Uncertain/Unknown		