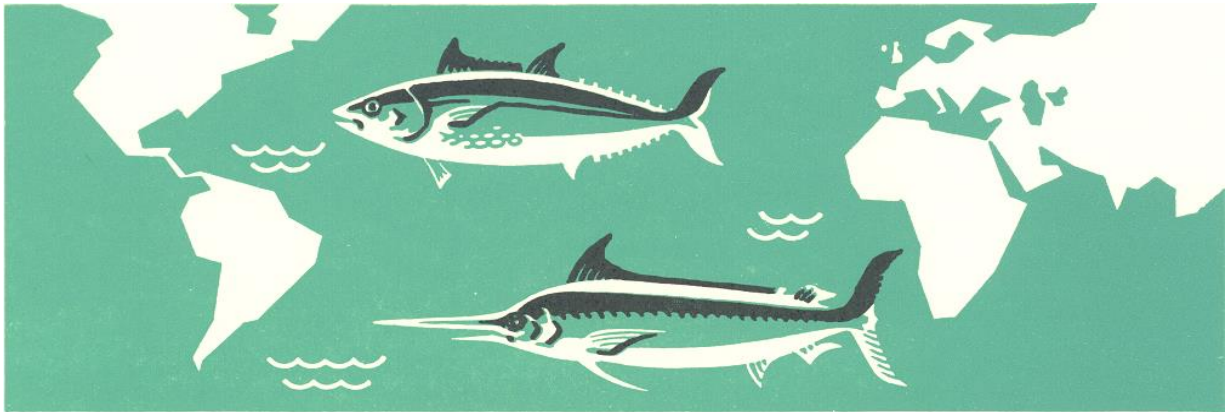

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
for the
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
pour la CONSERVATION
des THONIDÉS de L'ATLANTIQUE**

**COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL
para la
CONSERVACIÓN del ATÚN ATLÁNTICO**



R E P O R T
for biennial period, 2014-15
PART I (2014) - Vol. 3
Annual Reports

R A P P O R T
de la période biennale, 2014-15
I^e PARTIE (2014) – Vol. 3
Rapports annuels

I N F O R M E
del período bienal, 2014-15
I^a PARTE (2014) – Vol. 3
Informes anuales

FOREWORD

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas presents his compliments to the Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (signed in Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1966), as well as to the Delegates and Advisers that represent said Contracting Parties, and has the honor to transmit to them the "*Report for the Biennial Period, 2014-2015, Part I (2014)*", which describes the activities of the Commission during the first half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 19th Special Meeting of the Commission (Genoa, Italy, 10-17 November 2014) and the reports of all the meetings of the Panels, Standing Committees and Sub-Committees, as well as some of the Working Groups. It also includes a summary of the activities of the Secretariat and the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers, relative to their activities in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Convention area.

The Report is published in four volumes. **Volume 1** includes the Proceedings of the Commission Meetings and the reports of all the associated meetings (with the exception of the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics-SCRS). **Volume 2** contains the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) and its appendices. **Volume 3** includes the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and the Observers. **Volume 4** includes the Secretariat's Report on Statistics and Coordination of Research, the Secretariat's Administrative and Financial Reports, and the Secretariat's Reports to the ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (COC), and to the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG). Volumes 3 and 4 of the Biennial Report are only published in electronic format.

This Report has been prepared, approved and distributed in accordance with Article III, paragraph 9, and Article IV, paragraph 2-d, of the Convention, and Rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. The Report is available in the three official languages of the Commission: English, French and Spanish.

PRÉSENTATION

Le Président de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique présente ses compliments aux Parties contractantes à la Convention internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (signée à Rio de Janeiro le 14 mai 1966), ainsi qu'aux délégués et conseillers qui représentent ces Parties contractantes, et a l'honneur de leur faire parvenir le « *Rapport de la période biennale 2014-2015, 1^{re} Partie (2014)* », dans lequel sont décrites les activités de la Commission au cours de la première moitié de cette période biennale.

Ce rapport contient le rapport de la 19^e réunion extraordinaire de la Commission (Gênes, Italie, 10-17 novembre 2014) et les rapports de toutes les réunions des Sous-commissions, des Comités permanents et des Sous-comités, ainsi que de divers Groupes de travail. Il comprend également un résumé des activités du Secrétariat et les rapports annuels remis par les Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT et les observateurs concernant leurs activités de pêche de thonidés et d'espèces voisines dans la zone de la Convention.

Le rapport est publié en quatre volumes. Le **Volume 1** réunit les comptes rendus des réunions de la Commission et les rapports de toutes les réunions annexes, à l'exception du rapport du Comité permanent pour la recherche et les statistiques (SCRS). Le **Volume 2** contient le rapport du Comité permanent pour la recherche et les statistiques (SCRS) et ses appendices. Le **Volume 3** contient les rapports annuels des Parties contractantes de la Commission. Le **Volume 4** comprend le rapport du Secrétariat sur les statistiques et la coordination de la recherche, les rapports administratifs et financiers du Secrétariat et les rapports du Secrétariat au Comité d'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT (COC) et au Groupe de travail permanent sur l'amélioration des statistiques et des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT (PWG). Les volumes 3 et 4 du rapport biennal ne sont publiés que sous format électronique.

Le présent rapport a été rédigé, approuvé et distribué en application des Articles III-paragraphe 9 et IV-paragraphe 2-d de la Convention et de l'Article 15 du Règlement intérieur de la Commission. Il est disponible dans les trois langues officielles de la Commission: anglais, français et espagnol.

PRÉSENTACIÓN

El Presidente de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico presenta sus respetos a las Partes contratantes del Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (firmado en Río de Janeiro, 14 de mayo de 1966), así como a los delegados y consejeros que representan a las mencionadas Partes contratantes, y tiene el honor de transmitirles el “*Informe del Período Bienal, 2014-2015, Iª Parte (2014)*”, en el que se describen las actividades de la Comisión durante la primera mitad de dicho periodo bienal.

El Informe Bienal contiene el informe de la Decimonovena Reunión Extraordinaria de la Comisión (Génova, Italia, 10-17 de noviembre de 2014), y los informes de todas las reuniones de las Subcomisiones, Comités Permanentes y Subcomités, así como de algunos Grupos de Trabajo. Incluye, además, un resumen de las actividades de la Secretaría y los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión y de observadores sobre sus actividades en las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

El Informe se publica en cuatro volúmenes. El *Volumen 1* incluye las Actas de las Reuniones de la Comisión y los Informes de todas las reuniones relacionadas (con excepción del Informe del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas - SCRS). El *Volumen 2* el Informe del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) y sus apéndices. El *Volumen 3* incluye los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión. El *Volumen 4* incluye el informe de la Secretaría sobre estadísticas y coordinación de la investigación, los informes Administrativo y Financiero de la Secretaría y los informes de la Secretaría al Comité de Cumplimiento de las Medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT (COC) y al Grupo de Trabajo Permanente para la mejora de las estadísticas y normas de conservación de ICCAT (GTP). Los volúmenes 3 y 4 del Informe Bienal se publican solo en formato electrónico.

Este Informe ha sido redactado, aprobado y distribuido de acuerdo con el Artículo III, párrafo 9, y el Artículo IV, párrafo 2-d del Convenio, y con el Artículo 15 del Reglamento Interno de la Comisión. El Informe está disponible en las tres lenguas oficiales de la Comisión: inglés, francés y español.

STEFAN DEPYPERE

Commission Chairman / Président de la Commission / Presidente de la Comisión

TABLE OF CONTENTS¹ / TABLE DES MATIÈRES² / ÍNDICE³

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES
RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES PARTIES CONTRACTANTES
INFORMES ANUALES DE PARTES CONTRATANTES**

Albania / Albanie / Albania	1
Algeria / Algérie / Argelia	5
Angola / Angola / Angola	17
Barbados / Barbade / Barbados	22
Belize / Belize / Belice	33
Brazil / Brésil / Brasil	48
Canada / Canada / Canadá	53
Cape Verde / Cap-Vert / Cabo Verde	72
China / Chine / China	78
Côte d'Ivoire / Côte d'Ivoire / Côte d'Ivoire	99
Curaçao / Curaçao / Curaçao	112
Egypt / Égypte / Egipto	117
El Salvador / Le Salvador / El Salvador	129
Equatorial Guinea / Guinée équatoriale / Guinea Ecuatorial	137
European Union / Union européenne / Unión Europea	142
France (St. Pierre & Miquelon) / France (Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) / Francia (San Pedro y Miquelon)..	169
Ghana / Ghana / Ghana	180
Guatemala / Guatemala / Guatemala	191
Guinea (Rep.) / Guinée (Rep.) / Guinea (Rep.)	200
Iceland / Islande / Islandia	203
Japan / Japon / Japón	213
Korea / Corée / Corea	235
Liberia / Libéria / Liberia	247
Libya / Libye / Libia	257
Mauritania / Mauritanie / Mauritania	269
Mexico / Mexique / México	274
Morocco / Maroc / Marruecos	293
Namibia / Namibie / Namibia	311
Nigeria / Nigéria / Nigeria	323
Norway / Norvège / Noruega	330
Panama / Panama / Panamá	340
Philippines / Philippines / Filipinas	352
Russia / Russie / Rusia	361
Senegal / Sénégal / Senegal	370
South Africa / Afrique du Sud / Sudáfrica	384
St. Vincent & the Grenadines / St Vincent et les Grenadines / San Vicente y las Granadinas	402
Trinidad & Tobago / Trinidad et Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago	412
Tunisia / Tunisie / Túnez	421
Turkey / Turquie / Turquía	437

¹ Reports received and distributed for the 2014 ICCAT annual meetings. Many Reports submitted to the Commission contain detailed information in the appendices. For reasons of economy, these appendices are not included in this publication, but can be requested from the Secretariat in the original language. In addition, Compliance Reporting Tables have been extracted from the Annual Reports and the information contained therein has been assimilated into the Compliance Tables (Appendix 2 to ANNEX 10 of the 2014 Commission Report).

² Rapports reçus et diffusés pour les réunions annuelles de l'ICCAT de 2014. Plusieurs rapports soumis à la Commission joignent des informations détaillées dans les appendices. Aux fins d'économie, ces appendices ne sont pas inclus dans ce volume, mais peuvent être sollicités auprès du Secrétariat dans la langue d'origine. En outre, les tableaux de déclaration d'application ont été extraits de ces Rapports annuels et l'information contenue dans ces tableaux de déclaration a été incorporée aux tableaux d'application (Appendice 2 à l'ANNEXE 10 du Rapport de la Commission de 2014).

³ Informes recibidos y distribuidos para las reuniones anuales de ICCAT de 2014. Muchos informes presentados a la Comisión incluyen información detallada en apéndices. Por razones de economía, dichos apéndices no se incluyen en esta edición, pero pueden solicitarse a la Secretaría en su idioma original. Además, las tablas de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento se han eliminado de los informes anuales y la información de dichas tablas se ha incluido en las tablas de cumplimiento (Apéndice 2 al ANEXO 10 del Informe de la Comisión de 2014).

United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) / Royaume-Uni (Territoires d'outre mer) / Reino Unido
(Territorios de Ultramar) 453
United States / Etats-Unis / Estados Unidos 467
Uruguay / Uruguay / Uruguay..... 513
Vanuatu / Vanuatu / Vanuatu 529
Venezuela / Venezuela / Venezuela 540

**REPORTS OF OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES,
ENTITIES, OR FISHING ENTITIES
RAPPORTS DES OBSERVATEURS DES PARTIES, ENTITÉS OU ENTITÉS DE PÊCHE
NON-CONTRACTANTES COOPÉRANTES
INFORMES DE OBSERVADORES DE PARTES, ENTIDADES O ENTIDADES PESQUERAS
NO CONTRATANTES COLABORADORAS**

CARICOM / CARICOM / CARICOM	554
Chinese Taipei / Taïpei chinois / Taipei Chino	561
Guyana / Guyana / Guyana	579
Suriname / Suriname / Surinam	582

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBANIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALBANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALBANIA

SUMMARY

Referring to the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 10-04], as replacing ICCAT Rec. 08-05, Albania prepared the Ministerial Order (legal act) on: "Establishing a multi-annual recovering plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean", incorporating, as an integral part, the above mentioned ICCAT Rec. 10-04. By the end of this process, Albania provided to the ICCAT Secretariat the information requested regarding authorized fishing vessel/s, indicating the quota allocated for each authorized fishing vessel and designated landing ports. The total allocated BFT quota for Albania for 2013 was 33.58 metric tons (t).

RÉSUMÉ

En vertu de la Recommandation de l'ICCAT pour amender la Recommandation de l'ICCAT visant à l'établissement d'un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée (Rec. 10-04), remplaçant la Recommandation 08-05 de l'ICCAT, l'Albanie a préparé le décret ministériel (acte juridique) en ce qui concerne : « l'établissement d'un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée », en y incorporant, comme partie intégrante, la Recommandation 10-04 de l'ICCAT. À la fin de ce processus, l'Albanie a fourni au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les informations requises en ce qui concerne les navires de pêche autorisés, en indiquant le quota alloué à chaque navire de pêche autorisé et les ports de débarquement désignés. Le quota total de thon rouge alloué à l'Albanie au titre de 2013 s'élevait à 33,58 tonnes métriques (t).

RESUMEN

En referencia a la Recomendación de ICCAT que enmienda la Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el establecimiento de un Plan de recuperación pluriannual para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo [Rec. 10-04] de ICCAT que enmienda la Rec. 08-05 de ICCAT, Albania preparó la Orden ministerial: "Estableciendo un plan de recuperación pluriannual para el atún rojo del Atlántico este y Mediterráneo", incorporando, como parte integral, la recomendación mencionada de ICCAT, Rec. 10-04. Antes de finalizar este proceso, Albania proporcionó a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información solicitada respecto a los buques pesqueros autorizados, indicando la cuota asignada a cada buque pesquero y los puertos de desembarque designados. La cuota total de atún rojo asignada a Albania para 2013 fue de 33,58 t.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

As a result of the above, the BFT fishing activity has been authorized as follows:

1. "Magnolia" was authorized to fish BFT, the allocated amount being 11.19 metric tons (t), with baitboat fishing vessel and landing the products caught in the Fishing Port of Shengjini. The ICCAT No.: AT000ALB00004. The Albanian No. ALB22REG0575.
2. "Shkreli" was authorized to fish BFT, the allocated amount being 11.19 metric tons (t), with baitboat fishing vessel and landing the products caught in the Fishing Port of Shengjini. ICCAT No.: AT000ALB00005; and Albanian No.: ALB000000017.

¹ Directory of Agriculture Production and Trade Policies.

(The fishing vessels “Magnolia” and “Shkreli” have been authorized to join the fishing operation during the BFT catch period).

The catch reporting has been joined from both fishing vessels, accordingly: October 20, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 29 2013, with baitboat, a total of 6 fishing days. The number of pieces was 69. The average weight was from 115 kg to 140 kg.

3. “Rozafa 10” was authorized to fish BFT, the allocated amount being 11.20 metric tons (t), with baitboat fishing vessel and landing the products caught in the Fishing Port of Shengjini. ICCAT No: AT000ALB00003, Albanian No. ALB000000204.

Based on the catch reporting the fishing period was June - July 2013, with baitboat.

No recreational BFT fishing has been authorized and/or planned.

No scientific research has been conducted during 2013.

As reported, total catch of BFT was 8,594 metric tons. The mortality recorded was 0 t.

The above amount of BFT fished breaks down as follows:

Rozafa:	0.253 metric tons (t)
Magnolia (and Shkreli):	8.341 metric tons (t)

As reported by the Fishery Inspectorate, the amount of 7.6 metric tons (t) has been caught in the Vlora region, nominated as “tuna fish” and not biologically specicated. Also, there has been some statistical reporting from the Fishery Inspectorate about tuna-like species, caught during 2013.

As reported above, the Management Plan, the Ministerial Order and the Authorizations are promulgated as fisheries legislative acts, in application of the ICCAT recommendations and based on the main Albanian law “On Fisheries”, No. 64 of date 31.05.2012, articles 98, 99 and 100.

As a result of some administrative changes (during 2013, the Fishing Authority has been transferred from the Ministry of the Environment to the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration), some functions like the Control Structure, the Data Collection System were and still being restructured, the legal bases exist and are still in process of being completed. Given these conditions, some data regarding the tuna fishing season of this year are missing and it is difficult to manage them for the purpose of completing 2013 reporting.

Albania does not practice tuna farming.

The tuna fishing has been observed by the local fishery inspector, as prescribed by the Fishing Authority in the Management Plan of the Albanian tuna fishing quota for 2013. No report available for tuna fishing infringements during this fishing season.

Indeed, Albania restarted communication with ICCAT in this reporting year, and, some functions, such as port inspection schemes, cross-verification of the data reported, legislation implementing from fishing vessels authorized, collecting and transmitting biological, technical and fishing data for tuna species, etc., are not working perfectly well, but we hope that in near the future these functions will be effective, in parallel with general measures undertaken for strengthening the Fishery Authority’s mission.

Even for the ICCAT contact point of Albania it was not that easy, since it was necessary to be familiar with the country obligations and communication of the proper forms and data to ICCAT. In addition to this difficulty, confusion also arose from the fact that Albanian experts did not attend the ICCAT meetings. We believe that these gaps will be closed soon.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable
S2	Fleet Characteristics	
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Date 13.12.2013
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Date 13.12.2013
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Date 13.12.2013
S6	Catch estimated by size	Date 13.12.2013
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Only production data.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Only production data.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	No confiscation
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable

SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Preparing regulatory acts.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No data.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No data.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No data.
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not yet applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not yet applicable.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not yet applicable.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Not available.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not yet applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not yet applicable.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ARGELIA

SUMMARY

Algerian catches of tuna and tuna-like species for 2013 were in the order of 521 t for swordfish, 243.8 t for bluefin tuna and 1,430 t for small tunas. It is noted that there has been an increase in swordfish production for 2013 as compared with that for 2012. As regards bluefin tuna, 4 national tuna purse seiners of lengths between 25 and 30 m participated in the bluefin tuna fishing campaign. The totality of the quota allocated to Algeria was caught, i.e. 243.8 t. This indicates an improvement in the technique for fishing live tuna by purse seine vessels. Sampling was carried out on 9 dead specimens of bluefin tuna which were measured for size and sexed on board the fishing vessel. As regards Xiphias gladius, size and weight sampling was carried out at landing ports on a sample of 136 individuals. In terms of statistics, a harmonised monitoring and collection scheme is operational at national level. It aims not only to identify all active vessels but also to estimate the fishing products qualitatively and quantitatively. This scheme was reinforced by the carrying out on a regular basis of fishery resources assessment campaigns in Algerian waters. In relation to highly migratory species, an area of research on the study of juvenile bluefin tuna has been established, concerning in particular growth, as well as a swordfish biological sampling pilot scheme within the framework of the research work of the Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (National Centre of Fishery and Aquaculture Research and Development) (CNRDPA).

RÉSUMÉ

Les captures algériennes des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées pour l'année 2013 sont de l'ordre de 521 t pour l'espadon, de 243,8 t pour le thon rouge et de 1430 t pour les thonidés mineurs. Nous notons une augmentation des productions de l'espadon pour l'année 2013 en comparaison avec celle de l'année 2012. S'agissant de la pêche au thon rouge, quatre thoniers nationaux de type senneurs ont participé à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 25 et 30 m. La totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie a été capturée, soit 243,8 t. Ce qui montre une amélioration de la technique de pêche au thon vivant par la senne. Un échantillonnage de neuf spécimens morts de thon rouge a fait l'objet de mensuration de taille et du sexage à bord du navire de pêche. Concernant l'espadon Xiphias gladius, des échantillons de taille et de poids ont été effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement sur un échantillon de 136 individus. Sur le plan statistique, un dispositif harmonisé de suivi et de collecte est opérationnel à l'échelle nationale. Celui-ci vise non seulement à identifier l'ensemble des navires en activités mais également à estimer les produits de la pêche qualitativement et quantitativement. Ce dispositif est renforcé par la réalisation régulière de campagnes d'évaluations des ressources halieutiques des eaux algériennes. Concernant, les grands migrants halieutiques, un axe de recherche sur l'étude de juvéniles de thon rouge a été mis en place, notamment la croissance, ainsi qu'un dispositif pilote d'échantillonnage biologique d'espadon, et ce dans le cadre des travaux de recherche du Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture « CNRDPA ».

RESUMEN

Las capturas argelinas totales de túnidos y especies afines registradas para 2013 se sitúan en 521 t para el pez espada, 243,8 t para el atún rojo y 1.430 t para los pequeños túnidos. Se ha constatado un aumento en la producción de pez espada en 2013 en comparación con el año anterior, 2012. En lo que concierne a la pesca de atún rojo, cuatro atuneros nacionales de tipo cerquero participaron en la campaña de pesca de atún rojo. Dichos buques tenían una eslora total de entre 25 y 30 m. Se ha capturado la totalidad de la cuota asignada a Argelia, es decir 243,8 t. Esto refleja una mejora en la técnica de pesca de atún rojo vivo con cerco. Se muestrearon nueve ejemplares muertos de atún rojo para realizar mediciones de talla y determinar el sexo a bordo del buque de pesca. En lo que concierne al pez espada (Xiphias

¹ Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques.

gladius), se realizaron muestreos de talla y peso en los puertos de desembarque sobre una muestra de 136 ejemplares. En cuanto a las estadísticas, está operativo a nivel nacional un dispositivo armonizado de seguimiento y recopilación de datos. El objetivo de ese dispositivo es, además de identificar el conjunto de buques activos, estimar los productos de la pesca cualitativa y cuantitativamente. Este dispositivo se ha reforzado para la realización regular de las campañas de evaluación de los recursos pesqueros en las aguas argelinas. En lo que concierne a los grandes migradores, se ha establecido un eje de investigación para el estudio de atún rojo, centrado principalmente en el crecimiento, así como un dispositivo piloto de muestreo biológico de pez espada, en el marco de los trabajos de investigación del Centro Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture - CNRDPA).

1ère Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines en 2013 se sont élevées 2194,8 t réparties comme suit :

- Espadon : 521 t
- Thonidés mineurs : 1430 t
- Thon rouge : 243,8 t

La production de 243t de thon rouge a été réalisée grâce à l'intervention de 4 navires, ces derniers ont effectué une pêche au thon rouge vivant, cette quantité pêchée représente la totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie, ce qui traduit une meilleure maîtrise de la technique de pêche à la senne par les navires thoniers battant pavillon national. Il est à rappeler que durant l'année 2012, l'Algérie n'a capturé que la moitié de son quota de thon rouge, soit 69 sur 138 tonnes autorisées.

Les captures d'espadon réalisées au cours de l'année 2013 pour tout type de métiers confondus (chalutiers, senneurs et palangriers) sont de l'ordre de 512 t, dont 384 tonnes capturées par plus de 300 unités de pêche palangrières de longueur allant de 9 m à 20 m (avec un seul navire de plus de 30m), ciblant le stock d'espadon des eaux algériennes.

Ces tonnages sont réalisés durant toute l'année à l'exception des deux périodes de fermeture réglementaire dont la première s'étale du 1^{er} octobre au 30 novembre et la deuxième (mois supplémentaire) allant du 15 février au 15 mars et ce, conformément aux dispositions de l'arrêté du 22 juillet 2012, complétant l'arrêté du 21 septembre 2011 fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.

Aussi, pour une meilleure couverture des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière des soumissions d'informations, notamment celles se rapportant à la Tâche I et Tâche II de l'espadon, il a été procédé à la mise en place d'un dispositif d'échantillonnage biologique au débarquement au niveau de quelques ports pilotes. 136 individus ont fait l'objet de mensuration et de pesée. Toutefois, le sexage n'a pu être effectué car les spécimens ont été débarqués éviscérés. Les données collectées ont permis l'établissement de la distribution de fréquence de taille ainsi que la relation taille/poids.

Concernant les thonidés mineurs, ce groupe d'espèces est capturé moyennant différents types d'embarcation de pêche utilisant différents types d'engins, notamment senne tournante et coulissante, chalut pélagique et semi pélagique et palangre. Cependant, ces espèces sont ciblées essentiellement par la senne.

1.1 Thon rouge

Fréquences de taille

En raison du nombre d'individu non représentatif (9 individus) permettant une représentation significative, l'étude des fréquences de taille n'a pu être réalisée pour cette année.

1.2 Espadon

Fréquence de tailles

Des mensurations de tailles ont été effectuées au débarquement des ports de pêche nationaux sur un échantillonnage de 136 individus d'espadon au cours de l'année 2013. Nous notons un large intervalle de taille, entre 75 et 210 cm avec une taille moyenne de 126 cm. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon est représentée dans la **Figure 1** suivante.

Cette distribution montre que l'intervalle le plus représentatif se situe à 120-129 cm, ce qui est représenté en un pic important sur le graphique, les spécimens de petites et grandes tailles sont peu représentés, ce qui pourrait être lié à la méthode d'échantillonnage mais pourrait aussi être expliqué par le fait que les palangres utilisées sont sélectives et de par leur petites tailles, proportionnelles à la longueur du navire et de sa capacité d'entreposage de l'engin de pêche. Signalons qu'il n'a pas été possible d'effectuer le sexage des individus échantillonnés, ces derniers étant débarqués éviscérés.

Aussi, il est à rappeler que les résultats suscités ont été mis à la disposition du groupe de travail chargé de l'évaluation du stock d'espadon de la Méditerranée, lors de sa réunion en juillet 2014.

Relation taille-poids

La relation taille-poids est comme suit : $W_t = a L_t^b$

La **Figure 2** illustre la relation taille-poids obtenue pour l'année 2013.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En 2013, en matière de recherche dans le domaine de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, un programme de recherche a été arrêté entre le Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques et le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA). Ce programme a arrêté toutes les actions de recherche devant être prises en charge par le Centre.

Concernant la recherche sur les thonidés, plusieurs axes ont été inscrits dans le programme suscité, notamment en ce qui concerne, le thon rouge, l'espadon, les thonidés mineurs ainsi que les prises accessoires et les rejets. Ces axes ont été basés essentiellement sur les programmes de recherche et les exigences de l'ICCAT.

De ce fait, les chercheurs du CNRDPA, sur la base de ces axes, ont mis en place le dispositif nécessaire pour mener à bien le programme arrêté en respectant les échéanciers fixés.

Ainsi et dans le cadre de ce programme, une enquête cadre sur l'espadon a été effectuée et a permis d'échantillonner 136 individus dont les résultats et tel que déjà signalé ont été mis à la disposition du SCRS.

A propos de la connaissance de la ressource halieutique, le CNRDPA a mené deux campagnes d'évaluation pour le compte de notre département ministériel en 2013. La première porte sur l'évaluation des ressources pélagiques et la seconde sur l'évaluation des ressources demersales.

Ce programme d'évaluation directe des ressources halieutiques le long du littoral algérien vient compléter le dispositif de collecte de données sur les débarquements mis en place par le secteur.

En effet et tel que déjà signalé dans nos précédents rapports, un suivi quotidien des débarquements se fait par des agents collecteurs relevant de l'Administration des pêches (aux points de débarquement) et/ou par des enquêtes par échantillonnage. Par ailleurs, des enquêtes cadres, notamment socio-économiques sont parfois menées pour obtenir les informations sur le nombre d'unités de pêche, les engins utilisés, sur la population de pêcheurs, etc. Il y a lieu de noter qu'en 2013, une enquête socio-économique nationale et cinq autres spécifiques ont été menées.

En matière de gestion des pêcheries, un marché a été conclu en 2013 avec un groupement national composé de l'Agence Spatiale Algérienne (ASAL), Institut National de Cartographie et de la Télédétection (INCT), Service Hydrographique des forces Navales (SHFN) et le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) portant sur l'élaboration d'un Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Pêcheries Algériennes (PAGPA). Ce projet est actuellement en phase de collecte de données et toute information permettant la mise en place de plan d'Aménagement au niveau des 14 wilayas maritimes du pays.

De plus, en 2013, le secteur a inauguré un laboratoire National de Contrôle et d'Analyse des Produits de la Pêche et de la Salubrité des Milieux.

En matière de développement de la pêche artisanale dont la flottille représente plus de 50% de la flottille nationale, le secteur a initié un projet avec l'appui du PNUD et de la FAO ayant pour thème la formulation d'une stratégie nationale de développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture avec une attention particulière à la pêche artisanale.

ANNEXE DE LA Ière PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis par voie électronique le 21/09/2014.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis par voie électronique le 31/08/2014.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis par voie électronique le 31/08/2014.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis par voie électronique le 31/08/2014.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis par voie électronique le 31/08/2014.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Non applicable.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Aucune opération de marquage n'a été effectuée.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Aucune prise sportive et récréative de thonidés et espèces apparentées n'a été enregistrée au cours de 2013, informations inclus dans les tableaux Tâche II.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Aucune pêche récréative ne cible le thon rouge.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Formulaire renseigné et transmis par voie électronique le 31-08- 2014.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Information transmise par voie électronique le 31-08- 2014.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Exigence non applicable.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Informations transmises par voie électronique en date du 27-06-2014.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 31-07-2014.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable, aucun élevage de thon n'est effectué en Algérie.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable, aucune activité d'élevage n'est opérée en Algérie.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable, pas d'élevage de thon rouge en Algérie.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas d'élevage de thon rouge en Algérie.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Aucun thon rouge n'a fait l'objet de saisi.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable, programme qui concerne le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable, concerne le stock de thon rouge de l'Ouest.

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable, aucune information n'a été collectée dans le cadre du GBYP.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable, il s'agit des thonidés tropicaux.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable, plan spécifique à une région et un pays défini.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable, il s'agit de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèce non répertorié en Algérie.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable, groupe d'espèce non répertorié en Algérie.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Un groupe de scientifique du CNRDPA a été mis en place pour identifier et répertorier les espèces de requins vivant dans les eaux.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable espèce non commercialisée.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable espèce non commercialisable, non consommée par la population autochtone.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable il s'agit d'une espèce océanique.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Aucune information à ce sujet, quelques tortues sont capturées accidentellement par les différents types d'engins, celles-ci sont systématiquement remises à l'eau vivante. Elles ne présentent aucun intérêt commercial en Algérie.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable.

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Information inclus dans formulaire Tâche I Tâche II, transmis en date du 31-07-2014 et rapport scientifique transmis le 21/09/2014.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Une réflexion est développée dans le cadre des travaux du centre national de la recherche et du développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Rapport non encore établi informations en cours de collecte dans le cadre des travaux centre national de la recherche et du développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	L'Algérie n'a aménagé aucun effort pour remplir ses obligations en matière de déclaration. Il faut reconnaître que ses exigences deviennent de plus en plus multiples et complexes. Pour respecter les délais en plus de la voie protocolaire, des envois électroniques ont été transmis. Des programmes de collecte d'informations ont été également mis en place au niveau de la centrale et locale. Un programme de recherche a été également mis en place avec le CNRDPA pour mettre à la disposition de l'Administration toute information et données permettant l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Toutes les obligations de l'ICCAT ont été mises en œuvre pour les pêcheries algériennes et notamment celles du thon rouge et de l'espadon. Les requins ne sont pas commercialisés en Algérie. Rapport transmis en date du 15 octobre 2014.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	15/09/2014.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire. Non autorisé par la réglementation algérienne en vigueur.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable. Transbordement interdit par la réglementation algérienne.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Il y a lieu de signaler que la gestion des ports en Algérie relève de plusieurs départements ministériels (Ministère des Transports, Service National des Gardes-côtes). De ce fait la recommandation 12-07 n'est pas encore applicable par l'Algérie. Des contacts avec toutes les parties concernées ont été pris pour examiner l'éventuelle application de cette recommandation.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	La liste des ports désignés pour le débarquement (au nombre de 06) a été transmise à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Aucun navire étranger n'a formulé une demande d'accès à un des ports algériens.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Les rapports d'inspection au port pour les 08 navires thoniers ayant participé à la campagne 2014 ont été établis.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Il n'y a pas eu de préemption d'infraction.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Il n'y a pas eu de préemption d'infraction.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Il n'y a pas eu de préemption d'infraction.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Aucun accord bilatéral n'a été conclu par l'Algérie.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. Les pêcheries sportives et récréatives ne ciblent pas les thonidés.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Données soumises le 15/09/2014.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non application des mesures de l'ICCAT n'a été enregistré.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucun navire n'a été observé.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune madrague de thon rouge.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2014	Transmis le 13/02/2014.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Pas d'élevage du thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Transmis le 24/04/2014.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07	Formulaire CP42-Imp10-04 renseigné et transmis le 15 octobre 2013.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 31 mars 2014 et en date du 01 avril 2014 (n° 432/MPRH/SG).
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Information transmise par électronique en date du 24 avril 2014 et en date du 27 avril 2014 (n° 523/MPRH/SG), Huit (08) navires de capture de thon rouge de type senneurs ont été autorisés à participer à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge, au titre de l'année 2014.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 15 mai 2014 et en date du 22 mai 2014.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	OUI
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Transbordement non autorisé par la réglementation en vigueur. Courrier transmis le 26 février 2014 n° 259 /MPRH/SG.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Information transmise en date du 26 février 2014 (n° 261/MPRH/SG).
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Trois rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date du 05 juin 2014, 09 juin 2014 et de 15 juin 2014.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Deux rapports mensuels de captures de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date du 30 juin 2014 et 31 juillet 2014.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Information transmise en date du 15 juin 2014 (n°550 MPRH/DPMO).
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Aucun programme de marquage et de remise à l'eau de spécimens de -de 30 Kg n'est actuellement opérationnel. Néanmoins, le Centre de recherche (CNRDPA) relevant du Ministère examine la faisabilité de ce programme.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Le nombre de BCD émis est 04 BCD. Les copies des BCD ont été transmises à l'ICCAT dans les cinq jours suivant leur date de validation.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Information transmise en date du 25 et 29 septembre 2014.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui, actualisés et transmis le 05 juin 2014.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui, transmis en novembre 2012.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Texte réglementaire régissant l'activité de la pêche au thon rouge dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale comportant la disposition relative à l'obligation du BCD ainsi que le modèle type du BCD a été transmis au Secrétariat de la Commission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée en Algérie.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Non applicable.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Non applicable.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	1 Avril 2014 25 Septembre 2013
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Transmis le 2-08-2005.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Transmise le 16 janvier 2014.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie. Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 16 janvier 2014
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 15 Septembre 2014.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable.
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algériennes.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non commercialisée en Algérie et ne fait pas l'objet d'exportation sur le marché international.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2014, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Il est à signaler que les requins, tel que mentionné dans les exigences (7001 à 7004) ne sont pas ciblés et commercialisés en Algérie. Cependant, nous enregistrons quelques prises accidentelles dont le taux n'est pas très important, mais qui reste à déterminer. Une concertation avec nos chercheurs pour faire un état sur ces espèces est en cours.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Des prises accidentelles de tortues marines sont rarement observées par nos pêcheurs qui les rejettent immédiatement à l'eau.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. Les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer dans les pêcheries nationales sont très rares.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Non applicable.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2013.

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux au moyen de navires thoniers battant pavillon national a été mis en place en 2010. Toutefois, il a été constaté, qu'en raison de la complexité de cette pêcherie et d'un manque d'expérience par nos professionnels quant à l'exercice de cette activité, des améliorations ont été apportées au dispositif mis en place.

Ainsi, en 2012, un modificatif à l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national a été publié. Ce dispositif a permis au cours de cette année, la participation de deux thoniers nationaux et la capture de 69 tonnes sur 138 tonnes autorisées.

En 2013, d'autres adaptations réglementaires ont été apportées au texte suscité pour être en conformité avec les nouvelles dispositions de la recommandation 12-03 de l'ICCAT et palier aux insuffisances enregistrées lors de la précédente campagne (2012).

Aussi, une décision fixant les spécifications minimales de l'armement et de l'équipement de pêche des navires thoniers battant pavillon national a été élaborée et signée en date du 07 février 2013 et ce, afin d'identifier les thoniers équipés opérationnels et l'incitation à l'équipement des autres thoniers.

Cette amélioration progressive de la performance du dispositif d'encadrement de cette pêcherie a permis d'accroître le nombre d'armements algériens participant à cette pêche spécifique de quatre (04) navires en 2013 puis à huit (08) navires en 2014 et l'exploitation totale du quota alloué à l'Algérie.

En matière de gestion du quota, le dispositif mis en place prévoit la mise en place d'une Commission ministérielle chargée de répartir les quotas de pêche au thon rouge conformément aux conditions fixées par la législation et la réglementation en vigueur et en se basant sur la base des normes minimales de l'ICCAT.

L'Algérie a, aussi, en matière d'enregistrement d'informations exigé des capitaines de navire, ce qui suit :

- Communiquer, par voie électronique ou par tout autre moyen, à l'Administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Gardes-côtes, un rapport hebdomadaire de capture, comportant les informations sur les captures, y compris les registres de capture nulle, la date et la localisation des captures, latitude et longitude.
- Conserver à bord un carnet de pêche au thon rouge.
- Communiquer un rapport de capture journalier comportant notamment les informations sur les captures, la date et la localisation des captures, à l'administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Gardes-côtes.

Durant la campagne de pêche 2014, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et celle de l'ICCAT et de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert, aux déclarations de transfert et aux BCD.

Les opérations de transfert ont été enregistrées au moyen de caméra vidéo, tel qu'exigé dans le dispositif réglementaire régissant l'activité de pêche au thon rouge. Aussi, les documents de notification au préalable de transfert ainsi que les déclarations de transfert ITD ont été remis aux opérateurs.

En matière d'inspection, à la fin de campagne, les navires ayant participé à la campagne ont été inspectés au niveau local par les représentants des Directions de Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques.

En ce qui concerne la pêche à l'espadon, il y a lieu de souligner que cette pêcherie est pratiquée d'une façon artisanale en Algérie au moyen de navires de type petits métiers, armés à la palangre et dont les longueurs varient entre 4 mètres et 12 mètres.

En matière de réglementation, cette pêcherie est régie par les dispositions du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, lequel prévoit des autorisations de pêche pour l'exploitation de cette ressource quel que soit le type et la longueur du navire.

Par ailleurs et conformément à la recommandation 09-04 de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, un arrêté fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale a été promulgué le 21 septembre 2011.

Toutefois, nous soulignons que suite aux doléances des professionnels quant à la période supplémentaire de fermeture de cette pêcherie, la période arrêtée dans le texte suscitée a été modifiée pour passer du 15 février au 15 mars au lieu du 1^{er} au 31 mars. Un arrêté Ministériel dans ce sens a été promulgué en date du 20 mai 2013 dont copie est ci-jointe.

Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

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

Néanmoins, il est à souligner que certaines exigences nécessitent l'implication de plusieurs institutions et départements ministériels, ce qui rend difficile leur application.

Il est à signaler également, qu'étant donné que la pêche au thon rouge vivant à la senne est une nouvelle activité en Algérie, quelques difficultés ont été rencontrées par les capitaines de pêche et les observateurs nationaux en matière de collecte d'informations et de renseignement du journal de pêche, notamment ceux relatifs aux opérations de pêche conjointes qui n'ont pas été reportées dans les carnets de pêche durant la campagne de pêche 2014. Il y a lieu de noter que l'Administration des pêches a organisé avant la campagne de pêche 2014, une formation au profit des observateurs nationaux. Toutefois, d'autres formations doivent être également effectuées.

Aussi et afin d'améliorer la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT et répondre à toutes les exigences de l'ICCAT dans les délais et améliorer la qualité, une assistance technique est nécessaire.

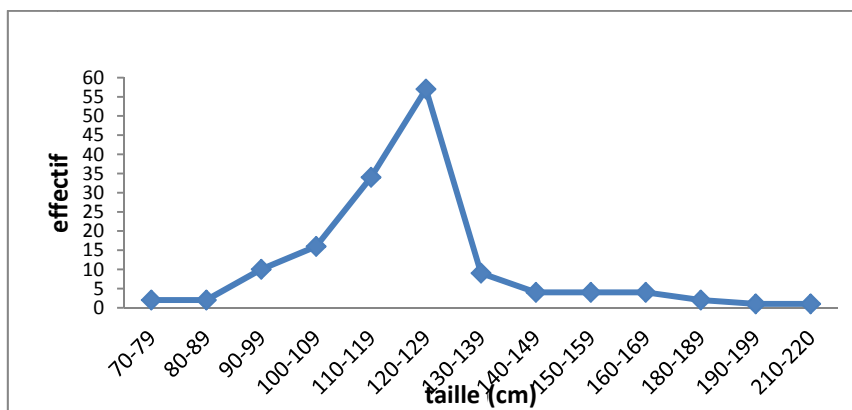


Figure1. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*).

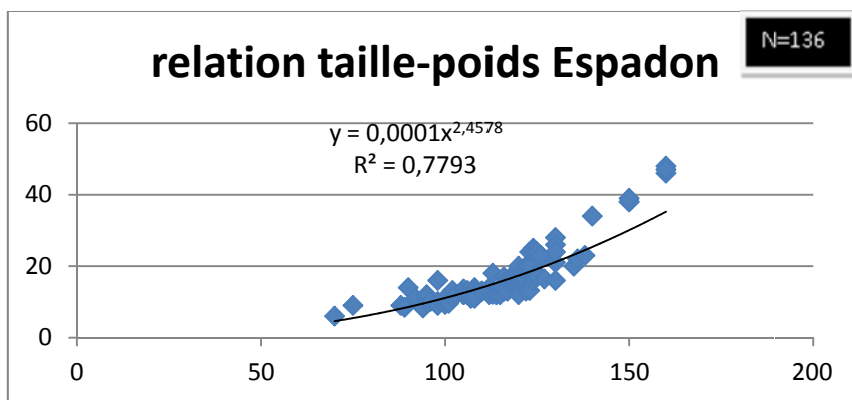


Figure2. Relation taille-poids de l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*).

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANGOLA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ANGOLA
INFORME ANUAL DE ANGOLA

SUMMARY

The scombrid species caught along the Angolan coast are divided in two major groups: big tunas, which include Thunnus alalunga (albacore), Thunnus obesus (patudo) and Thunnus albacares (yellowfin tuna); and small tunas, which include Euthynnus alletteratus (little tunny), Scomberomorus tritor (Spanish mackerel), Sarda sarda (Atlantic bonito) and Auxis thazard (Frigate tuna). As target species, they are caught by the industrial vessels, using as gear longline and purse seine, operating in a joint venture regime with the Angolan companies. The artisanal fishery also makes an important contribution in the catches, using the gillnet, line and hook and traps. The total catch of the three principal species (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas) caught by longliners and purse seiners for the year 2013 was 107,004.00 t. Purse seiners represented 61% of the catches and the longliners 39%, with dominance of bigeye, 63.06% and 72.17% respectively. Small tunas are caught by the embarkations with the length ≤ 14 m, with or without engine. The registered total catch from the artisanal fishery was 6,837.83 t, with dominance of little tunny (20.54%), Atlantic bonito (20.08%) and Spanish mackerel (20.08%). Gillnet represented 43% of the catches, line 37% and traps 20%. The species from this fishery are caught throughout the year; the higher catches were registered from March to May (warm season). The observer program is being put in place in order to fully monitor the fishing operations and collect the biological information of big tunas. The catch data are processed at the National Directorate of Fisheries and the Institute of the Artisanal Fisheries. The observer program is in due course in order to increase the quality of data collected and the respective stock assessment.

RÉSUMÉ

Les espèces de scombridés capturées le long de la côte de l'Angola se divisent en deux groupes principaux, dont les thonidés majeurs qui comprennent le germon (Thunnus alalunga), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et les thonidés mineurs qui comprennent la thonine commune (Euthynnus alletteratus), le thazard blanc (Scomberomorus tritor), la bonite à dos rayé (Sarda sarda) et l'auxide (Auxis thazard). Ces espèces ciblées sont capturées par des navires industriels, utilisant la palangre et la senne, opérant dans le cadre d'activités conjointes avec des sociétés angolaises. La pêche artisanale, utilisant le filet maillant, la ligne et l'hameçon et la madrague, contribue également dans une grande mesure aux prises. La prise totale des trois principales espèces (germon, thon obèse et albacore) réalisée par les palangriers et les senneurs en 2013 s'élevait à 107.004,00 t. Les senneurs avaient réalisé 61% des captures et les palangriers 39%, le thon obèse étant l'espèce la plus capturée (63,06% et 72,17% respectivement). Les thonidés mineurs sont capturés par des embarcations mesurant ≤ 14 m, ayant ou non un moteur. La prise totale enregistrée de la pêche artisanale s'élevait à 6.837,83 t, avec une prédominance de thonine commune (20,54%), de la bonite à dos rayé (20,08%) et de thazard blanc (20,08%). 43% des prises ont été réalisés au filet maillant, 37% à la ligne et 20% à la madrague. Les espèces de cette pêche sont capturées pendant toute l'année, les prises les plus élevées ont été enregistrées entre mars et mai (saison chaude). Le programme d'observateurs est mis en œuvre afin de suivre complètement les opérations de pêche et recueillir des informations biologiques sur les thonidés majeurs. Les données de prise sont traitées par la Direction nationale des pêcheries et l'Institut des pêcheries artisanales. Le programme d'observateurs est réalisé afin d'accroître la qualité des données recueillies et l'évaluation respective des stocks.

¹ National Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries.
 Planning Cabinet, Ministry of Fisheries.
 National Institute of Fisheries Research, Ministry of Fisheries.
 Institute of the Artisanal Fishery, Ministry of Fisheries.

RESUMEN

Las especies de escómbridos capturadas en la costa angoleña están divididas en dos grupos principales: grandes túnidos, que incluye Thunnus alalunga (atún blanco), Thunnus obesus (patudo) y Thunnus albacares (rabil), y pequeños túnidos, que incluye Euthynnus alletteratus (bacoreta), Scomberomorus tritor (carite oeste), Sarda sarda (bonito) y Auxis thazard (melva). Como especies objetivo, estas especies son capturadas por buques industriales, que utilizan palangre y cerco y operan en el marco de empresas conjuntas con compañías de Angola. La pesquería artesanal también realiza una importante contribución a las capturas con redes de enmalle, anzuelo y liña y almadrabas. La captura total de las tres especies principales (atún blanco, patudo y rabil) realizada por los palangreros y los cerqueros para el año 2013 ascendió a 107.004,00 t. La captura de los cerqueros representaba el 61% de las capturas y la de los palangreros el 39%, predominando el patudo en las capturas con un 63,06% y un 72,17% respectivamente. Los pequeños túnidos son capturados por embarcaciones con una eslora ≤ 14 m, con o sin motor. La captura total consignada de la pesquería artesanal era de 6.837,83 t, y en ella predominaban la bacoreta (20,54%), el bonito (20,08%) y el carite oeste (20,08%). La captura de las redes de enmalle representaba el 43% de las capturas, la de la liña el 37% y la de las almadrabas el 20%. Esta pesquería captura estas especies a lo largo de todo el año, y las capturas más elevadas se han registrado desde marzo a mayo (temporada cálida). Se está implementando un programa de observadores con el fin de hacer un seguimiento completo de las operaciones de pesca y de recopilar información biológica sobre los grandes túnidos. Los datos de captura se procesan en la Dirección Nacional de Pesca y en el Instituto de Pesca Artesanal. Se está llevando a cabo un programa de observadores con el fin de mejorar la calidad de los datos recopilados y las respectivas evaluaciones de stock.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fishery

Longline and purse seine are the type of fisheries registered along the Angolan coast targeting big tunas, principally *Thunnus alalunga* (albacore), *Thunnus obesus* (patudo) and *Thunnus albacares* (yellowfin tuna). Four longliners and eleven purse seiners were registered in 2013. Important catch of small tunas as *Euthynnus alletteratus* (little tunny), *Scomberomorus tritor* (Spanish mackerel), *Sarda sarda* (Atlantic bonito) and *Auxis thazard* (frigate tuna) are also registered as by-catch in the artisanal fishery, using gillnet, line and hook and traps, mainly landed in the beaches distributed along the coast.

1.2 Statistics coverage

The National Directorate of Fisheries (NDF) is in charge of collecting and compiling the statistic data from the logbooks issued by the tuna fishing companies at the end of the fishing trip. The small tuna catch data are registered by the technicians of the Artisanal Fisheries Institute distributed along the Angolan coast on a daily basis. Biological data are only registered in the samples of small tuna catches from traps, but biased by bad identification of species.

1.3 Trends of fishing effort

The number of vessels which operated along the Angolan coast during the 3 last years (2011-2013) ranged between 10 and 18, with the length between 46 and 86 m (**Table 1**). No vessel with length <20 m was registered. The number of fishing days is registered in the database of the NDF.

1.4 Catch trend

The time series catch data of tuna species is being reorganized and cleaned out by the NDF in a backward process since 2012 in order to fill the gap from 2004 to 2009, an expert from ICCAT was required in order to clarify the pending doubts and consider the last version. 2013 data were collected, organized and sent to ICCAT with the national report.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fishery data

The total catch of the three principal species (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas) caught by longliners and purse seiners for the year 2013 was 107,004.00 t (**Table 2**). Purse seiners represented 61% of the catches and the longliners 39%, with dominance of bigeye, 63.06% and 72.17% respectively. Small tunas are caught by the embarkations with the length ≤ 14 m, with or without engine, using as gear principally gillnet, line and trap. The registered total catch from the artisanal fishery was 6,837.83 t, with dominance of little tunny (20.54%), Atlantic bonito (20.08%) and Spanish mackerel (20.08%) (**Table 3**). Gillnet represented 43% of the catches, line 37% and traps 20%. The species from this fishery are caught throughout the year, the higher catches were registered from March to May (warm season) (**Table 4**).

828 t of blue marlin were registered for the year 2013, of which 39.01% from longline and 60.99% from purse seine. 2,162.00 t of swordfish were registered, of which 38.99% from longline and 61.01% from purse seine. The catch data are very often affected by bad identification of the species by the local fishermen.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

Up to date, no biological data are collected during the fishing trips of the industrial fishery, observers are being trained by the Surveillance Service of the Ministry of Fisheries in order to participate during the trips, monitor the fishing operation and collect the necessary biological information. Biological data for little tunny and Atlantic bonito are collected during the landings of catches from traps in Benguela; the activity is undertaken by the technicians of the Fisheries Research Center of Benguela.

Significant efforts are deployed by the National Directorate of Fisheries, the Institute of Artisanal Fisheries and the National Institute of Fisheries Research in order to fulfill the ICCAT recommendations and improve the quality of tuna catch data and respective stock assessment.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Catch quota and management system on number of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna vessels

3.1.1 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

According to the law of Aquatic Biological Resources of the Ministry of Fisheries that regulates the respective use of the marine resources, it is strongly recommended that any vessel must be equipped with a Vessel Monitoring System before beginning any fishing activity in the Exclusive Economic Zone. Angola is a member of the regional organization South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO), whose program is responsible for monitoring the fishing operations outside the EEZ of Angola, Namibia and South. IUU fishing is monitored from the VMS installed in the vessels authorized to fish in the SEAFO Convention area.

3.1.2 Number of fishing vessels

In the last 3 years, the number of vessels ranged between 10 and 18: 10 in 2011; 18 in 2012; and 15 in 2013, with a length between 46-86 m. No vessel with a length ≤ 20 m was registered.

3.2 Minimum size limits

The Ministry of Fisheries is undertaking the necessary effort in order to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for bigeye, swordfish, etc. This is in accordance with the observer program put in place to ensure the capacity building of observers to be deployed in the near future.

3.3 Time and area closure

In the Angolan Exclusive Economic Zone, the main tuna species i.e. albacore, yellowfin and bigeye are caught from July to December. It is a periodic fishing time occurring at high sea, and no closed area is defined yet along this coast.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

4.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

In 2013 the Ministry of Fisheries has increased the surveillance capacity with the acquisition of four patrolling vessels, increasing the number to nine. The main objective is to cover efficiently all the extension of the coast and monitor the fishing activities.

4.2 Inspection of landing

Fishing operations are monitored by the Surveillance Services of the Ministry of Fisheries, but landings are not made in the Angolan ports, at the end of the fishing trip, the log books are sent to the National Directorate of Fisheries and the catches are landed at the original port of the vessel.

Table 1. Number of vessels and respective length (m).

N° Vessels	Length 2011	Length -2012	Length -2013
1	66,0	41,0	41,0
2	55,0	58,9	58,9
3	76,8	46,7	46,7
4	66,0	67,3	67,3
5	66,0	66,0	66,0
6	77,3	74,0	74,0
7	85,9	76,8	76,8
8	52,3	66,0	66,0
9	49,2	77,3	77,3
10	50,0	85,9	84,2
11		76,8	49,2
12		77,7	47,5
13		84,2	56,8
14		49,2	48,2
15		47,5	75,0
16		56,8	
17		48,2	
18		75,0	

Table 2. Catches (t) from the industrial fleet by gear and species.

2013	Palangre	%	Purse seine	%	Total	%
ALB	64.74	0.15	101.26	0.13	166.00	0.15
BET	30567.03	72.17	47809.97	63.06	78377.00	72.17
YFT	11099.79	26.21	17361.21	22.90	28461.00	26.21
OTH	625.56	1.48	978.44	1.29	1604.00	1.48
Total	42357.12	100.00	66250.88		108608.00	100.00

Table 3. Catches (t) from the artisanal fishery by gear and species.

SPECIES	gillnet	%	Line	%	Trap	%	Total	%
LTA	716.28	24.22	323.03	12.90	365.16	26.53	1404.46	20.54
MAW	598.37	20.23	423.84	16.93	224.39	16.30	1246.60	18.23
BOM	837.39	28.31	288.28	11.51	247.10	17.95	1372.77	20.08
SKJ	138.78	4.69	272.42	10.88	102.80	7.47	514.00	7.52
OTH	667.00	22.55	1196.00	47.77	437.00	31.75	2300.00	33.64
TOTAL	2957.81	100.00	2503.57	100.00	1376.45	100.00	6837.83	100.00

Table 4. Catches (t) from the artisanal fishery by month and species.

SPECIES	Jan	Fev	Mar	Abr	Mai	Jun	Jul	Ago	Set	Out	Nov	Dez	Total	%
LTA	22	37	71	105	145	82	46	243	109	95	356	93	1404	21
MAW	18	15	362	120	57	139	96	79	130	14	132	85	1247	18
BOM	113	87	125	94	139	110	143	30	51	71	309	101	1373	20
SKJ	21	23	68	73	15	67	18	16	66	22	81	44	514	8
OTH	233	177	206	210	256	166	122	186	122	226	214	182	2300	34
TOTAL	407	340	832	602	612	564	424	555	477	428	1092	506	6838	100

ANNUAL REPORT OF BARBADOS¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BARBADE
INFORME ANUAL DE BARBADOS

SUMMARY

The Barbados total catch of tuna and tuna-like species under the management purview of ICCAT was estimated at around 323 t in 2013. Of the 38 longline vessels registered in the local fleet, 28 fished during the year. One longline vessel greater than 20 m LOA is still nominally registered but has not been put to sea for a number of years. There are no fishing vessels larger than 24 m in the Barbados fleet. Up to the time of writing, the 2013 draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources has not been officially endorsed. In addition, the proposed new fisheries management regulations have not yet been legislated. However, it is hoped that the management plan, the new regulations and adjunct legislation will be put in force in the very near future. In keeping with Barbados' commitment to effective fisheries management particularly in the context of preventing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, the signing and ratification of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing is currently being considered by the Ministry responsible for fisheries. Plans to improve traceability of fish and fish products are also being developed. A pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local fishing vessels is currently being conducted in Barbados. The expected benefits from such an undertaking include improvements in the contexts of safety at sea for local fishing vessels, collection of more accurate data and information on fishing activities and control, monitoring and surveillance.

RÉSUMÉ

Il a été estimé que la prise totale de la Barbade de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées relevant du mandat de gestion de l'ICCAT avoisine 323 tonnes au titre de 2013. Seuls 28 des 38 palangriers enregistrés de la flottille locale ont pêché pendant l'année. Un palangrier de plus de 20 m de longueur hors-tout est toujours inscrit nominale, mais n'est pas parti en mer depuis plusieurs années. Aucun navire de pêche de plus de 24 m ne compose la flottille de la Barbade. Au moment de rédiger le présent rapport, le projet de plan des pêcheries de 2013 pour la gestion des ressources des grands pélagiques n'a pas été officiellement entériné. De plus, les propositions de réglementations de gestion concernant de nouvelles pêcheries n'ont pas encore été légiférées. Néanmoins, il faut espérer que le plan de gestion, les nouvelles réglementations et la législation connexe entreront en vigueur dans un très proche avenir. Fidèle à son engagement à l'égard de la gestion effective des pêcheries, notamment en vue d'empêcher la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN), le ministre chargé des pêches étudie actuellement la signature et la ratification de l'Accord de la FAO de 2009 relatif aux mesures du ressort de l'État du port visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche INN. Des plans visant à améliorer la traçabilité des poissons et des produits de poissons sont également en cours d'élaboration. Un projet pilote de suivi par satellite et de déclaration électronique des sorties pour les navires de pêche locaux est actuellement mis en place à la Barbade. Les avantages escomptés de ce projet incluent des améliorations des questions de sécurité en mer pour ces navires de pêche locaux, la collecte de données et d'informations plus précises sur les activités de pêche ainsi que le contrôle, le suivi et la surveillance.

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RESUMEN

La captura total de Barbados de túnidos y especies afines bajo la supervisión de ordenación de ICCAT se estimó en aproximadamente 323 t para 2013. De los 38 palangreros con registro en la flota local sólo 28 estuvieron activos durante el año. Un palangrero de más de 20 m de LOA continúa registrado nominalmente pero no ha salido al mar durante varios años. No hay buques de pesca de más de 24 m en la flota de Barbados. Hasta la fecha de escribir este informe, el proyecto de Plan de pesca para la ordenación de los recursos de grandes pelágicos no ha sido oficialmente adoptado. Además, las nuevas reglamentaciones de ordenación pesquera propuestas no han sido aún legisladas. Sin embargo, se espera que el plan de ordenación, las nuevas reglamentaciones y la legislación relacionada entren en vigor en un futuro muy cercano. Para mantener el compromiso de Barbados con una ordenación pesquera eficaz, especialmente en el contexto de impedir la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada (IUU), el Ministro responsable de la pesca está considerando firmar y ratificar el Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto destinadas a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada (IUU) de 2009 de la FAO. También se están desarrollando planes para mejorar la trazabilidad del pescado y de los productos de pescado. Actualmente, en Barbados se está llevando a cabo un proyecto piloto sobre seguimiento por satélite y comunicación electrónica de las mareas para los buques pesqueros locales. Los beneficios previstos derivados de dicho proyecto incluyen mejoras en el contexto de la seguridad en el mar para los buques pesqueros locales, la recopilación de datos más precisos e información sobre actividades pesqueras y seguimiento, control y vigilancia.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2013 a total of 323 t of large pelagic species that fall under the ambit of ICCAT were landed in Barbados. The vast majority (93%) of catches of the highly migratory species of tuna, billfish and swordfish were landed by the longline fleet, while the majority (76%) of wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) and small tuna species (such as skipjack) were landed by the fleet of smaller vessels using single hook lines during fishing trips that primarily target flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) and associated large pelagic species. In 2013 the longliners landed around 61% of the island's shark catch.

Of the 38 longline vessels registered in the local fishing fleet in 2013 twenty-eight (28) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24 m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and one longliner greater than 20 m LOA is only still nominally registered but it has been inactive for many years and remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet. All Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based and none use purse seine gear. No transshipments of large pelagic species were made through Barbados in 2013.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The programme for collecting length and weight measurements of ICCAT managed large pelagic species faced many implementational challenges in 2013 resulting in limited data being collected only during the last quarter of the year. The implementational problems have since been addressed and the data collection programme is presently back in full force.

A study has commenced to assess the species composition of the Barbados shark catch. The results of the study will facilitate estimation of landings to the level of species or species groups for reporting to ICCAT. This is until a more routine program of recording fish landings at the required level of the species or groups, which will apply to all ICCAT-managed species, can be instituted at Barbados major landing sites.

From early June and up to the time of writing, large Sargassum mats have been present in the waters of Barbados, especially and in highest abundance on the eastern side of the island. A post-graduate student of the University of the West Indies with assistance from the Fisheries Division is currently carrying out a study that includes assessing the faunal assemblage associated with the Sargassum mats.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15 September 2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	This level of detailed information is not collected at the moment. However, it is hoped that proposed legislation will soon be in place to mandate the keeping of logbook records which will be used to generate this information.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Although some landings data for the Barbados recreational fishing fleet has already been collected, further work is in progress to improve its accuracy before reporting. This work is also geared towards establishing routine collection systems for the required statistics. It is hoped that this data will be first reported to ICCAT for 2014.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Included in the Barbados National Report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.

Number	Information required	Response
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	It is hoped that proposed legislation will soon be in place to mandate the keeping of logbook records.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse seine or baitboat fishing.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse seine or baitboat fishing.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Effort statistics submitted per Task II submissions on 31/July/2014.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Barbados has not participated in any scientific programmes for billfish this year.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Other than under extraordinary circumstances, all fish captured are retained and none discarded. However fishers will be required to report any catch discards in logbook records when implemented.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/July/2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Please see response for S32.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Please see National Report. Reporting of shark landings by species should be available for 2014 and subsequent years.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Please see response for S32.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Please see response for S32.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Since capture of turtles is prohibited by law in Barbados, and the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles. However, such instances are reportedly rare. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with fishing gear in their trip logbook records.

Number	Information required	Response
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The abundance of sea birds around Barbados is comparatively low compared to other Caribbean islands and the frequency of interactions with the local fleet is also likely to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	See Task I data submitted on 31/July/2014.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16 October 2014
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 5.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15 September 2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at-sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No at-sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at-sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fishing fleet.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	See Section 5.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in the transshipment of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20 m LOA are currently seaworthy or actively fishing.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20 m LOA are currently seaworthy or actively fishing.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. The area of interest here is far beyond the range of Barbadian fishing vessels.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20 m LOA are currently either at sea or actively fishing.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	See section 5.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. There is no directed fishery for albacore in Barbados.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish southern albacore stocks.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Barbados has no legislation prohibiting the discard of dead fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	See section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See section 5.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. The feasibility of adopting such a system has not yet been explored.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With support under the ACP-EU Fish II agreement, a draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources in Barbados was formulated in 2013. However, up to the time of reporting the plan had not been formally adopted. The plan will be duly shared with ICCAT after it has been formally adopted.

The review and edit cycle for legislating the suite of new fisheries management regulations referred to in previous annual reports has taken more time than originally expected. Nevertheless it is hoped that the new regulations and the adjunct legislation will be put in force in the very near future.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries is currently reviewing and deliberating the signing and ratification of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. This is in keeping with Barbados' commitment to prudent fisheries management in stamping out IUU fishing. In addition, relevant key government agencies including the Ministry responsible for fisheries are developing plans to improve the traceability of fish and fish products.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) are currently working with a local company on a pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local fishing vessels. In addition to the benefits from the proposed system to fishing vessels in the context of safety at sea, the system provides a means of collecting a wider range of more accurate data and information on fishing activities that will be used to fulfil reporting obligations to ICCAT in addition to improvements in control, monitoring and surveillance. The preliminary results from the project have so far been promising.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

5.1 GEN 0002

Barbados has continued to strive as far as possible to fulfil all of its reporting obligations to ICCAT. However, a number of data and information reporting deficiencies still exist. The problems and shortfalls in data collection and reporting and suggested improvements at the stage of catch landings have been addressed in part 1 of this report. However, the dearth of information on the actual fishing trips is of particular concern. In this context the Fisheries Division has recently started to focus on using satellite tracking of fishing vessels and near real-time reporting of fishing activities as a viable means of collecting such information accurately. To this end the Fisheries Division and BARNUFO are currently working with a local company on a pilot project to develop a viable satellite tracking and near real-time reporting programme for Barbadian pelagic fishing vessels.

5.2 GEN 0020 and GEN 0021

There is one fishing vessel greater than 20 m LOA with a dormant registration status with the Fisheries Division. This vessel has not been put to sea in over a decade. ICCAT will be duly in the event that the vessel returns to active fishing status.

5.3 GEN 0023

The Fisheries Act (1993) mandates the licensing of all fishing vessels involved in sport fishing in the waters of Barbados. The legal definition in the Act for sport fishing is “fishing for the purposes of recreation, personal consumption or competition”. In addition to the suite of proposed new fisheries regulations that apply to all persons fishing in the waters of Barbados and thus also sport fishing, additional special controls on sport fishing will be applied via conditions attached to the issue of the sport fishing licences and additional regulations for the sport fishery.

5.4 GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001

Plans to improve the traceability of fish and fish products are currently being developed. This initiative is central to Barbados efficiently fulfilling these reporting obligations.

5.5 SWO 3007

A plan for the management of the swordfish fishery is included in the 2013 draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources in Barbados and will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

5.6 BIL 5002

The use of circle hooks in the longline fishery to reduce the capture rate of billfish and thereby reduce landings of marlins is considered the only viable means of reducing billfish landings given the low-tech nature of the local longline fishery. To this end, sea trials will first be conducted to test the efficacy of this gear in selectively reducing billfish catches while not impairing the catch rates of other large pelagic species. In addition options for using available technologies that target other less sensitive species to make up for the shortfall in billfish landings will also be assessed.

5.7 SHK 7003 through SHK 7005

As noted in part 1 of this report, a study is currently being conducted to assess the species composition of the Barbados shark catch. This will allow estimating of landings to the level of species or species groups for reporting to ICCAT until a more routine program of recording fish landings at the required level of the species or groups can be implemented, at least at Barbados major landing sites.

5.8 BYC 8001

The incidence of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels is believed to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports.

5.9 BYC 8002

Fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip records. In addition the use of Tori lines to reduce such occurrences will be promoted.

5.10 BYC 8003

It must be reiterated that given the currently unsophisticated fishing methods used by local fishers it is not possible to target any particular species and all species in the range of the gear are equally likely to be taken. Although some species may be preferred over others it is difficult to define any species as “by-catch” especially as all the catch taken is landed and only under extraordinary circumstances will any be deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BELIZE
INFORME ANUAL DE BELICE

SUMMARY

As a member of several major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT area comprises mostly of longliners which are licensed to target tuna and tuna-like species. We also have 5 purse seiners, 1 support vessel and 7 carrier vessels actively operating in the area. The total number of tuna longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area has fluctuated over the past several years, from 11 in 2006 to 12 in 2007, 14 in 2008, 20 in 2009, 22 in 2010, 26 in 2011 and 19 in 2012, 27 in 2013 and 15 in 2014. Our purse seine fleet was 1 in 2010 and has increased to 5 in 2011 to 2014. Over the last five years our total catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks amounted to 1676.18 t in 2007, 1431 t in 2008, 1664 t in 2009 to 6851.59 t in 2010 and 14,409 t in 2011, 22,265 t in 2012 and 15,060 t in 2013 inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin has been our dominant catch for the past several years amounting to 71% of the total catch in 2006, 69% in 2007, 81% in 2008 and 59% in 2009. However, in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to 39%, 51%, 57% and 41% respectively of our overall catches. The average size of our longline and purse seine vessels in 2006 and 2007 was 116 gt, 133 gt in 2008, 359 gt in 2009, 397 gt in 2010, 583 in 2011, 629 in 2012 and 468 in 2013. Blue shark and mako shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our longline fishery followed by blue marlin. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2013 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT. Subsequent updates have also been sent to the Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

*En sa qualité de membre de plusieurs ORGP importantes, dont l'ICCAT, le Belize ne cesse de maintenir une flottille respectueuse des normes dans toutes les zones où ses navires opèrent. La flottille de pêche du Belize opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT est composée principalement de palangriers munis d'une licence pour cibler les thonidés et les espèces apparentées. Nous disposons également de cinq senneurs, d'un navire de support et de sept navires de charge opérant activement dans la région. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT a fluctué au cours de ces dernières années, passant de 11 en 2006 à 12 en 2007, puis de 14 en 2008, à 20 en 2009, 22 en 2010, 26 en 2011, 19 en 2012, 27 en 2013 pour s'établir à 15 unités en 2014. Notre flottille de senneurs ne comptait qu'une unité en 2010 et a augmenté entre 2011 et 2014, passant à cinq unités. Au cours des cinq dernières années, nos prises totales de thons et d'espèces apparentées et de requins s'élevaient à 1.676,18 t en 2007, 1.431 t en 2008, 1.664 t en 2009, 6.851,59 t en 2010, 14.409 t en 2011, 22.265 t en 2012 et 15.060 t en 2013 comprenant des thonidés, des istiophoridés et des requins. L'albacore constitue la prise dominante au cours des dernières années, représentant 71% de la capture totale en 2006, 69% en 2007, 81% en 2008 et 59% en 2009. Néanmoins, en 2010, 2011, 2012 et 2013, notre prise dominante était le listao, représentant 39%, 51%, 57% et 41% respectivement de nos prises globales. La taille moyenne de nos palangriers et senneurs en 2006 et 2007 était de 116 TJB, de 133 TJB en 2008, de 359 TJB en 2009, de 397 TJB en 2010, de 583 en 2011, de 629 en 2012 et 468 en 2013. Le requin peau bleue et l'*Isurus* spp. demeurent les espèces non thonières les plus communes au sein de notre pêcherie palangrière, suivies du makaire bleu. Les données compilées incluant les données de la tâche I et de la tâche II au titre de 2013 et la liste des navires autorisés ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT. Des actualisations ultérieures ont également été envoyées au Secrétariat.*

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RESUMEN

En su calidad de miembro de varias OROP, incluida ICCAT, Belice ha seguido manteniendo una flota que cumple las normas en todas las zonas en las que operan nuestros buques. La flota pesquera de Belice que opera en la zona de ICCAT está compuesta por palangreros que tienen licencia para dirigirse a túnidos y especies afines. Actualmente, contamos también con cinco cerqueros, un buque de apoyo y siete buques de transporte que operan activamente en la zona. El número total de palangreros atuneros que operan en la zona de ICCAT ha fluctuado en los últimos años pasando de 11 en 2006 a 12 en 2007, 14 en 2008, 20 en 2009, 22 en 2010, 26 en 2011, 19 en 2012, 27 en 2013 y 15 en 2014. Nuestra flota de cerco contaba con 1 unidad en 2010 y se ha incrementado hasta cinco unidades en 2011 a 2014. Durante los cinco últimos años las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones han sido las siguientes: 1.676,18 t en 2007, 1.431 t en 2008, 1.664 t en 2009, 6.851,59 t en 2010, 14.409 t e 2011, 22.265 t en 2012 y 15.060 t en 2013, incluidos túnidos, istiofóridos y tiburones. El rabil ha sido nuestra captura predominante en los últimos años, respondiendo del 71% de la captura total en 2006, del 69% en 2007, del 81% en 2008 y del 59% en 2009. Sin embargo, en 2010, 2011, 2012 y 2013, la especie predominante en nuestras capturas ha sido el listado, que respondió, respectivamente, del 39%, el 51%, el 57% y del 41% de las capturas totales. El tamaño medio de nuestros palangreros y cerqueros en 2006 y 2007 fue de 116 TB, de 133 TB en 2008, de 359 TB en 2009, de 397 TB en 2010, de 583 TB en 2011, 629 TB en 2012 y de 468 TB en 2013. La tintorera y los marrajos siguen siendo las especies más comunes, al margen de los túnidos, en nuestra pesquería de palangre, seguidas por la aguja azul. Se comunicaron a ICCAT los datos recopilados, lo que incluye la Tarea I y Tarea II para 2013 y la lista de buques autorizados. También se han enviado a la Secretaría actualizaciones posteriores.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

Tables 1 and 2 below show the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet which operated in the area over the past 5 years (source: Fishing logs and fishing vessel voyage reports, discharge data, mate's receipts, invoices, purchase agreements).

As you will observe all of our catches remain within the quota levels set for each species in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011 our vessels exceeded its northern albacore quota levels due to increased demand for this species within our fisheries. Our swordfish quota was also exceeded in 2011 and 2012 due to developing capacity in this fishery. Payback and management plans relating to these two species have been submitted to the Secretariat.

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

Our fleet in 2013 consisted of 27 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT area. **Tables 3 and 4** show the number of active vessels which operated within the Convention area by year, gear and size.

1.3 Fishing Patterns (catch by area)

See **Table 5**.

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

See **Table 6**.

1.5 Useful information

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programmes

With funding from ICCAT we have engaged in a port sampling program in Trinidad which commenced in early 2013. Belize has contracted an accredited institution for the provision of observer coverage for our vessels. Our program was implemented in May 2014 and we are currently working on the deployment of observers to our vessels operating in all ocean regions. Similarly, we have, as at 1 August 2014, implemented our High Seas Inspection Program.

2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities in the Convention area.

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessels owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reporting, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report, discharge reports, mate’s receipts, invoices, purchase agreements. We have also implemented in 2011 a logbook system in which all our vessels are required to keep on board manual logbooks to be completed daily. Operators are also now required to provide us with, in addition to the above, monthly estimates of their catches prior to discharge. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system. This new system shall be fully utilized and implemented by early 2015.

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

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS. The coverage was 100% from 2007 to 2013. Our operational catch level for 2007 was verified by mate’s receipts and sales invoices and/or purchase contract. This included species and size by weight in 2007 and weight and length in 2008 - 2013. The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	31 July 2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Size data submitted on 31 July 2013, but not in the specified format. Data to be submitted in accordance with the relevant reporting format will be facilitated through our observer program once implemented and which is currently a work in progress.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Size data submitted on 31 July 2013, but not in the specified format. Data to be submitted in accordance with the relevant reporting format will be facilitated through our observer program once implemented and which is currently a work in progress.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Belize has no sport or recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean sea. Reported 2 April 2014.

Number	Information required	Response
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A. Belize has no sport or recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean sea. Reported 2 April 2014.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Belize, as at April 2014 has implemented its National Observer Program. This program shall be fully implemented and operational by early 2015. We are presently working on the relevant logistics for observer deployment and pre-inspection checks prior to deployment. Previously reported 2 April 2014.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A. Reported 2 April 2014.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Reported 2 April 2014.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	2 April 2013
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fisheries – reported 2 April 2014.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31 July 2014
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	2 April 2014
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	All available data on swordfish have been submitted to the Secretariat in our statistical Task I and II reports. All other relevant data will be submitted once our observer program is fully implemented. Catch and effort data reported 31 July 2014.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	2 April 2014
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	2 April 2014
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31 July 2014

Number	Information required	Response
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	2 April 2014
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	2 April 2014
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	2 April 2014
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	2 April 2014
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	2 April 2014
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	2 April 2014
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	2 April 2014
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	2 April 2013
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	2 April 2014
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	2 April 2014
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	2 April 2014
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	2 April 2014

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

All our fishing vessels which are operating in the ICCAT Convention area are compliant with ICCAT's conservation and management measures as well as our national laws and international regulations.

Recommendations and Resolutions on closed seasons

- With regard to the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Rebuilding Program* [Rec. 06-06], paragraph 13, we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target bluefin tuna in the Convention area.
- With regard to Recommendation 09-04 on Mediterranean swordfish, paragraph 1, we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.

Recommendations and Resolutions on data and minimum size

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries* [Rec. 96-14], paragraph 1; we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target bluefin tuna in the Convention area. With respect to North Atlantic swordfish, we have registered and licensed 2 vessels to target this specie in 2013 in accordance with the quotas which we have been allocated for this specie.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Improve Compliance with the Minimum Size Regulations* [Rec. 97-01], paragraph 2, during 2007 and prior years, our fishing vessels are required to report size by weight. However, in 2008 we introduced the requirement for measurement by length for 25% of our vessels' daily catches for each species. Also, in regard to paragraph 2 and 3, we are not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target this specie.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Application of Three Compliance Recommendations* [Rec. 98-14], we have already submitted our ICCAT reporting table.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on the Deadlines and Procedures for Data Submission* [Rec. 01-16] and in accordance with Paragraph 1, our Task I and Task II as well as our listing of vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area have all been submitted on or before the required deadline. Our compliance table will be submitted before the required deadline.
- With regard to the *Recommendation Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-13], our fishing vessel owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reports, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report. We have also recently implemented a bound logbook that all vessels must carry on board at all times. We have also finalizing the implementation of an e-log system for our vessels to be provided through our vessel monitoring system. This system shall be fully implemented and operational by early 2015.

Resolutions and Recommendations on capacity limits

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Supplemental Regulatory Measures for the Management of Atlantic Yellowfin Tuna* [Rec. 93-04], all our vessels which are currently licensed to target yellowfin tuna in the Convention area have fished within the catch limits allocated to each vessel and in compliance with this Recommendation.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Bigeye Tuna Conservation Measures for Fishing Vessels larger than 24 m length overall (LOA)* [Rec. 98-03], paragraph 1 of this Recommendation does not apply to Belize flagged vessels because in accordance with paragraph 3 our catches are below 2000 t per annum.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01], we caught less than 2100 t in 2000 and consequently, in accordance with paragraph 7, paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Recommendation do not apply to us.

Resolutions and Recommendations on statistical documents

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-21], we have issued several statistical document during 2013 for bigeye tuna caught in the ICCAT Convention area which is attached to this report
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-22], we issued several Swordfish Statistical Documents in 2013 for swordfish caught in the ICCAT Convention area which is attached to this report.

Resolutions and Recommendations on other measures relating to individual species

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Further Strengthen the Plan to Rebuild Blue Marlin and White Marlin Populations* [Rec. 12-04], none of our vessels target these species as their main target species; however, it is caught in small quantities as by-catch.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on the Shark Fishery* [Rec. 03-10], paragraph 2, we do minimize waste and discards from shark catches in accordance with Article 7.2.2(g) of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Tuna Fisheries. Furthermore, we only have two vessels targeting shortfin mako and blue shark. Under our new management regime, we are currently working on a national plan of action for sharks caught by our high seas fishing fleet.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on Sea Turtles* [Rec. 03-11], we do encourage the release of marine turtles that are incidentally caught alive in our fishing activities generally and have commenced requiring specific data for the incidental by-catch of sea turtles. We have not received any reports in 2013 from any of our fishing vessels of any interaction with sea turtles. Similar to the above, new management is currently working on a national plan of action for sea turtles caught by our high seas fishing fleet.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT relating to Mediterranean Swordfish* [Rec. 03-04], we are not engaged in this fishery and have not licensed any of our fishing vessels to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend Recommendation 04-10 Concerning the Conservation of Sharks caught in association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 05-05], the historical catches of Atlantic shortfin mako and blue shark caught by our vessels in previous years are indicated in Part I of our Annual Report.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on Circle Hooks* [Rec. 05-08], currently, none of our vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area utilize circle hooks.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on Fishing Bluefin Tuna in the Atlantic Ocean* [Rec. 06-08], we are not engaged in this fishery.
- With regard to the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks* [Rec. 07-06], paragraph 3, we do not conduct any scientific research for North Atlantic shortfin mako and porbeagle shark in the Convention area; neither do we catch these species in that area.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Conservation of Bigeye Thresher Sharks (Alopias superciliosus) caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 08-07], we are not engaged in this fishery, nor do we encourage this type of fishery or by-catch of same.

Resolutions and Recommendations concerning trade sanctions

- The Recommendation by ICCAT 02-17 regarding Bolivia is respected.
- *Recommendation by ICCAT for Bigeye Tuna Trade Restrictive Measures on Georgia* [Rec. 03-18] is respected.

Resolutions and Recommendations concerning VMS

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14/04-11] we wish to re-state that we have successfully implemented and maintained VMS Reporting on all fishing vessels which operate on the high seas, irrespective of their length. It is based on Inmarsat, utilizing Inmarsat C, Inmarsat Mini C and Inmarsat D+ equipment. Our provider is Polestar Space Applications Limited who utilizes an automatic, real time internet based service called Purplefinder Vessel Management Solutions. This reporting system complies with the aforementioned Recommendation. We have recently finalized the upgrade of our system to include new features such as geo zones, e-logs, alerts for unrestricted zones, hourly reports, inter alia.

General Recommendations and Resolution

- With regard to Recommendation 07-10, paragraph 7, we conduct Port Inspections for the purpose of ensuring compliance, surveillance on a regular basis or as a result of an investigation by: port inspectors for catch and safety as well as requesting the assistance of other Governments/Organizations as necessary. As at 1 August 2014 Belize has adopted a National Inspection Plan and is currently in the process of implementing this inspection plan for our high seas fleet.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on Improving Recreational Fishery Statistics* [Res. 99-07], this is practiced in our national waters. All fishing boats engaged in such activities are obliged to respect all our national fisheries regulations. The catches in any annual tournaments are reported by the organizers to the Belize Fisheries Department. Belize is currently cooperating with OSPESCA in the production of a report on sports fishing. Also, as reported last year, we introduced our Yachting Codes which contain guidelines for recreational fishing both in national waters and on the high seas.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT Further Defining the Scope of IUU Fishing* [Rec. 01-18], we have instructed all our vessel owners and operators and other concerned parties to refrain from engaging in transactions and transshipments of tunas and tuna-like species caught by vessels carrying out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities, which include, inter alia, any fishing not in compliance with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures in the Convention area or in other areas. Furthermore, this is expressed as a condition in all our licenses and authorizations.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Duties of Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties or Fishing Entities in relation to their Vessels Fishing in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-12], we are fully compliant with the requirement in this Recommendation.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Adopt Additional Measures Against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* [Rec. 03-16], these are contained in our ISO 9001-2000 compliant Quality Management System and are reflected in our National Plan of Action for IUU. Attached, for your guidance is our NPOA-IUU which was adopted on 20 May 2014.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11], in 2013 we had 1 vessel which engaged in authorized transshipment at sea. This vessel was over 24 meter LOA. Belize adopted its MCS Regulation on 15 May 2014 which prohibits transshipment at sea, with the exception of those that are controlled under the a Regional Observer Program. We currently participate in the Regional Observer program for transshipment at sea.
- With regard to the *Recommendation on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program* [Rec. 06-16], we have not yet developed any such programs.
- With regard to the Recommendation regarding compliance with reporting obligations for all ICCAT Recommendations [Rec. 11-15], Belize have already submitted this report to the Secretariat. Belize has adhered to all relevant reporting requirements.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Silky Sharks Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries* [Rec. 11-08], Belize have issued fishing circular to all vessel owners and operators regarding the harvesting of silky shark consistent with this Recommendation. All fishing vessel circulars are considered legally binding in accordance with Belize legislation. Monitoring will be done at port when discharge takes place.
- With regard to the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT on Reducing Incidental Bycatch of Seabirds in ICCAT Longline Fisheries* [Rec. 11-09¹], Belize has issued Fishing Vessel Circular to all concerned parties consistent with this Recommendation. As a legally binding document, owners and operators are required to adhere to the instructions are contained therein. The drafting of our National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries is still in its infancy as we are currently gathering the relevant information required to be contained in this document and considering the change in the management of the high seas fisheries.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Belize implements CMMs adopted by ICCAT through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our High Seas Fishing Act. The ICCAT Statistical Documentation Programme has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 1005/2008. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems have been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT Resolutions. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from Belize High Seas fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT Convention area and is mandated by national legislation that are implemented through Belize's High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and Fishing Vessel Circulars and domestic regulations. These legislations are implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT Resolutions to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species as appropriate.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Attached.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Attached.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Notified in vessel update submissions.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	17 May 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	1 July 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	1 July 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Belize ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. We have not engaged in any access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. We have not engaged in any access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	27 vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Attached.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Attached.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Our high seas fishing fleet does not engage in sport or recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	We have not identified any vessels engaged in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. We have no comments regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A. We are not engaged in any trade measures and all such recognized by ICCAT are respected.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. We have no data to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Belize does not operate any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Belize does not operate any bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	1 July 2013
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	3 July 2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	3 July 2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by BET/YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Fishing vessel notice has been sent to all vessels engaged in BET/YFT fisheries notifying of the area/time closure. VMS tracking of these vessels were maintained to ensure that vessels complied with Notice.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A. Belize has no implemented observer program.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Attached.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Attached.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Belize has not authorized any vessel to target MED-SWO in the ICCAT area.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Belize has not authorized any vessel to target MED-SWO in the ICCAT area.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Belize has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A Belize is not engaged in Med-SWO fisheries.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	20 March 2013 – Revised Plan attached.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	2 June 2014
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	16 July 2013
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. No data to report.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Legally binding fishing vessel circular has been issued to all vessel owners/operators prohibiting the catch of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish. Note that historical data indicates that these species have only been targeted as by-catches by Belize flagged vessels.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Legally binding fishing vessel circular was issued to all vessel owners and operators prohibiting the taking of hammerhead shark in accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendation /resolution. Catch reports submitted shows no catches of this species of sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Legally binding fishing vessel circular was issued to all vessel owners and operators prohibiting the taking of silky shark in accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendation/resolution. Catch reports submitted shows no catches of this species of shark.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Belize has only two vessels which target mako shark in the ICCAT area. We are currently working on our report for the implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction. As soon as it has been finalized a copy will be sent to the Secretariat
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Legally binding fishing vessel circular was issued to all vessel owners and operators prohibiting the taking of hammerhead shark in accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendation /resolution. Catch reports submitted shows no catches of this species of sharks.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Attached.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines.	Belize is presently working on compliance with this measure. This will be facilitated through the implementation of our observer program which has been implemented in April 2014. In the interim we have issued legally binding fishing vessel circular requesting information to be submitted in respect to information required under para.1 of Rec.10-09.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Belize is presently working on our NPOA for seabirds. Consultation with all relevant stakeholders is on-going and a draft of our NPOA for seabirds will be sent to the Secretariat shortly. Attached is our report on seabird mitigation measures.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	A legally binding fishing vessel circular has been issued to all vessel operators in respect to the mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Work on this matter is on-going as additional measures are being considered in an effort to comprehensively implement this measure. A final copy of our report will be sent to the Secretariat upon completion.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

Section 5. Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

As a small developing country Belize has not always been in a position to ensure full compliance with the number of conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. This has been as a result of several factors including, but not limited to, human and institutional capacity, legal framework, and changes in the management regime. We fully appreciate that, as a consequence of these factors, reports have not been submitted on or before deadlines, the relevant reporting formats have not been utilized, attendance at important inter-sessional meetings, including the SCRS meetings has been lacking and the necessary framework for the adoption of these measures into domestic regulations was not in place. Nonetheless, having analyzed our current situation in all RFMO areas we have taken the following measures in an effort to set in place the necessary framework to ensure Belize's ability to comply with relevant conservation and management measures, inter alia:

1. In November 2013, we adopted a revised holistic High Seas Fisheries Act, 2013.
2. In March 2014, pursuant to the above Act, we adopted a Sanction Regulation as well as a new License Regulation.
3. In May 2014, we also adopted a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation and our National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing.
4. In May 2014 we also adopted a Belize High Seas Fleet Policy which caused a drastic reduction in our current high seas fishing fleet, and which now allows for the more effective management of our fleet.
5. In August we also adopted a National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. This project is currently in its infancy and should be fully operational by early 2015.
6. In April 2014 we contracted the services of recognized providers of observer services, Capricorn Fisheries for the provision of observer coverage of our vessels. This is currently in progress.

7. We also finalized our electronic catch reporting system which has been customized to fit the needs of our vessels. Full implementation and utilization of this system is expected by early 2015.
8. In January 2014 we established a small but functional Fisheries Monitoring Center.
9. In January 2014 we also employed additional employees and are currently in the process of employing additional personnel for the Fisheries Unit as well as the FMC.
10. Our withdrawal from the WCPFC area and future withdrawal from the IOTC area will also allowed us to focus on the management of our fleet which operates in the ICCAT Convention area.

The Government of Belize is fully committed and invested to ensure that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Hooks)</i>	<i>N. ALB</i>	<i>S. ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>N. SWD</i>	<i>S. SWD</i>	<i>Total</i>
2009	272834	38.70	213.45	988.35	59.70	112.25	111.36	1523.81
2010	249230	365.601	302.635	288.268	48.046	106.400	120.871	1231.82
2011	391140	351.182	334.934	320.839	557.07	184.008	206.617	1954.65
2012	328690	155	171	40.989	11.603	141	197	716.00
2013	277130	230.13	87.00	59.80	102.60	142.22	135.90	757.65

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Fishing Days)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	116	1770	200.54	2714.36	50		4734.90
2011	478	2893	661	7428.5		30	11,012.5
2012		5861	1230	12816			19,907
2013	612	5186	1233	6218			12,637

Table 3. Longline vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2009	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2010	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2011	TTO	11		11	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2012	TTO	10		10	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	GHA		6	2	4
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
2013	URY	1	2	2	1
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	TTO	10		10	
	GHA		1	1	
	ZAF		1		1

Table 4. Purse seine vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2010	CIV		1		1
2011	CIV		5		5
2011	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2013	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1

Table 5. Area of operation of vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
2009	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2010	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2011	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2012	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2013	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W

Table 6. Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species in t.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>MAK</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>BLM</i>	<i>SPF</i>
2009	113.82	23.08				
2010	733.00	59.86	75.82	3.379		11.83
2011	1282.11	128.19	8.059			
2012	1388.97	191.65			10.22	7.239
2013	1450.17	186.77	3.704	18.786	2.238	1.825

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

SUMMARY

In 2013, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tuna and tuna-like fish consisted of 261 boats, registered in 12 different ports. Of those, 3 were foreign chartered vessels, representing only 1.1% of the fleet. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 18,370.5 t (live weight), representing a decline of about 27,000 t from 2012, when more than 45,000 t were landed. These 2013 figures, however, should be considered as preliminary and largely incomplete. Most of the catches again were made by baitboat vessels (13,270.1 t; 72.2%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (12,701.1 t; 91.2%), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil (65.9%). Longline catches reached 3,198.4 t, made up mainly of albacore (ALB) (1,746 t); swordfish (SWO) (1,338.7 t), and blue shark (BSH) (1,024.9 t). About 5% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (915.9 t) came from 419 artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including longline, trolling and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet, as usual, were dolphinfish and yellowfin tuna. Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are on course to reverse this regrettable situation. Research on the by-catch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, la flottille de pêche du Brésil ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se composait de 261 navires immatriculés dans douze ports différents. Sur ce nombre, trois étaient des navires étrangers affrétés, ne représentant que 1,1% de la flottille. La prise brésilienne de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, incluant les makaires, les requins et d'autres espèces d'importance secondaire (par ex. thazard bâtard, coryphène commune, etc.) s'élevait à 18.370,5 t (poids vif), soit une baisse de 27.000 t par rapport à 2012 où plus de 45.000 t avaient été débarquées. Ces chiffres de 2013 devaient toutefois être considérés comme préliminaires et très incomplets. Une fois de plus, la plupart des captures ont été réalisées par les canneurs (13.270,1 t ; 72,2%), ciblant le listao (SKJ), qui représentait la majorité des prises (12.701,1 t ; 91,2%), ainsi que de la production totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées débarquée au Brésil (65,9%). Les prises palangrières ont atteint 3.198,4 t ; elles ont été constituées essentiellement de germon (ALB) (1.746 t), d'espadon (SWO) (1.338,7 t) et de requin peau bleue (BSH) (1.024,9 t). Environ 5% de toutes les prises brésiliennes de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées (915,9 t) provenaient de 419 navires artisanaux et de petite dimension (10 à 20 m de longueur hors-tout), ayant pour la plupart leurs ports d'attache dans la région du Sud-Est et ciblant diverses espèces, avec divers engins de pêche, dont la palangre, la ligne traînante et d'autres engins de surface. Les principales espèces capturées par cette flottille étaient, comme à l'accoutumée, la coryphène commune et l'albacore. En raison de l'interruption de l'appui financier que fournissait le Ministère des pêcheries et de l'aquaculture au Sous-comité scientifique du Comité permanent pour la gestion des pêcheries thonières au Brésil, plusieurs activités scientifiques ont été suspendues, telles que la collecte des données biologiques, y compris la taille des poissons capturés. Néanmoins, des initiatives sont en cours en vue d'inverser cette regrettable situation. La recherche sur les prises accessoires d'oiseaux de mer et de tortues marines dans la pêche palangrière s'est cependant poursuivie, notamment l'élaboration de mesures destinées à éviter leurs captures.

¹ Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura, Camila Camilo, Statistical Correspondent, SBS, Qd 2, Bl J, Edf. Carlton Tower, 70070-120, Brasília-DF, Brazil.

RESUMEN

En 2013, la flota pesquera brasileña dirigida a los túnidos y especies afines estaba compuesta por 261 buques registrados en 12 puertos diferentes. De estos buques, tres eran buques extranjeros fletados, lo que supone solo el 1,1% de la flota. La captura brasileña de túnidos y especies afines, incluidos istiofóridos, tiburones y otras especies de menor importancia (por ejemplo, peto y dorado) ascendió a 18.370,5 t (peso en vivo), lo que supone un descenso de más del 13% si se compara con las capturas de 2012, que fueron de más de 45.000 t. Sin embargo, estas cifras de 2013 son preliminares y muy incompletas. Una vez más la mayor parte de las capturas se realizó con barcos de cebo vivo (13.270,1 t o el 72,2%), que se dirigen al listado (SKJ), que respondió de la mayor parte de las capturas (12.701,1 t o el 91,2%), así como del total de la producción de túnidos y especies afines desembarcada en Brasil (65,9%). Las capturas de palangre se situaron en 3.198,4 t y estuvieron compuestas sobre todo de atún blanco (ALB) (1.746 t), pez espada (SWO) (1.338,7 t) y tintorera (BSH) (1.024,9 t). Aproximadamente el 5% de las capturas brasileñas de túnidos y especies afines (915,9 t) procedieron de 419 barcos de pesca artesanal de pequeña escala (10 a 20 m de eslora total), basados predominantemente en la región sureste y que se dirigían a una variedad de especies, con diferentes artes de pesca que incluyen palangre, curricán y otros artes de superficie. Las principales especies capturadas por esta flota, como viene siendo habitual, fueron dorado y rabil. Debido a la discontinuidad del respaldo financiero proporcionado por el Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura al Subcomité científico del Comité Permanente de ordenación de las pesquerías de túnidos de Brasil, se suspendieron varias actividades científicas, como la recopilación de datos biológicos, lo que incluye la recopilación de datos de talla de los peces capturados. Sin embargo, hay varias iniciativas en cursos para revertir esta lamentable situación. Sin embargo, han proseguido los trabajos de investigación sobre captura fortuita de aves marinas y tortugas marinas en la pesquería de palangre, lo que incluye el desarrollo de medidas para evitar estas capturas.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Tuna fleet and ports

In 2013, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 261 boats larger than 20 m LOA, operating from the following ports: Rio Grande – RS (10); Itajaí – SC (67); Santos – SP (10); Rio de Janeiro – RJ (109); Salvador – BA (1); Aracajú – SE (5); Maceió – AL (4); Recife – PE (6); Cabedelo – PB (2); Natal – RN (37); Fortaleza – CE (3); and Belém – PA (5). Of these 216 fishing boats, 213 were nationals and 3 were foreign chartered. Besides these boats, there are 419 artisanal and small-scale boats, less than 20 m LOA, based mainly in Itaipava – ES, targeting a variety of species, and with various fishing gears, including longline, trolling and other surface gears.

The longline fishing fleet consisted of 216 boats, based in Rio Grande- RS (4); Itajaí – SC (43); Santos – SP (8); Rio de Janeiro – RJ (98); Recife – PE (6); Cabedelo – PB (2); Natal – RN (37); and Belém – PA (5). Most of these boats are also small scale, 146 (67.6%) having less than 20 m LOA, and 154 (71.3%) being less than 50 GT. The 3 foreign chartered longliners were based in Natal – RN. The total fishing effort of the longline fleet was 4,256,501 hooks.

The baitboat fleet consisted of 45 vessels, based in the following ports: Rio Grande – RS (6); Itajaí – SC (24); Santos – SP (2); Rio de Janeiro – RJ (11); and Itaipava – ES (2). Thirty seven boats (82.2%) had between 20 and 30 m LOA, and 32 (71.1%) between 100 and 150 GT.

1.2 Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2013, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 18,370.5 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), representing a drastic decline from 2012, when 45,180 t were landed. These 2013 figures, however, should be considered as preliminary and largely incomplete. The main species caught were skipjack- SKJ (12,107.1 t/ 65.9%), albacore- ALB 1,746.0 t/ 9.5%); swordfish- SWO (1,338.70 t/ 7.3%), bigeye tuna – BET (847.3 t/ 4.6%); blue shark – BSH (1,024.90 t/ 5.6%); and yellowfin tuna – YFT (412.0 t/ 2.2%), which, together, accounted for 95.1% of the total.

Most of the catches again were taken by baitboat vessels (13,270.1 t; 72.2%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (12,701.1 t; 91.2%), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil (65.9%). Longline catches reached 3,198.4 t, being made mainly of albacore (ALB) (1,746.0 t); swordfish (SWO) (1,338.7 t), and blue shark (BSH) (1,024.9 t). Total shark landings reached 1,134.9 t (6.7% of the total), 90.3% of which were blue sharks. The landings of billfish reached 210.1 t, including the white marlin – WHM (154.6 t) Sailfish – SAI (26.8 t), and blue marlin – BUM (17.1 t).

About 5% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (915.9 t) came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including longline, trolling and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet, as usual, were the dolphin fish and the yellowfin tuna.

Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in course to reverse this regrettable situation. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Several institutions directly assisted the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) in processing and analyzing data until 2013. Those that can be mentioned are: Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (Federal Rural University of Pernambuco – UFRPE) and Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte – UFRN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte), located in the northeast region of Brazil; Universidade Veiga de Almeida (Veiga de Almeida University), Instituto de Pesca de São Paulo (São Paulo Fisheries Institute), located in the southeast region; and Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (Itajaí Valley University – UNIVALI) located in the south. These institutions, together with Projeto TAMAR and Instituto Albatroz, continued to conduct several research and statistics activities on tuna and by-catch species caught by Brazilian boats.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In order to adequately comply with ICCAT recommendations, the Brazilian Government has implemented several rules aiming at regulating Brazilian tuna fishery, as indicated below:

- Inter-ministerial Rule No. 04, 15 April 2011, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude;
- Inter-ministerial Rule No. 05, 15 April 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of bigeye thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*;
- Interministerial Rule Nº 06, 15 April 2011, establishing the national catch limits for swordfish for the years 2011 and 2012;
- Inter-ministerial Rule No. 01, 29 September 2006, establishing the National Onboard Fishing Fleet Observer Program (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Bordo da Frota Pesqueira – PROBORDO);
- Inter-ministerial Rule No. 02, 04 September 2006, establishing the National Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (Programa de Rastreamento de Embarcações Pesqueiras por Satélite – PREPS);
- Inter-ministerial Rule No. 26, 19 July 2005, establishing new procedures for filling-in and submitting fishing logbooks of the Brazilian tuna fisheries;

- Inter-ministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, establishing the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught;
- Inter-ministerial Rule No. 14-N, 28 November 2012, that prohibit the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed and establish a proportion between fins and the weight of sharks carcass that are landed.

In 2014, new rules will be published, which involve:

- Establishment of conservation measures for shark species (*Alopias superciliosus*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Carcharhinus longimanus*, and hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae) caught by longline fleet – this rule will replace the Inter-ministerial Rule No. 05, 15 April 2011;
- Establishment of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch – this rule will replace the Inter-ministerial Rule No. 04, 15 April 2011.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Through Normative No. 05, of December 21, 2009, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture established the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas – RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to the European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation No. 1005/2008.

To obtain this certification, the exporting company that processes the product for export and the fishing vessels must apply to the Ministry for it, in accordance with the normative.

For the purpose of validating the forms for export and re-export of tuna and tuna-like fish, the Brazilian Government maintains a list of official agents who are authorized to validate the certifications.

Table 1. Total catch (kg) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fishing vessels in 2013.

<i>Gear</i>	<i>Kg</i>				<i>Live (t)</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>Llsurf</i>	<i>FPERJ</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>Llsurf</i>	
Albacorinha	7800	2908	91551		7,8	2,9	91,6	102,3
Albacora Azul	0	50	4000		-	0,1	4,5	4,6
Albacora Branca	876268	605538	60952		990,2	684,3	68,9	1.746,0
Albacora Laje	91310	262430	1478		103,2	296,5	1,7	401,4
Albacora Bandolim	0	480752	244672		-	543,2	276,5	819,7
Bonito Listrado	12013895	26	88314		12.013,9	0,0	88,3	12.107,1
Sarda	0	373	2416		-	0,4	2,4	2,8
Bonito Cachorro	4194	0	137019		4,2	-	137,0	141,2
Cavala Empige	0	1135	8539		-	1,1	8,5	9,7
Cavala	0	61031	1812		-	61,0	1,8	62,8
Serra	0	0	20		-	-	0,0	0,0
Agulhão Negro	0	10773	981		-	15,1	1,4	16,5
Agulhão Vela	0	17120	549		-	24,0	0,8	24,7
Agulhão Branco	86713	7759	14276		121,4	10,9	20,0	152,2
Espadarte	0	937327	0		-	1.312,3	-	1.312,3
Agulhão Verde	0	8200	0		-	11,5	-	11,5
Tubarão Azul	0	707192	12902		-	990,1	18,1	1.008,1
Tubarão Estrangeiro	0	4324	0		-	6,1	-	6,1
Tubarão Lombo Preto	0	9951	0		-	13,9	-	13,9
Mako/Anequim	0	55199	2060		-	77,3	2,9	80,2
Tubarão Raposa	0	6556	0		-	9,2	-	9,2
Dourado	29500	19736	191650		29,5	19,7	191,7	240,9
Total	13.109,680	319,8380	863,191	0	13.270,1503	4079,481	915,9415	18.265,5723

ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CANADA
INFORME ANUAL DE CANADÁ

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from July through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2013 was 484.5 t which includes an 86.5 t transfer from Mexico. A total of 676 licensed fishermen were active (i.e. licenses that had landings) in the directed bluefin fishery with landings of 480.4 t. Rod and reel, handlines, tended lines, electric harpoon and trap nets were used to harvest 413 t. An additional 67.4 t was harvested as bycatch in the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. These figures include 1.5 t of mortality associated with tagging studies. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2013 was 1569.8 t with landings reaching 1505.5 t. The tonnage taken by longline gear was 1230.7 t while 274.8 t were taken by harpoon. Of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 59 were active in 2013. Only 43 of 1,203 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2013. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from May through October. In 2013, other tunas accounted for approximately 14%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research such as; studies on the age determination and natal origin of bluefin tuna and PSAT tagging on shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks to determine movements and post-release mortality.

RÉSUMÉ

Le thon rouge est pêché dans les eaux canadiennes de juillet à décembre. Le quota ajusté du Canada au titre de 2013 s'élevait à 484,5 t, ce qui inclut un transfert de 86,5 t du Mexique. Au total, 676 pêcheurs titulaires de permis (à savoir de permis pour débarquer) ont participé à la pêche dirigée sur le thon rouge et ont débarqué 480,4 t. La canne et moulinet, la ligne à main, la ligne tendue, le harpon électrique et les filets de madrague ont été utilisés pour capturer 413 t. Un volume supplémentaire de 67,4 t a été capturé en tant que prise accessoire par la flottille pélagique palangrière dans le cadre de la pêche ciblant l'espadon et d'autres pêcheries thonnières. Ces chiffres incluent 1,5 t de mortalité associée aux études de marquage. La pêche d'espadon a lieu à partir du mois d'avril jusqu'à décembre dans les eaux canadiennes. Le quota ajusté d'espadon du Canada était de 1.569,8 t au titre de 2013, avec des débarquements atteignant 1.505,5 t. Le tonnage capturé à la palangre se chiffrait à 1.230,7 t, tandis qu'un volume de 274,8 t était capturé au harpon. Sur les 77 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche d'espadon à la palangre, 59 étaient actifs en 2013. Seuls 43 des 1.203 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche au harpon ont déclaré des débarquements d'espadon en 2013. Les autres thonidés (germon, thon obèse et albacore) se trouvent à la limite septentrionale de leur aire de répartition au Canada et sont capturés de mai à octobre. En 2013, les autres thonidés constituaient près de 14% en poids des débarquements commerciaux de grands pélagiques réalisés dans le Canada atlantique. Les systèmes statistiques atlantiques du Canada fournissent un suivi en temps réel des données de prise et d'effort pour toutes les sorties de pêche visant les espèces pélagiques. À la fin de chaque sortie de pêche, des observateurs de quai indépendants et agréés doivent être présents lors du déchargement afin de peser le poisson débarqué et vérifier les données consignées dans les carnets de pêche. Le Canada continue à soutenir activement la recherche scientifique, par exemple dans le domaine de la détermination de l'âge et de l'origine natale du thon rouge ainsi que du marquage PSAT du requin-taupe bleu et du requin-taupe commun afin de déterminer les mouvements et la mortalité après la remise à l'eau.

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RESUMEN

El atún rojo se captura en aguas canadienses desde julio hasta diciembre. La cuota ajustada de Canadá para 2013 se estableció en 484,5 t, que incluye una transferencia de 86,5 t de México. Un total de 676 pescadores con licencia (a saber, licencias para desembarques) estuvieron activos, participaron en la pesquería dirigida al atún rojo con desembarques de 480,4 t. La caña y carrete, liña de mano, barrilete, arpón eléctrico y almadrabas se utilizaron para capturar 413 t. Además, la flota de palangre pelágico capturó 67,4 t adicionales de forma fortuita en la pesquería de pez espada y otros túnidos. Estas cifras incluyen una mortalidad de 1,5 t asociada con estudios de marcado. La pesquería de pez espada en las aguas canadienses se desarrolla de abril a diciembre. La cuota ajustada de pez espada canadiense para 2013 fue de 1.569,8 t y los desembarques ascendieron a 1.505,5 t. Se capturaron 1230,7 t con palangre y 274,8 t con arpón. De los 77 pescadores con licencia para pescar pez espada con palangre, 59 estuvieron activos en 2013. Solo 43 de las 1.203 licencias para arpón comunicaron desembarques de pez espada en 2013. El resto de túnidos (atún blanco, patudo y rabil) se encuentran en el límite septentrional de su rango de distribución en Canadá y se capturan de mayo a octubre. En 2013, los otros túnidos respondieron de casi el 14%, en peso, de los desembarques de grandes pelágicos comerciales en la parte atlántica de Canadá. El sistema estadístico atlántico canadiense proporciona un seguimiento en tiempo real de la captura y el esfuerzo para todas las mareas de pesca dirigidas a especies pelágicas. Al final de cada marea, durante el desembarque, deben estar presentes los controladores a pie de muelle, independientes y certificados, para pesar los desembarques y verificar los datos del cuaderno de pesca. Canadá continúa respaldando activamente la investigación científica como: estudios sobre la determinación de la edad y el origen natal del atún rojo y el marcado de marrajo dientuso y marrajo sardinero con marcas PSAT para determinar los desplazamientos y la mortalidad posterior a la liberación.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bluefin tuna

Directed bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from July through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and traditionally off Newfoundland. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2013 calendar year was 484.5 t which includes an 86.5 t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings (directed and by-catch) of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2013 was 480.4 t (**Table 1**) including 413.0 t from the directed fishery and 67.4 t from by-catch in the swordfish and other tuna's fishery. These figures include 1.5 t of mortality associated with tagging studies. For stock assessment purposes, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has estimated mortality of 6.4 t in catch and release fisheries. There were no observed dead discards in 2013.

All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in 2013 (**Table 2**). The tended line fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2013, the average weight of bluefin caught was 299 kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 240 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 358 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2013, 670 licensed fishermen participated in the directed bluefin fishery with rod and reel or tended line, and six fish-trap license holders in St. Margaret's Bay used bluefin tuna trapnets. One offshore longline license was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small bluefin by-catch provision (**Table 3**). Since 2006, the pelagic longline fleet has been permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally harvested in their swordfish and other tunas fishery resulting in significant reductions in dead discards.

A new management approach was implemented beginning in the 2004 fishery season, which provides each of the seven inshore fleet sectors with a specific share of the Canadian quota based on catch history. This has allowed fleets to operate independently of each other, adopting strategies to address when and how to harvest the resource. While there is no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. The one Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species with a bluefin tuna by-catch quota of 20 t. The 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain bluefin tuna caught incidentally in their swordfish and other tuna fisheries, under certain conditions, and are provided a bluefin tuna by-catch quota of 33.76 t as a means to mitigate dead discards.

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for swordfish for 2013 was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2013 was 1,569.8 t which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei and a 100 t transfer from Senegal. Canadian nominal landings in 2013 were 1505.5 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 64.3 t. The 2012 dead discards were 111.0 t which will be deducted from the initial catch limit in 2014.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1230.7 t (or 82% of the catch), while 274.8 t were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 77 kg and 91 kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 59 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2013 fishery (**Table 4**) with a number of these vessels (28) fishing with harpoon or harpoon and trolling gear only. This number is lower than in the mid-1990s when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active (**Table 4**) annually given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1187 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licenses, only 168 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 1990s and early 2000s. The remaining license holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2013, 43 license holders from the Harpoon A (directed) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish. Calculations of dead discards from the 2013 fishery are currently under review and will be provided to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics in advance of the next northern swordfish stock assessment and will be deducted from Canada's Adjusted Quota for 2015 (the 2013 Adjustment Year).

1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, bluefin tuna vessels are authorized to catch and retain an incidental by-catch of other tunas while fishing for bluefin.

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from May through October. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2013, other tunas accounted for approximately 14% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (199.3 t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by yellowfin tuna (73.5 t) and albacore (31.8 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 18.4 kg, 31.7 kg and 43.9 kg, respectively. Approximately 24 of 78 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2013.

1.4 Sharks

As of 2013, there is no directed pelagic shark fishery in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch. Historically, blue shark and shortfin mako have been strictly a by-catch of the Canadian swordfish and groundfish longline fisheries although small amounts are also landed from other fisheries. The by-catch of blue shark is larger than reported due to the live release of most incidental catches and some suspected unreported dead discards. A conservation plan for all shark species in Atlantic Canadian waters is currently being developed. The current management plan for porbeagle sharks has resulted in a significant allowable catch reduction for porbeagle (to 185 t) and the closure of the porbeagle mating grounds in order to facilitate stock rebuilding. Total reported landings of porbeagle sharks as a by-catch are similar to the previous year with harvests of 18.6 t in 2013. Blue shark and shortfin mako landings in 2013, were 0.2 t and 35.2 t respectively (**Table 1**).

Retention of sharks as by-catch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Reduced landings in recent years of by-catch in the swordfish fleet has resulted from their adoption of voluntarily retaining only dead shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks (**Table 1**). All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks onboard any vessel. White sharks can no longer be retained as by-catch by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*.

Approximately 900 recreational shark licenses were authorized in 2013 (**Table 3**). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with research-related protocols.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish longline fleet and the majority of bluefin landings. Since 1996, this system has applied to all fleets, and included monitoring of all trips even when no fish were caught. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading, and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records contain information on catch, effort, environmental conditions (e.g. water temperature) and by-catch. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip (log records from zero catch trips can be mailed in at a later time). Ideally, this ensures 100% coverage of properly completed log records and individual fish weights. The effectiveness of this system was thoroughly reviewed in 1998 and 1999, and appropriate changes implemented, as necessary. Problems are assessed through Observer Programs and at-sea surveillance on the domestic fleet. License holders who fail to comply with the domestic regulations and conditions of license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

Canada has extended an initial three-year biological sampling program for two additional years to now continue until March 31, 2015. This sampling has been providing the GBYP with better estimates of the occurrence of eastern bluefin tuna in the Canadian EEZ and will improve the length-at-age determination for the older components of the population as well as provide age-length keys for catch characterization. PSAT tagging work initiated in the fall of 2013 will continue in 2014 with the deployment of an additional 20 tags. This research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the redistribution of the bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. In addition to the work in support of the GBYP, the stationarity of the length at age by decade will be addressed through the examination of archived otoliths.

For sharks, research has focused on PSAT tagging, with an emphasis in recent years on shortfin mako and porbeagle shark movements and post-release mortality.

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

Canada's Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) met in 2011, and assessed western Atlantic bluefin tuna to be endangered, relative to its criteria. In response, Fisheries and Oceans Canada held a Recovery Potential Analysis meeting (http://www2.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/rap/internet/SAR_2011_056_E.pdf). The formulation of the Federal Government response to the COSEWIC recommendation is ongoing.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided to through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2014.

2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2013 scientific research program at the Biological Station (St. Andrews) included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagics Group hosted 2 Mexican researchers at Canadian facilities and instructed them in the art of otolith embedding, slicing and ageing.
2. The Large Pelagic Group at St. Andrews NB, deployed 5 PSAT tags on bluefin tuna caught off the coast of Canso, NS in November, 2013.
3. Canada continues to investigate possible environmental influences in its commercial fisheries. Catch statistics from the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (sGSL) are being related to remote sensing data for the period of 2002 to 2011. The catch data are being used to define the ocean conditions favourable to bluefin catches while the remote sensing data will define the plausible spatial extent of bluefin habitat in the sGSL on a weekly basis. Indicators of productivity in the sGSL such as the duration, frequency, timing and extent of plankton blooms have been related to time trends in bluefin tuna catch rates; while oceanographic features such as temperature and chlorophyll-a fronts will be compared to the distribution of the catch. This work was extended to examine the relationship between the catch of forage fish and the characteristics of primary productivity.
4. As a contribution towards the Grande Bluefin Year Program, Canada initiated a program of biological sampling of the catch. Please find below the summary of samples collected:
 - a. 2010: 81 samples were collected from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
 - b. 2011: 309 samples were obtained from Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
 - c. 2012: 294 samples were collected from Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
 - d. 2013: 425 samples were collected from Nova Scotia, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland. Note: in 2013, genetic and gonad samples were also collected.

To date, 809 samples have been analyzed for age determination and 938 samples have been analyzed for natal origin.

5. Canada contributed to an international effort to develop protocols for the direct ageing of bluefin tuna otoliths. This has led to a re-examination of the growth model, the use of an age-length key for characterizing the catch and new definitions for the min and max age indexed by existing catch rate time series.
6. The biological sampling program began collecting tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of bluefin tuna.
7. Images of otoliths have been provided to collaborators in support of shape analyses of both albacore and bluefin tuna that will determine if there are features that are unique to stocks within a population. Albacore otoliths will also support the characterization of the catch into ages.

2.2 Swordfish research

1. Canada provides estimates of dead swordfish and bluefin discards based on observer coverage of the domestic large pelagic longline fleet.
2. Canada contributed standardized catch rates to the 2013 swordfish stock assessment.

2.3 Sharks

An active research and stock assessment program on large pelagic sharks is underway at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. The following projects are currently being undertaken:

1. Pop-up archival satellite tags (PAT) are being applied to porbeagle sharks as a means to estimate post-release mortality.
2. A research program to apply PATs to shortfin makos was developed in conjunction with the commercial swordfish longliners. Up to 40 satellite tags will be put on mako sharks to not only track mako movements and stock distribution in the NW Atlantic, but also to provide initial estimates of post-release mortality.

2.4 Precautionary approach

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

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Submitted 19/09/2014.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Submitted 30/05/2014.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Submitted 29/05/14 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/14 – all others.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Submitted 29/05/2014 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2011 – all others.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 29/05/2014 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2014 – all others.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 29/05/2014 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2014 – all others.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	There is no recreational or sport fishery harvesting tuna, tuna like species or shark fisheries. There is limited catch and release fisheries for tuna and shark with estimates of bluefin mortality reported to the SCRS. Retention of recreationally harvested sharks is only permitted in a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Harvests from derbies are submitted in Task I and II data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Submitted 14/08/2014 – SWO.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 29/05/14 for BFT, 29/07/14 for all others and discards. Dead discards for SWO to be submitted on 09/17/2014.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No data to report.

Number	Information required	Response
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Estimates of mortalities from catch and release charter boat fishery are reported in the Annual Science Report.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Submitted 29/05/2014.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. From 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. None confiscated WBFT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	-Developing panel of SNP's for WBFT to allow for stock differentiation using genetic material for both adult and larvae (US, AZTI). -Distinguish stocks using shape analysis of otoliths (AZTI). -Develop protocol for direct ageing of BFT tuna otoliths (Busawon D.S., 2000) and spines (Spain, US). -Indication of condition through tissue samples (GMRI). -See Section 2.1 for additional detail.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	See Hanke <i>et al.</i> , 2015.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	See Section 2.1.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Submitted 29/07/2014.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Canada does not operate fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Submitted 29/07/2014 for catch and effort. 14/08/2014 for sexed observer data.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No current science program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Blue marlin is an incidental by-catch and in limited quantities. All retained marlins are reported in Task data.

Number	Information required	Response
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Submitted 29/07/2014.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II. Limited amount of unidentified shark as noted in Task data and in National Report. 2013 shark data submitted 29/07/14.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Identification guide will be provided to ICCAT Secretariat in advance of the 2013 Regular Meeting of the Commission.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 30/07/2014.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Submitted 30/07/2014. No observed encounters in 2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	BFT Submitted 29/07/2014. Calculation of SWO discards is under review as of 19/09/2014. Estimates will be provided to the SCRS as soon as confirmed.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in National Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

For bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder consultation and announces management measures prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. In most cases, details of management measures and their enforcement are provided on the Departmental website (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/index-eng.htm>). These plans are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under the *Fisheries Act of Canada*. The necessary ICCAT regulatory recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations (1985)* (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are handled as written in fish harvester's Conditions of License (issued pursuant to the Fishery (General) Regulations), both of which are legally binding on fishermen.

3.1. Catch limits and minimum sizes

3.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The 2013 quota was set at 484.5 t (see 1.1 above), and no person shall have in their possession any bluefin weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and license transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for bluefin tuna was last published in 2007 and continues to be in force with annual amendments implemented to meet ICCAT obligations. A new Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is currently being written with a more integrated approach.

3.1.2 Swordfish

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2013 adjusted quota was set at 1,569.8 t (see 1.2 above), and there continued to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15% tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2009, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible. The IFMP was updated in 2013 and is available upon request.

3.1.3 Other tunas

In 1998-1999, the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan was issued for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2013. A multi-year management plan, approved in 2013 for swordfish and other tunas, is available upon request. Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline license and to one offshore vessel with an other tunas longline license. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin weighing less than 3.2 kg.

3.2 Closed seasons

3.2.1 Swordfish

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

3.3 Observer programs

Canada has had an excellent independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2013, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately 5% (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Currently the fishery is mainly prosecuted by vessels less than 20 meters. Most fishing is conducted within the 200 mile zone. In line with the recommendation adopted by ICCAT, all vessels greater than 20 meters are equipped with VMS systems. Canadian licensing measures permit these licenses to be used on smaller vessels and in most recent years few vessels over 20 meters in length have actually operated in the Canadian fishery. All Canadian large pelagic vessels, regardless of length, are required by condition of license to use VMS when fishing with longline gear.

3.5 Inspection schemes and activities

Canada has a Port Inspection Scheme that is consistent with the ICCAT Regulatory Recommendation that entered into force on 13 June 1998 (see section 4).

3.6 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and management measures and to prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fisheries

Canada participates in the Statistical and Catch Document Programs for bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye. Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced in 2003 for all exports. In 2008, Canada introduced the new *Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program* in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 07-10.

3.7 Other recommendations

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program, Canada developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to be attached to all bluefin tuna landed in Canada so that the origin of all Canadian harvested bluefin can be tracked right to the marketplace. Since 1995, it has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information on the Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents.

Statistical Document Programs for swordfish and bigeye use government accredited organizations to validate export documents.

In early 2013, Canada released a Policy on Managing Bycatch (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm>) to further improve the management of bycatch in Canadian fisheries, where necessary, by building on the success of existing management practices. As a general rule, the policy applies to that portion of the retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that he/she may or must retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including birds, marine mammals and sea turtles that become entangled in fishing gear. This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the *Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards* adopted in early 2011.

In line with commitments at the FAO, Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. As noted in that Plan, there are no significant issues related to seabird bycatch in Canadian longline fisheries. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (from March 2007).

The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course for turtles in 2007 with a second training and certification program being conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. This training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/license holders.

Details on Canadian interactions with both seabirds and sea turtles for the years 2001 to 2012 has provided with Task data in July 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of Task data, Compliance Table, the National Report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its National Report, Document 07-2014 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Canada has submitted all of the applicable reporting requirements. Dates of submission are noted below where applicable.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted (15/09/2014).
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted (28/07/2014).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted (28/07/2014).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted (28/07/2014).
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Five (5) currently registered.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Estimates of mortalities from tagging studies and the catch and release charter boat fishery are reported to the SCRS for assessment purposes.</p> <p>Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of vessels participating, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish. A scientifically based expected mortality rate for hooked fish is used and an estimate of mortality is reported to the SCRS.</p> <p>There are also 2 catch and retain tournaments (Wedgeport and NSITT) and 1 catch release tournament (PEI) and all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota.</p> <p>While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's National Report.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	None to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None to report.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch in Canadian ports.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Canada provided monthly catch reports for the months of July to November 2013 inclusive when the fishery occurred. Canada also provided Task data, including bluefin landings from 2013, to ICCAT on (30/05/2014).
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Five reports submitted – (for the months of July to November 2012 inclusive).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 – Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of bluefin tuna under 30 kg. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit "Charter Boat" operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30kg / 115 cm.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged, 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted (10/10/2014).
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Submitted (15/11/2012). No change in 2014 from what was provided in 2012.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable – no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable – no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Submitted (16/06/2014).
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Submitted (12/08/2014).
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2013.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted (26/03/14 and 15/10/2014).
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list on 04/11/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted (26/03/14 and 15/10/2014).
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list provided to ICCAT on 04/11/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Submitted to ICCAT 15/09/2014.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Submitted to ICCAT 16/06/2014.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Canada does not participate in this fishery.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	By license condition, commercial harvesters are required to land dead marlins and must release any live fish in a manner that causes the least amount of harm to the fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>In Canada, the issuance of licenses and the ability to apply conditions to that license are provided to the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada through the Fisheries Act and Fishery General Regulations.</p> <p>Participation in the commercial fishery is limited entry and marlins are only permitted to be fished by harvesters licensed to fish other tunas. There is no recreational fishery for marlins or other billfish permitted.</p> <p>By license condition, commercial harvesters must release all live marlin in a manner that causes the least harm to the fish. All vessels permitted to land marlins are subject to observer coverage, 100% dockside monitoring of all catches and have mandatory logbook where they are required to list all harvested and released marlins.</p>
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By license condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing hammerhead sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By license condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing silky sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2008 Canadian harvesters have been releasing all shortfin makos that are alive when they reach the vessel. This has resulted in average Canadian landings dropping from approximately 80 t per year to 40 t per year.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	As noted in the National Report, all sharks landing information is collected through logbooks as well as through 100% dockside monitoring of catches. This information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data. By license conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain silky sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged.</p> <p>All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By license conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Provided in National Report of Canada.</p> <p>The Pelagic Longline Fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000s, and its adherence is a mandatory license condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/license holders.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>As noted in the National Report, Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a new policy on Managing Bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canadian fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for.</p>

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards adopted in early 2011.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

In addition to those measures noted in Section 3 above, Canada has a Port Inspection Scheme consistent with the ICCAT Regulatory Recommendation. Canada uses an integrated approach to compliance monitoring. This includes independent verification of catches at dockside through a national dockside monitoring program (see section 2), vessel monitoring systems, at-sea observers, land and sea based patrols along with a highly effective air surveillance program. Well trained fishery officers collect and analysis fishing data and where problems are noted conduct extensive major investigation. All these activities are focused on ensuring harvesters, buyers, processors and exporters are complying with domestic regulations (which include ICCAT regulatory recommendations; see section 3).

Observer coverage is used periodically to monitor specific important management questions in the commercial fishery. Test fisheries are also used to define areas and times to minimize the catch/bycatch of restricted species or undersized targeted species.

There were no landings of tuna or tuna like species at Canadian ports by non-Canadian vessels during 2013. While some US swordfish vessels unload catch in several Canadian ports, this fish is not considered as being landed in Canada as it is placed immediately in bond and shipped directly to the USA. Canadian fisheries officers monitor these offloads.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

There were no difficulties in the implementation of or in the compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures during the 2013 fishery. ICCAT related fisheries receive a high level of compliance monitoring in Canada and there were no significant compliance issues identified in any of the Canadian fisheries covered by ICCAT in 2013.

Literature cited

- Porter J.M., B.M. Wood, H.H. Stone. 2000. Preliminary estimation of the tonnage of dead swordfish and bluefin tuna discards from the 1998 Canadian swordfish longline fishery. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 51(5): 1460-1468.
- Busawon D.S., *et al.* 2015. Evaluation of an Atlantic bluefin tuna otolith reference collection. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(2): 960-982.
- Hanke A.R., Andrushchenko I. and Whelan C. 2015. Indices of stock status from the Canadian bluefin tuna fishery:1981 to 2013. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(2): 983-1017.

Table 1. Canadian landings (t round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2003-2013.

<i>Species</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Swordfish	959.3	1284.9	1203.3	1557.9	1403.6	1334.0	1299.7	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5
Bluefin tuna	603.7	556.6	536.9	599.7	732.9	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4
Albacore tuna	112.7	55.7	27.1	52.1	27.3	33.4	10.7	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8
Bigeye tuna	279.3	181.6	143.1	186.6	196.1	130.2	111.0	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3t
Yellowfin tuna	70.4	72.7	303.5	239.5	292.9	167.9	53.4	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5
Unspec. tuna	.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4
Blue shark	5.1	6.0	0.3	11.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2
Shortfin mako	78.2	73.3	79.5	90.9	71.4	42.8	53.2	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2
Porbeagle	236.6	142.4	231.5	202.2	192.2	123.9	62.4	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6
Unspec. shar	21.1	13.4	11.3	14.7	8.3	5.8	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0
Marlin	2.1	1.4	1.7	4.7	3.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (t round weight) by fishing area, 2004-2013.

<i>Bluefin fishing area</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Southwest Nova Scotia	281	272	351	174	231	234	240	145	192	182
Northeast Nova Scotia ¹	11	21	45	60	65	13	17	26	14	20
Gulf of St. Lawrence	239	251	312	226	263	263	211	207	228	228
Newfoundland	5	26	11	14	0	9	35	21	26	27
Offshore	0.5	30	14	17	16	11	2	74	17	16
Year-end adj ²	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	1.5	<1	-	-
Total Landings	536.9	599.7	732.9	491.0	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.0
Estimate of Catch and Release Mortality ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4
Dead Discards ³	14.6	0	2.0	0.72	1.2	2.9	1.3	3.0	3.1	0
Canadian quota	645.9	731.8	755.1	571.4	626.2	553.8	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5

¹ Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd.

² E.g. seized, Bermuda fishery or tournaments.

³ Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see Porter *et al.*, 2000), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

⁴ Includes estimated mortality from catch and release fisheries, as well as associated studies.

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licenses by region and species¹ in 2013.

Region	Number of licenses ¹							
	Bluefin		Swordfish (LL)		Other tuna (LL) ³		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	537	571	-	-	-	-	0	20
Newfoundland	57 ²	16	1	1	1	1	-	82
Scotia-Fundy	46	34	76	46	76	21	0	799
St. Margaret's Bay ²	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Quebec	54	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	718	676	77	47	78	23	0	901

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

² 38 of these licenses are subject to a reduced level of fishing activity and restricted to NAFO Divisions 3LNOP.

³ Restricted to tunas other than bluefin (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin).

Note: Active fishermen are those that picked up their licenses, license conditions and tags, and submitted log record.

Table 4. Summary of 2004-2013 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (t round weight), discards¹, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number², and percentage of catch sampled for size.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of vessels landing fish										
Longline	45	48	51	55	53	52	47	40	44	48
Harpoon	86	86	78	76	75	74	74	69	50	63
Landings (t)										
Longline	1116	1365	1200.3	998.8	1076.1	1051.8	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1230.7
Harpoon ¹	87	192.9	203.3	267.4	257.9	247.7	176.1	207.7	97.3	274.8
Total	1203	1557.9	1403.6	1266.2	1334	1299.7	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5
Discards (t) ²	44.8	106.3	38	60.8	38.7	9.3	15.2	7.8	111	TBD
Average weight (kg)										
Longline	70	69	74	75	73	76	78	88	81	77
(# sampled)	(15368)	(20333)	(15541)	(14246)	(11648)	(12473)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)
Harpoon	121	117	108	102	106	100	98	106	105	91
(# sampled)	(658)	(1646)	(2275)	(2327)	(2757)	(2074)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)
% small fish by number landed ³										
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1
% of catch sampled	100	100	100	96	86	89	88	97	92	90

¹ Harpoon landings include landings by the Pelagic Longline license holders using harpoon gear.

² Discarded dead from swordfish longline fishery: estimate for entire fishery based on Observer coverage (see Porter *et al.*, 2000); 2013 calculations are still to be determined (TBD) as they are under review.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF CAPE VERDE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CAP-VERT
INFORME ANUAL DE CABO VERDE

SUMMARY

*In 2013, Cape Verde's semi-industrial and industrial tuna fleet was comprised of three small purse seiners, seventy-two multi-purpose vessels and two large purse seiners which essentially fished yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). In addition, some artisanal fisheries (in particular handline) and the sport fishery also caught small tunas (wahoo, Atlantic black skipjack, frigate tuna, etc.) and billfish (marlins and swordfish) respectively. Total tuna catches increased in 2013, reaching about 15,000 t (4,193 t of yellowfin, 7,306 t of skipjack, 1,333 t of bigeye tunas). Catches increased slightly compared to 2012 (13,200 t). An authorised foreign fleet also operated in the Cape Verde EEZ, on the basis of fishing agreements or contracts. These vessels mostly belonged to European Union and Asian countries. License applications by foreign vessels generally stated tunas as the target species. In any case, the main species fished continued to be sharks and swordfish, according to the catches reported by some European Union vessels. For the national fishery, sharks did not exceed 0.3% of total landings, as by-catch. The sport fishery continued to be very important economically, socially, culturally and politically, but it is not yet monitored. Regular monitoring of fishing activities by tuna vessels was continuously ensured by the Instituto Nacional do Desenvolvimento das Pescas (INDP). The work consisted in the collection of catch and fishing effort statistics. This work was completed with information from various sources (factories, Directorate of Marine Resources, Customs, etc.). Multi-species samplings were also carried out in the industrial and artisanal fisheries.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2013, la flottille thonière semi industrielle et industrielle cap-verdienne est composée de trois petits senneurs, soixante-douze bateaux polyvalents et deux grands senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Par ailleurs, certaines pêcheries artisanales (surtout à la ligne à la main) et la pêche sportive capturent aussi les petits thonidés (thazard bâtard, thonine, auxide, etc.) et les poissons porte-épée (marlins et espadon) respectivement. Le total des captures de thon a augmenté en 2013, s'établissant à environ 15.000 tonnes (4.193 tonnes d'albacore, 7.306 tonnes de listao, 1.333 tonnes de patudo). Les captures ont connu une légère hausse par rapport à 2012 (13.200 t). Une flotte étrangère autorisée opère aussi, dans la ZEE du Cap Vert, sur la base d'accords ou de contrats de pêche. Les navires appartiennent surtout aux pays de l'Union européenne et asiatiques. Les demandes de licence des navires étrangers indiquent, généralement, comme espèces cibles, les thons. En tous cas, les principales espèces pêchées continuent à être des requins et des espadons, selon les captures déclarées par quelques embarcations de l'Union européenne. Dans la pêche nationale, le requin ne dépasse pas 0,3% du total des débarquements, comme capture accessoire. La pêche sportive continue d'avoir une grande importance économique, sociale, culturelle et politique, mais il n'existe pas encore un suivi de cette pêcherie. Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'INDP. Le travail consiste en la collecte des statistiques de capture et d'effort de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, Direction des ressources marines, Douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale.*

¹ Vanda Marques da Silva Monteiro.

RESUMEN

*En 2013, la flota atunera semiindustrial e industrial de Cabo Verde estuvo compuesta por tres pequeños cerqueros, setenta y dos barcos multifunción y dos grandes cerqueros que explotan principalmente el rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), el patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) y el listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Además, algunas pesquerías artesanales (sobre todo de liña de mano) y la pesca deportiva capturan también pequeños túnidos (peto, bacoreta y melva) y peces de pico (marlines y pez espada), respectivamente. El total de capturas de túnidos se ha incrementado en 2013, situándose en aproximadamente 15.000 t (4.193 t de rabil, 7.306 t de listado, 1.333 t de patudo). Las capturas han registrado un ligero incremento con respecto a 2012 (13.200 t). Una flota extranjera autorizada opera también en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de acuerdos o contratos de pesca. Los buques pertenecen sobre todo a países de la Unión Europea y a países asiáticos. En las solicitudes de licencias de los buques de pesca extranjeros se indican generalmente los túnidos como especie objetivo. En todo caso, las principales especies pescadas siguen siendo los tiburones y el pez espada, según las capturas declaradas por algunas embarcaciones de la UE. En el marco de la pesca nacional, el tiburón no supera el 0,3% del total de los desembarques y se captura de forma fortuita. La pesca deportiva tienen una gran importancia desde el punto de vista económico, social, cultural y político, pero no existe aún un seguimiento de esta pesquería. El seguimiento regular de las actividades de pesca de los atuneros lo sigue realizando el Instituto Nacional do Desenvolvimento das Pescas (INDP). El trabajo consiste en recopilar las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo pesquero. Este trabajo se completa con información de varias fuentes (fábricas, Dirección de recursos marinos, aduanas, etc.). Asimismo, se realizan también muestreos multiespecíficos en la pesca industrial y en la pesca artesanal.*

Ière Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

La condition du Cap-Vert comme un pays archipel composé de petites îles, fait qu'une grande partie de la population dépend des biens et services de la zone côtière. Une activité socio-économique de grande importance est sans doute la pêche, en particulier la lutte contre la pauvreté et la sécurité alimentaire, le sous-secteur de la pêche artisanale, employant 4704 personnes de manière directe, avec 3717 pêcheurs et 987 vendeuses de poisson, selon le recensement général de la Flotte de la pêche artisanale et industrielle / semi-industrielle de l'INDP en 2011. La même source indique l'existence de 1092 pêcheurs qui pêchent dans la pêche industrielle/semi-industrielle, pour un total de 5796 emplois directs. Si l'on considère que le ménage de la classe des pêcheurs a une moyenne de 5 membres alors nous pouvons voir que le secteur de la pêche a une grande importance socio-économique au Cap-Vert.

La capture totale préliminaire en 2013 a été de 15.145 tonnes (**Figure 1**), capturées principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. La flotte semi industrielle se compose d'un ensemble hétérogène de navires, la majorité d'une longueur comprise entre 6 et 25 mètres, équipée avec 5-14 pêcheurs. En 2013, le nombre de navires industriels ou semi industriels enregistrés par l'autorité maritime était de 77.

Sur la pêche accessoire et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales ils ne sont pas expressifs, donc il n'y a pas de collecte des données, raison pour laquelle il n'y a pas de nouvelles mesures pour les atténuer.

Dans les eaux du Cap-Vert, il y a plusieurs espèces de requins pélagiques et de profondeur, l'archipel constituant un point important sur la voie de migration d'un grand nombre de ces espèces, tandis que d'autres sont typiques de nos eaux. Cependant, la pêche au requin n'a pas été faite de façon systématique en raison de divers facteurs, tels que la préférence de la population, la biologie de l'espèce, le déficit des moyens de capture, la sécurité des navires, la faible rentabilité par rapport aux investissements nécessaires à leur capture. Les données de leur capture sont issues des enquêtes de recherche, des prises accessoires de la flotte nationale, tentatives des propriétaires nationaux dans la rentabilisation de ce type de pêche et les captures déclarées comme des espèces accidentelles, par des navires opérant dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert, à travers des accords de pêche. Dans la pêche artisanale, la représentativité des requins dans la capture ne dépasse pas 0,3% du total des débarquements au niveau national, ce qui démontre qu'il s'agit de captures accessoires de la pêche dirigée à autres ressources. En ce qui concerne la pêche industrielle, aucun bateau n'a été autorisé et il n'y a pas de registres de débarquements. En avril 2014, avec un financement de l'ICCAT (Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique) et du JDMIP (Projet d'amélioration de la gestion des données et le Japon), et suite à une demande expresse de l'INDP à l'ICCAT, a eu lieu un cours d'identification et d'échantillonnage des principales espèces pélagiques pêchées dans les eaux du Cap-Vert par la flottille palangrière de surface, avec le but d'atteindre les résultats suivants:

- a) Les techniciens préparés pour identifier les différentes espèces de requins et marlins qui apparaissent dans les ports de débarquement ;
- b) Les techniciens préparés à identifier les différentes espèces de requins et poissons à rostre, a bord des palangriers afin de s'engager en qualité d'observateur ;
- c) Les inspecteurs de pêche prêts à identifier les différentes espèces de requins et poissons à rostre ;
- d) Les techniciens et inspecteurs des pêches, armés des matières de l'identification ;
- e) Les techniciens et les inspecteurs de la pêche, avec la bibliographie concernant les recommandations de l'ICCAT pour les requins et les poissons à rostre.

Les istiophoridés et l'espadon font toujours partie des captures déclarées de l'UE (2% et 13% respectivement).

Dans la pêche sportive, même en 2013, les données n'ont pas été recueillies, malgré son développement au cours des dernières années et sa grande importance pour le développement économique, social, culturel et politique.

Le Cap-Vert est le deuxième plus haut point de l'Atlantique Nord de la reproduction de l'espèce de la tortue *Caretta caretta*, et accueille la troisième plus grande population de cette espèce dans le monde, avec plus de 25.000 nids dans tout l'archipel, dans les dernières années. Sur l'île de Boa Vista la destruction des nids a été réduite de 25 à 40 pour cent en 2009, à environ 5 pour cent aujourd'hui et la mort des tortues a été réduite à moins de 5 pour cent sur l'île de Sal. On croit que les populations ont changé leurs attitudes, en saisissant l'importance de protéger les tortues marines, que ce soit pour le tourisme que pour la survie de l'espèce. La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.

Chapitre I : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La flotte du thon au Cap Vert cible les thons tropicaux - *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus obesus* (BET), *Euthynnus alleteratus* (LTA), *Auxis thazard* (FRI) et *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH), exploités par la flotte industrielle ou semi industrielle et par la flotte artisanale, à l'intérieur de la ZEE du Cap Vert et dans les monts sous-marins et les pentes sous-marines, autour des îles. En 2013, la flottille était composée de 3 petits senneurs (HS), 72 bateaux à usages multiples (MP) et deux grands senneurs (PS).

Captures de la flotte du Cap Vert

Le total des captures de thon et similaires en 2013 a atteint environ 15.000 tonnes.

Les captures de la flotte de l'UE

Font partie des captures déclarées par la flotte de l'UE en 2013 :

- requins (1.038 tonnes),
- espadon (109 tonnes),
- istiophoridés (9 tonnes),
- thons (2.070 tonnes).

Au-delà du marché national, le produit de la pêche des thonidés est dirigé vers l'exportation en état frais, congelé et en conserve.

En ce que concerne la fréquence des tailles, il y a une tendance stable au cours des années précédentes.

Flotte et engins

La flotte du Cap-Vert, selon les données de 2011, est composée de:

- 892 barques avec des moteurs hors-bords
- 337 barques sans moteur ; une moyenne de 3 pêcheurs par bateau ;
- Environ 91 embarcations plus grandes avec un moteur intérieur et une moyenne de 12 pêcheurs/unité (2012).

Les ressources sont exploitées par la flotte artisanale, avec des barques, et la flotte industrielle et semi industrielle, avec des plus grandes embarcations.

Les engins de pêche les plus utilisés sont : la seine et la ligne à main. Le nombre de pêcheurs enregistré en 2011 est d'environ 4.800 pêcheurs.

Flotte étrangère

Dans la ZEE du Cap-Vert, opère aussi la flotte étrangère autorisée, sur la base d'accords ou de contrats de pêche. Les navires appartiennent surtout aux pays de l'Union européenne et des pays asiatiques. Les demandes de licence des navires étrangers indiquent, généralement, comme espèces cibles, les thons. En tous cas, les principales espèces pêchées continuent à être des requins et l'espadon par les palangriers et les thonidés par les senneurs, selon les captures déclarées par quelques embarcations de l'Union européenne.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les ressources marines constituent l'une des rares ressources naturelles que le Cap Vert possède. Elles sont donc stratégiques pour le pays, raison suffisante pour que les stocks visés soient gérés en conformité avec les principes de la durabilité et de la responsabilité, en accord avec le rôle qu'elles jouent dans la sécurité alimentaire, dans la création d'emplois, dans la balance des paiements et dans la réduction de la pauvreté.

L'objectif de la recherche est de faire des recommandations pour l'exploitation optimale et durable des ressources aquatiques vivantes, en vue de la réalisation des objectifs économiques et sociaux établis dans la politique de développement, sans pour autant négliger la protection de l'environnement, la conservation des ressources et la préservation de la nature, notamment, en matière de patrimoine marin biologique.

La responsabilité de toutes les questions relatives aux espèces de grands migrateurs au Cap-Vert est partagée entre la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines et l'Institut National de Développement des Pêches, les deux institutions appartenant au Ministère des Infrastructures et de l'Economie Maritime (MIEM).

Les collectes de données biologiques et statistiques des principales espèces se font dans les ports de débarquement et sur les marchés, par les enquêteurs de l'INDP, suivi de la digitalisation, du traitement et de l'analyse. Les données compilées, y compris les données de Tâche I et de Tâche II, ainsi que le nombre de navires de pêche, ont été régulièrement soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, contribuant ainsi à la mise à jour des statistiques et des évaluations des stocks de l'ICCAT.

L'émission d'un Bulletin statistique est une activité annuelle.

ANNEXE DE LA 1^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numero	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL – toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuelles (scientifiques)	18/09/2014
S2	Caractéristiques des flotilles	25/07/2014
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	25/07/2014
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	25/07/2014
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	25/07/2014
S6	Prise estimée par taille	25/07/2014
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non concerné
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non concerné
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non concerné
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non concerné
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non concerné
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non concerné

THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non concerné
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non concerné
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non concerné
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non concerné
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non concerné
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non concerné
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non concerné
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non concerné
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres	Non concerné
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non concerné
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non concerné
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non concerné
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non concerné
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non concerné
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaira bleu, de makaira blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non concerné
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non concerné
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non concerné
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non concerné
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	En 2014, un cours d'identification et d'échantillonnage des principales espèces pélagiques pêchées dans les eaux du Cap-Vert par la flottille palangrière de surface, a été fait à Mindelo.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non concerné
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non concerné
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non concerné
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non concerné

AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non concerné
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non concerné
	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Non concerné
	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Non concerné
	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non concerné

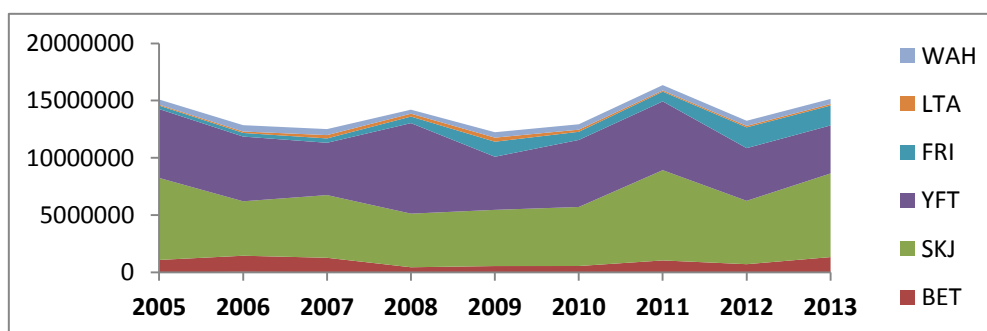
IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion et de conservation de l'ICCAT

Les mesures de gestion et conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées. À travers le Plan de Gestion des Pêches est maintenue la réservation de la région à l'intérieur des 3 milles nautiques, exclusive pour l'activité de pêche artisanale et l'interdiction à la flotte étrangère de toute activité de pêche à l'intérieur des 12 milles nautiques. Les mesures de gestion adoptées pour le requin sont les suivantes:

- Interdiction de prélèvement des ailerons dans la ZEE, où le pourcentage d'ailerons (en poids) ne doit pas dépasser 5% du poids total des requins à bord.
- Interdiction de la pêche *Rhincodon typus* (requin baleine) et *Carcharodon carcharias* (grand requin blanc);

Définition du nombre maximal de licences de pêche accordées chaque année par le pays; la mise en œuvre des mécanismes pour surveiller la pêche.



Source : INDP.

Figure 1. Captures (kg) par espèce dans la période 2005-2013.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CHINE
INFORME ANUAL DE CHINA

SUMMARY

The number of vessels from China operated in the Atlantic Ocean decreased from 24 in 2012 to 17 in 2013. The longline was the only fishing gear used to fish tunas, tuna-like species and sharks and the target species were still bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna. The total catch was 3,519.6 t (in round weight), 751.6 t lower than that in 2012 (4,271.2 t). The catch of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna amounted to 2,371.3 t and 38.1 t in 2013, respectively. The catch of bigeye tuna accounted for 67.4% of the total in 2013, however, it was 859.9 t lower than that in 2012 (3231.2 t). Yellowfin tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna were taken as by-catch. The catch of yellowfin tuna decreased from 264.1 t in 2012 to 211.4 t in 2013. The catch of swordfish was 291.9 t, with a great decrease compared with previous year (374.5 t in 2012). The catch of albacore tuna was 146.2 t, which was 64.1 t more than that in 2012 (82.1 t). The data compiled, including Task I and Task II as well as the number of fishing vessels, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat by the Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law Enforcement (BOFFLE), Ministry of Agriculture of PRC. PRC has carried out a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2001. Two observers in 2013 have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S6°20'~N13°18', W24°06'~W38°35', S7°21'~N12°24', W3°41'~W38°10' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N54°06'~N54°56', W25°46'~W30°29', N53°46'~N54°53', W26°10' ~W31°28' (targeting bluefin tuna) since September 2013. Data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, especially) were collected during the observation.

RÉSUMÉ

Le nombre de navires chinois opérant dans l'océan Atlantique a diminué, passant de 24 en 2012 à 17 en 2013. La palangre était le seul engin de pêche utilisé pour capturer des thonidés, des espèces apparentées et des requins et les espèces ciblées sont restées le thon obèse et le thon rouge. La prise totale s'est élevée à 3.519,6 t (en poids vif), soit une diminution de 751,6 t par rapport à 2012 (4.271,2 t). La capture de thon obèse et de thon rouge a atteint respectivement 2.371,3 t et 38,1 t en 2013. La capture de thon obèse représentait 67,4% de la capture totale de 2013 ; néanmoins, elle a connu une diminution de 859,9 t par rapport à 2012 (3.231,2 t). L'albacore, l'espadon et le germon ont été capturés en tant que prise accessoire. La prise d'albacore a diminué, étant ramenée de 264,1 t en 2012 à 211,4 t en 2013. La prise d'espadon s'est située à 291,9 t, soit une forte baisse par rapport à l'année précédente (374,5 t en 2012). La prise de germon a atteint 146,2 t, ce qui représente 64,1 t de plus qu'en 2012 (82,1 t). Les données compilées, y compris les données de Tâche I et de Tâche II, ainsi que le nombre de navires de pêche, ont été régulièrement soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT par le Bureau des pêches et d'application des réglementations sur les pêcheries (Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law Enforcement (BOFFLE), du Ministère de l'agriculture de la République populaire de Chine. Depuis 2001, la République populaire de Chine mène un programme national d'observateurs scientifiques pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En 2013, deux observateurs ont été embarqués à bord de deux palangriers chinois ciblant les thonidés de l'Atlantique couvrant les zones de S6°20'~N13°18', W24°06'~W38°35', S7°21'~N12°24', W3°41'~W38°10' (ciblant le thon obèse) et N54°06'~N54°56', W25°46'~W30°29', N53°46'~N54°53', W26°10' ~W31°28' (ciblant le thon rouge) depuis septembre 2013. Pendant l'observation, on a collecté des données sur les espèces cibles et les espèces non ciblées (notamment les requins et les tortues marines).

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RESUMEN

El número de buques de China que operó en el océano Atlántico ha descendido, pasando de 24 en 2012 a 17 en 2013. El palangre es el único arte de pesca utilizado para pescar túnidos y especies afines y tiburones, y las principales especies objetivo siguen siendo el patudo y el atún rojo. La captura total ascendió a 3.519,6 t (peso en vivo), 751,6 t menos que en 2012 (4.271,2 t). En 2013, las capturas patudo y atún rojo ascendieron a 2.371,3 t y 38,1 t, respectivamente. La captura de patudo respondió del 67,4% del total en 2013, sin embargo se capturaron 859,9 t menos que en 2012 (3.231,2 t). El rabil, pez espada y atún blanco se capturaron de forma fortuita. La captura de rabil descendió pasando de 264,1 t en 2012 a 211,4 t en 2013. La captura de pez espada se situó en 291,9 t, lo que supone un importante descenso con respecto al año anterior (374,5 t en 2012). Se capturaron 146,2 t de atún blanco, lo que supone 64,1 t más que en 2012 (82,1 t). Los datos recopilados, lo que incluye los datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, así como el número de buques pesqueros, han sido comunicados a la Secretaría de ICCAT de forma regular por el Departamento de Pesca y Ejecución de la Legislación pesquera (Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law Enforcement - BOFFLE), Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Popular China. China ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2001. Desde septiembre de 2013 se embarcaron dos observadores a bordo de dos palangreros atuneros chinos del Atlántico que cubrieron las siguientes zonas: 6°20' S~13°18' N, 24°06' W~38°35' W, 7°21' S~12°24' N, 3°41' W~38°10' W (patudo como especie objetivo) y 54°06' N~54°56' N, 25°46' W~30°29' W, 53°46' N~54°53' N, 26°10' W~31°28' W (atún rojo como especie objetivo). Durante la observación se recopilaron datos de especies objetivo y no objetivo (sobre todo tiburones y tortugas marinas).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The deep water longline was used with 16-19 hooks per basket. The branch line was 49-53 m long. The length of the main line between the two branch lines was 46-51 m. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were still the target species with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna and swordfish as bycatch. 17 deep frozen longliners operated in the high seas of the tropical Atlantic Ocean, including two longliners seasonally shifting to the northern Atlantic Ocean for northern bluefin tuna in 2013. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet, composed of 17 tuna longliners in 2013, harvested 3519.6 t of tunas and tuna-like species, 751.6 t less than in 2012. In 2013, the catch of bluefin tuna increased a little, but, the catch of albacore tuna and blue shark increased greatly compared with previous year. The catch of other species went down greatly, especially for bigeye tuna, swordfish, yellowfin tuna and blue marlin (**Table 1**).

The total fishing efforts decreased from 1.2×10^7 hooks in 2012 to 8.0×10^6 hooks in 2013 and the decrease in fishing efforts in 2013 was 30.7% in contrast to 2012 (**Table 2**). The CPUE of blue shark and albacore tuna in 2013 increased greatly and was at the highest level during the period from 2006 to 2013. The CPUE of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna, swordfish and blue marlin increased a little in 2013 compared with 2012, but they still remained at low or medium level. On the contrary, the CPUE of shortfin mako, sailfish and white marlin decreased a little compared with the previous year (**Table 2**).

The fishing efforts decreased from the 1st quarter to the 3rd quarter, but increased in the 4th quarter (**Figures 1, 4**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna was greatest in the 4th quarter, and then the 1st quarter and the 3rd quarter (**Figures 2, 5**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna was lowest in the 2nd quarter (**Figures 2, 5**). The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was greatest in the 1st quarter, and then the 3rd quarter and the 2nd quarter (**Figures 3, 5**). The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was lowest in the 4th quarter (**Figures 3, 5**).

1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as by-catch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2013 was estimated to be about 146.2 t. The catch of albacore tuna increased greatly compared with the previous year, but it was still lower than that in 2011 (181.0 t). The landing of North Atlantic albacore tuna was 81.1 t in 2013. The rest of the landing consisted of South Atlantic albacore tuna, with a landing of 65.1 t.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 38.1 t in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2013, with a small increase compared with the previous year (36.0 t in 2012).

1.4 Tropical tunas

Tropical tunas in the statistics included bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2013 amounted to 2371.3 t, which was 859.9 t lower than that in 2012 (3231.2 t), while the catch of yellowfin tuna was 211.4 t in 2013, which is a decrease of 20.0% compared with the previous year (264.1 t, 2012).

1.5 Swordfish

The total catch of swordfish in 2013 was 291.9 t, which was 22.0% lower than the previous year (374.5 t in 2012). Of this amount, 95.9 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 196.0 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2013 amounted to 391.2 t, an increase of 115.9% over previous year (181.2 t in 2012). The total catch of shortfin mako was 20.2 t, which was 37.1% lower than that in 2012 (32.1 t).

1.7 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2013 was 44.9 t, which was 26.6% lower than that of the previous year (61.2 t in 2012). Of this amount, 23.5 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 21.3 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.8 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2013 was 2.1 t, and decreased by 41.7% compared with the previous year (3.6 t in 2012). The catch in the North Atlantic Ocean and in the South Atlantic Ocean was 1.2 t and 0.9 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Tuna Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) was authorized by the Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law Enforcement (BOFFLE), the Ministry of Agriculture, in charge of data collection and compilation of the Atlantic tuna fishery statistics. The compiled data, including Task I and Task II as well as the number of fishing vessels and fishing fleet characteristics, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. Size frequency data of the main tuna species were scheduled to be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners since September 2013. The areas covered were S6°20'~N13°18', W24°06'~W38°35', S7°21'~N12°24', W3°41'~W38°10' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N54°06'~N54°56', W25°46'~W30°29', N53°46'~N54°53', W26°10'~W31°28' (targeting bluefin tuna). There was 100% observer coverage of fishing efforts for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting bluefin tuna and an 8.5% observer coverage for tropical areas. The data covering all catch species including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also made available by observers. The observer data had been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

BOFFLE required that all the fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean must report their fisheries data on a monthly basis to the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and the TTWG in the SHOU in order to comply with the catch limits. BOFFLE also required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles and seabirds if their fishing boats happened to catch them and encouraged scientists to conduct research on mitigation methods to reduce the incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks. A pilot logbook data submission system was initiated in IOTC waters six years ago and detailed information of the catch and fishing efforts has been collected. In 2013, BOFFLE required that all fishing boats should fill in the logbook and took the implementation of a logbook system by the fishing vessels or company into consideration as one of the main conditions for renewing fishing permits and licenses.

BOFFLE emphasized the improvement of the data report system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the east bluefin tuna fishing season in 2013, the vessels reported their position directly to the ICCAT Secretariat via VMS. The vessels also reported catch data, and tag recorded information of east bluefin tuna to the ICCAT Secretariat, weekly.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18/September/2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/July/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/July/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/July/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/July/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/July/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable – China has no tag recovered in previous year.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/July/2014
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	30/July/2014
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30/July/2014
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.

Number	Information required	Response
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on WBFT to be undertaken	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/July/2014
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/July/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	30/July/2014
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	30/July/2014
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/July/2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	30/July/2014
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	30/July/2014
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	30/July/2014
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable – China is not a coastal State, no local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable – China is not a coastal State, no local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	30/July/2014
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	30/July/2014

Number	Information required	Response
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill the logbook. The logbooks distributed on fishing vessels were printed with a species identification guide and tip pages for sharks and other bycatch species. The identification guide posters for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals were also distributed to all Chinese fishing boats in the Convention area. China also hosted tuna fisheries management training workshop for industries annually, on which species identification and recording requirements were routinely introduced. Therefore, we believe that the existing documents and materials that China has provided to fishermen are enough for species identification on board.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	14/February/2014
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	30/July/2014
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	30/July/2014
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable – China has no such fisheries activities.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill the logbook. In the logbook, there was the identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen of the tuna fishery and have introduced the species identification guides to them each year. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data, etc. were collected by the observers.</p> <p>All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker devices since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and seabirds in the logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures such as tori line if they fish in temperate waters as documented in ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliners. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in the tuna longline fishery. Researchers from Shanghai Ocean University were conducting studies about mitigation measures, such as the effectiveness in reducing bycatch by using deep fishing gear.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law Enforcement (BOFFLE), the Ministry of Agriculture of China and the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) highlight the conservation of tuna stocks in ICCAT waters. Priorities should be given for abidance by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. Posters for billfish, sharks and miscellaneous fish (**Figures 6 to 8**) are available to facilitate the identification of fish. National training sessions are conducted to educate and improve fishing companies' compliance with conservation and management measures. De-hooker and circle hooks are also applied in the longline fisheries.

China established a monitoring, control and surveillance system, from fishing permit authorization, VMS, national observer program to annual regular review of each of vessel etc.

In addition, the fisheries authority and research institute have established a tuna data collection system, so as to better implement conservation measures, such as a monthly report (weekly report for bluefin tuna), regular review of trade data as well as information from the national observer program.

3.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

In order to comply with the catch limits on bigeye tuna, eastern bluefin tuna, northern and southern swordfish, northern and southern albacore, blue marlin and white marlin, adopted by ICCAT, the catch limits were allocated to the relevant fishing companies as well as the fishing vessels by COFA at the beginning of the year. BOFFLE required that all the Chinese fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean report their catch data monthly to COFA and the Tuan Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU).

According to the statistics, the catch of the Chinese tuna fleet in 2013 did not exceed the quota adopted by ICCAT. The Chinese tuna fleet had strictly followed the minimum size criteria established by ICCAT for conservation and protection of juvenile tunas.

3.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

Since July 2002, all exported bluefin tuna and bigeye tuna caught by the Chinese tuna fleet have been accompanied by a Bluefin Tuna Catch Document and a Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document, respectively. Tuna Statistical/Catch Documents were issued by the responsible officer of BOFFLE as required by the resolution and recommendation adopted by ICCAT.

3.3 Fishing vessel management

BOFFLE has the capacity to implement the license system for the distant water fishery based on the Fisheries Law of PRC. Fishing vessels intended to operate on the high seas must apply for a fishing license according to the fishing license permit regulation. As a responsible fishery nation, China continually contributes more effort to strengthen and improve its tuna fisheries management.

The main measures taken include:

- Implementation of a fishing license system

BOFFLE has issued “High Seas Fishing Permit” to all the legal fishing boats operating on the high seas of world oceans. The “fishing permit” explicitly specifies the fishing area, main target species and quota as well as the fishing time permitted. The port States can easily check these when vessels entered their harbor.

- Implementation of the VMS program

BOFFLE has implemented the VMS program and all the large scale tuna longliners have had the VMS equipment installed since October 1, 2006.

3.4 Transshipment and regional observer program

In accordance with the recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment at sea in 2006, Chinese LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer program based on their quota allocated by COFA. BOFFLE has strictly followed the ICCAT observer program. BOFFLE ensured that the transshipped quantities were consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration and validated the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish. After confirmed, the transshipment was conducted in accordance with the recommendation. This confirmation was based on the information obtained by the ICCAT Regional Observer Program.

3.5 National observer program

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

The TTWG in SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna scientific observer program which was authorized by BOFFLE. So far, scientists, graduates and post graduate students of SHOU majoring in marine fisheries science and technology, and marine fisheries resources have been chosen as the candidates for the tuna scientific observers.

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard two Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels (undertook four observer trips) in the Atlantic in 2013. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological information measurement, fishing gear terms, Catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database.

There is 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting bluefin tuna and about an 8.5% observer coverage for targeting bigeye tuna. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

National observer report and observer data, including shark size data, have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.6 Others

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

Observers monitor all bluefin tuna fisheries processes. All juvenile fish of bluefin tuna are required to be released when captured. Each tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, so as to cross-check its fishing quota.

3.6.2 Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins

Notification issued by Ministry of Agriculture was circulated to each fishing vessel owner, which clearly stated the prohibition on dead discards of marlins.

3.6.3 Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Notification issued by the Ministry of Agriculture was circulated to each fishing vessel owner, which clearly stated the catch limit of each company, and dead discards must be prohibited.

Scientific observers are in charge of collecting the incidental catch of marlins, sharks and other bycatch products, including catch by species and size data. In addition to observer records, all longliners are required to record catch by species for common by-catch species on logbooks.

3.6.4 Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction

Circle hooks and monofilament branch line are encouraged to be applied in the longline fishing gears. Alive shortfin mako are encouraged to be released immediately if captured.

3.6.5 Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade

In order to comply with the conservation requirements of sharks listed as Appendix II adopted by CITES, the Chinese government issued a Notification of management, which has specified a certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since September 14, 2014. Furthermore, BOFFLE are actively undertaking training sessions for identification of key shark species, compiling education materials for conservation of shark species.

3.6.6 Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation

Every year, a national meeting is organized to distribute the material of the Resolution adopted by ICCAT. Regulations on conservation for sharks are released by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is prohibited to catch silky sharks for landing, transshipping, etc.

3.6.7 All CPCs submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2014 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15).

COFA and TTWG in SHOU have made efforts to mitigate the shark by-catch. Key shark species posters are prepared and circulated to each vessel (**Figure 6**) to help fisherman to identify shark species, especially thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks and silky sharks. Training sessions are carried out to abide by Resolutions for sharks (04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15). Further, scientific observers also monitored effectiveness of conservation of sharks according to their records.

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

BOFFLE and COFA highlight the conservation of sea turtles. Training sessions are conducted to provide knowledge to fishing companies on mitigating the mortality of sea turtle. The government requests all fishing vessels to submit sea turtle by-catch interaction with fishing gears. All longliners should be equipped with a de-hooker. Circle hooks are required to be used in longline fishing gears.

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

Research is encouraged on mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. It is noted that predation by cetacean or sharks was also observed and recorded. It is banned to deploy shark lines. It is encouraged to equip with circle hooks. Observers are strictly trained and managed in order to obtain more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they return.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	30/Sep/2014
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	30/Sep/2014
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	30/Aug/2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering – summary report	Not applicable, China does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering – arrangements and termination	Not applicable, China does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	30/Aug/2014
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable, no flagged carrier vessel.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	14/Jan/2014
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	14/Jan/2014
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable, not a coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel that operated in the ICCAT area entered a Chinese port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable, not a coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel that operated in the ICCAT area entered a Chinese port.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable, not a coastal state of ICCAT and no fishing vessel that operated in the ICCAT area entered a Chinese port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable, not a coastal state of ICCAT and no fishing vessel that operated in the ICCAT area entered a Chinese port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable, not a coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel that operated in the ICCAT area entered a Chinese port.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, not a coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel that operated in the ICCAT area entered a Chinese port.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, not a coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel that operated in the ICCAT area entered a Chinese port.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection	Not applicable, no such arrangement so far.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no such agreement so far.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no such agreement so far.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	34

GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable, no such fisheries in the ICCAT area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No alleged IUU and no IUU fishing found.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No alleged IUU.
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	30/Aug/2013
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No finding.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No report received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, China does not operate any BFT farm.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, China does not operate any BFT farm.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable, China does not operate any BFT farm.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable, China does not operate any BFT farm.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, China does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable, China does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	10/Feb/2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable, China does not operate any BFT farm.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	21/Aug/2014
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	18/Sep/2014
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	10/Feb/2014
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	10/Feb/2014, two authorised vessels initially and then this changed to just one authorised vessel on 21/Aug/2014.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, no other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no joint fishing operation.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes, directly transmitted to the Secretariat.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable, no inspection plans.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, no inspection plans.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, no inspection plans.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable, no inspection plans.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	10/Feb/2014
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable, no landing.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Two
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Two
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable, no such fishery.

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Two
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	18/Sep/2014
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes, and notified the change on 25 Mar 2014.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent, but date missing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Sent, but date missing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Sent, but date missing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	22/Apr/2014
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	30/Jun/2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	30/Jun/2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable, no such vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable, no vessels fishing in the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	18/Sep/2014
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	18/Sep/2014
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes, and notified the change on 25 Mar 2014.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	18/Sep/2014
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes, and notified the change on 25 Mar 2014.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable, no Med-SWO fishing.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, no sport/recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, no fishery in the MED.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, no fishery in the MED.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	30/Aug 2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable, no vessels actively target albacore.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.

SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	No measure.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	18/Sep/2014
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	30/Sep/2014, see section 3.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Did not implement electronic statistical document.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable, currently no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Chinese longline fleet operated on the high seas of ICCAT, based at the overseas port. The Chinese Fishery Authority required all the fishery companies to abide by the domestic laws and regulations. Priority should be given to logbook filling, minimum size limit, etc.

4.1 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 2010, the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Agriculture have jointly monitored the imported and exported catches of BFT, BET, and SWO, which has been an important trade measure for the conservation and management of global tuna.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation & management measures

Currently there are no such cases, but will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

Table 1. Catch of tunas and tuna-like species (in round weight, t), 2006-2013.

<i>Species</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BFT	42.0	72.0	119.0	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1
YFT	1,085.0	1,124.0	649.0	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4
BET	7,200.0	7,399.0	5,686.0	4,973.0	5,489.0	3,720.2	3,231.2	2371.3
SWO	372.0	558.0	562.0	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9
ALB	302.0	94.0	49.0	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2
BSH	-	943.0	149.0	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2
SMA	-	157.3	21.0	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2
BUM	99.0	65.0	12.7	77.0	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9
WHM	5.6	9.9	4.5	8.5	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1
SAI	16.0	8.1	1.5	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0
Other	785.0	406.0	42.6	50.0	41.7	-	-	1.3
Total	9,906.6	10,836.3	7,296.3	6,357.5	6,873.2	4,997.1	4,271.2	3519.6

Table 2. The CPUE of tunas and tuna-like species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2006-2013.

<i>Species</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BFT	1.4	2.7	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.0	4.5
YFT	35.1	41.6	35.4	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1
BET	232.8	273.7	310.4	293.1	364.0	227.2	265.9	281.7
SWO	12.0	20.6	30.7	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7
ALB	9.8	3.5	2.7	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4
BSH	-	34.9	8.1	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5
SMA	-	5.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4
BUM	3.2	2.4	0.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	5.0	5.3
WHM	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
SAI	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Other	25.4	15.0	2.3	2.9	2.8	-	-	0.2
Total	320.3	400.9	398.3	374.7	455.8	305.1	351.5	418.1
Fishing Effort	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8

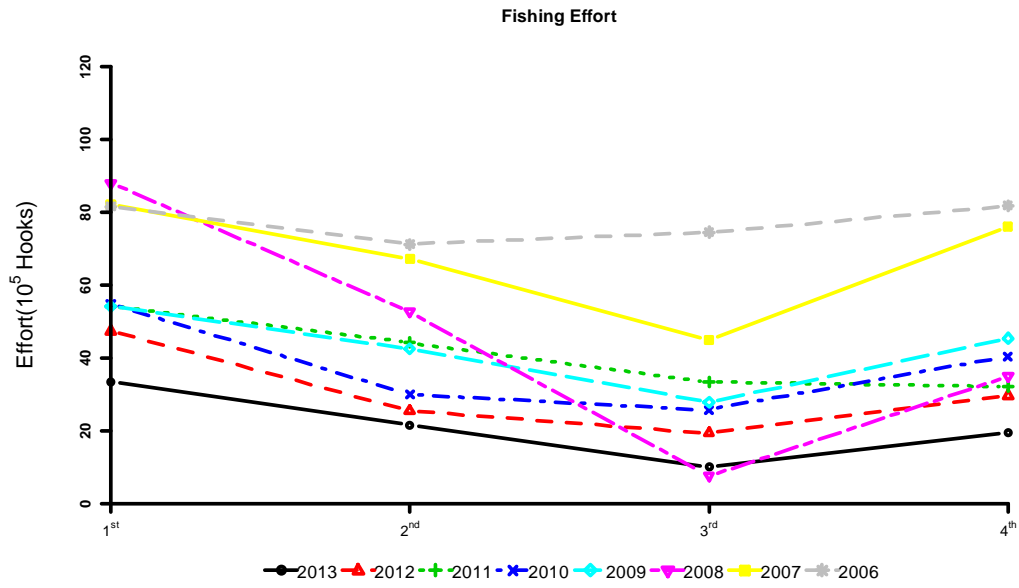


Figure 1. The quarterly fishing effort (hooks 10⁵) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in ICCAT waters in the past eight years.

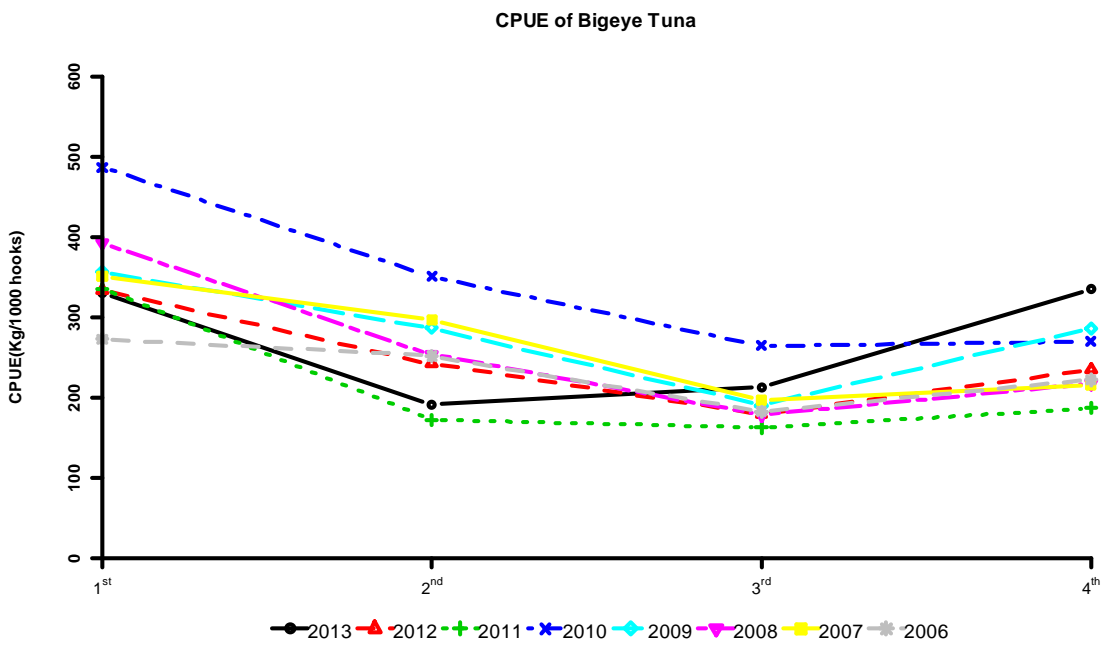


Figure 2. The quarterly CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in ICCAT waters in the past eight years.

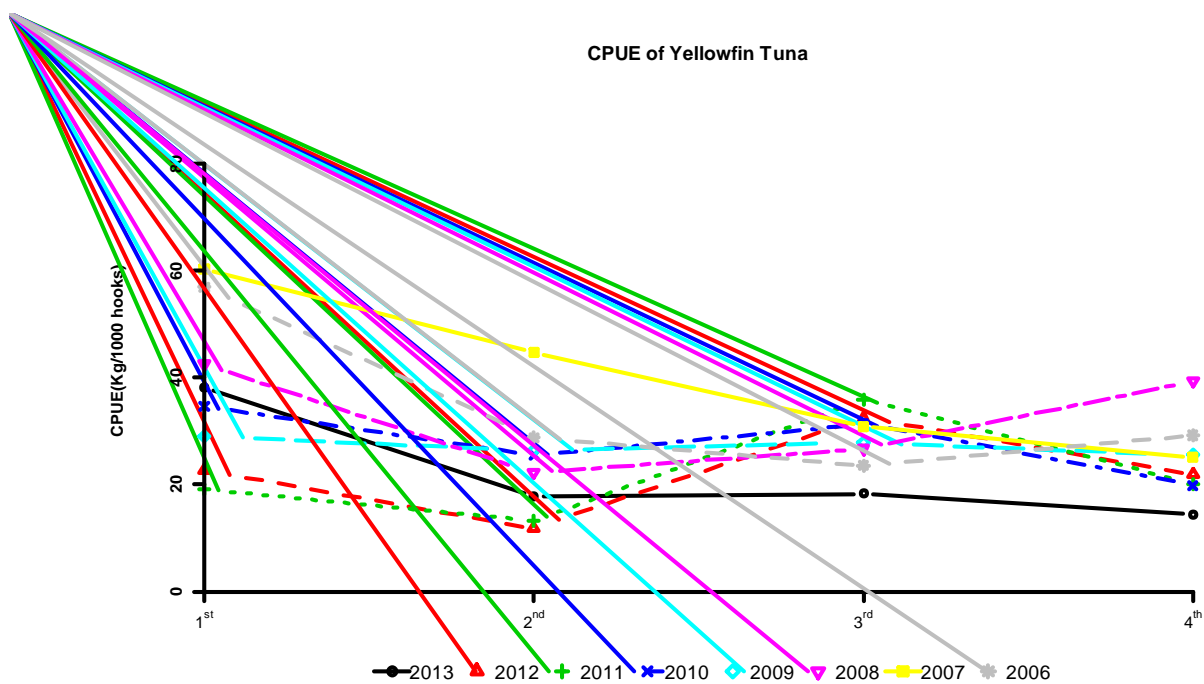


Figure 3. The quarterly CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent eight years.

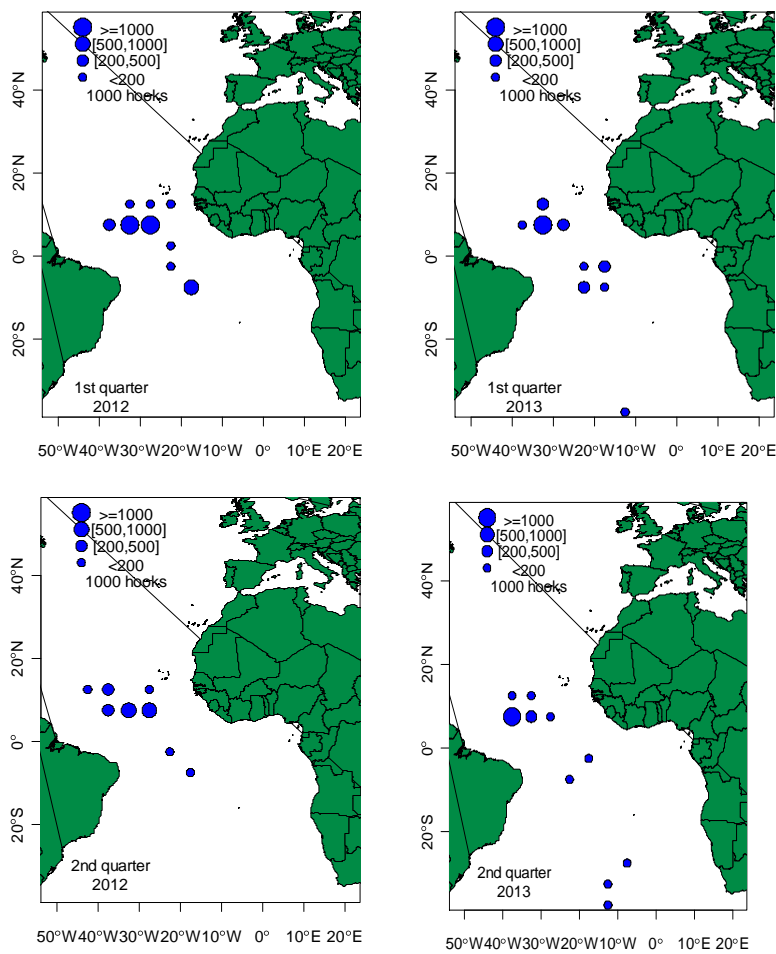


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ and quarter in 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

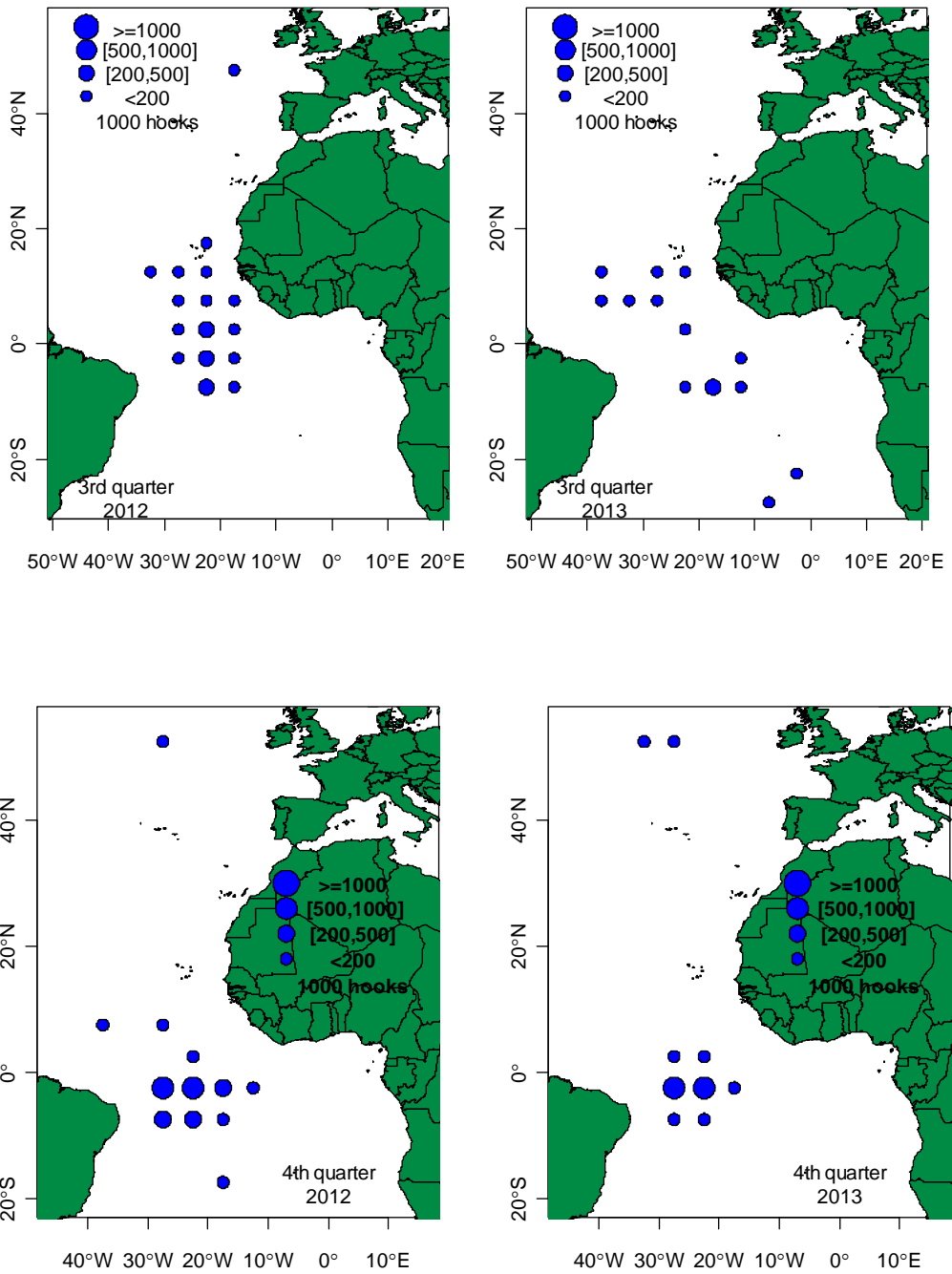


Figure 4 (continued).

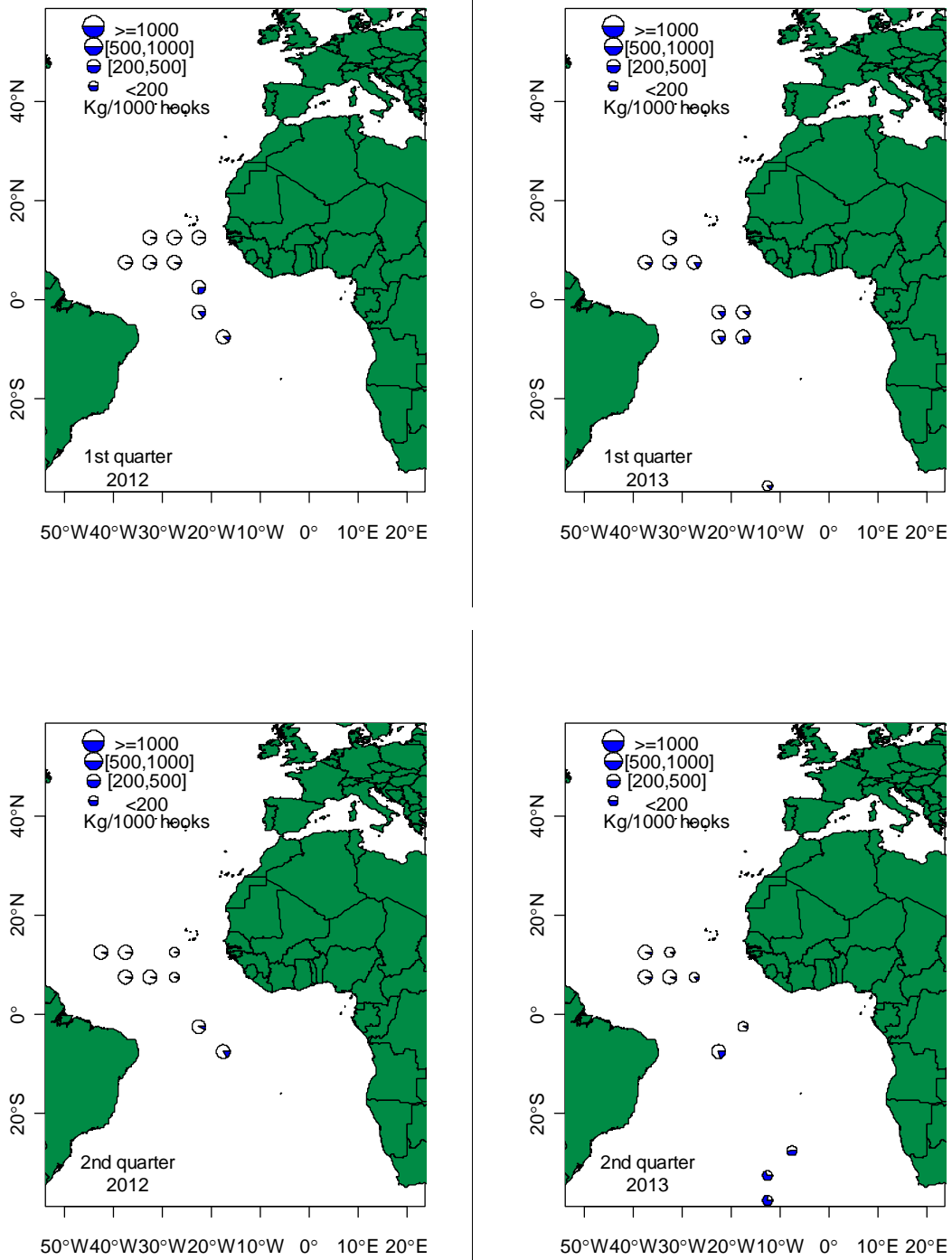


Figure 5. The quarterly CPUE distribution of BET (in white) and YFT (in blue) by 5°x5° in 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

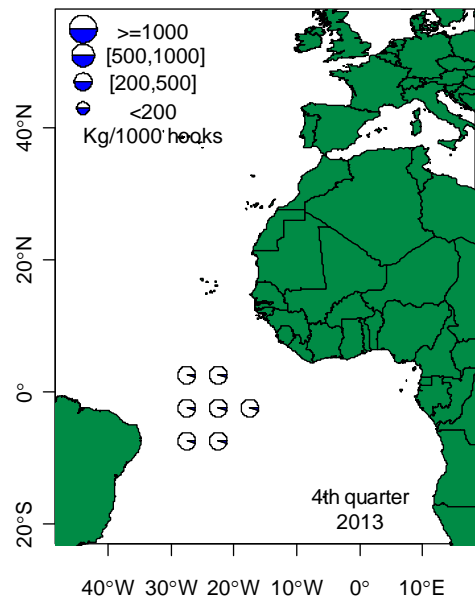
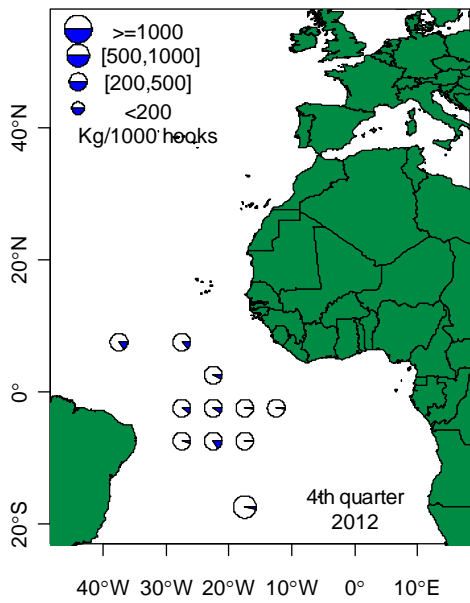
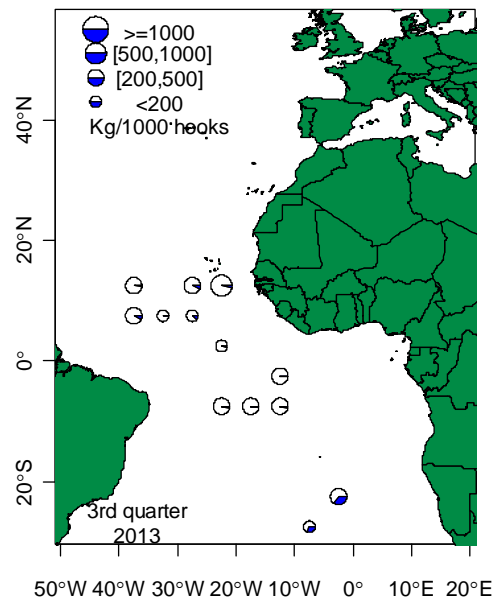
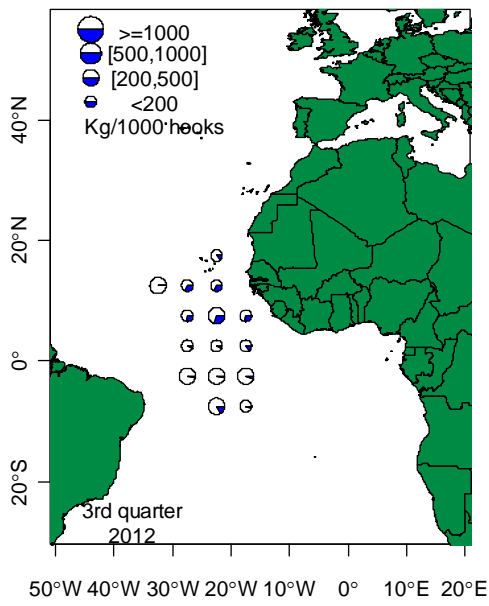


Figure 5 (continued).



Figure 6. Shark poster.



Figure 7. Billfish poster.



Figure 8. Miscellaneous fish poster.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

Total catches of tuna landed in Côte d'Ivoire amounted to 11 740 884.5 kg; comprising 7 032 959.43 kg of major tunas, 4 385 473.02 kg of small tunas (Table 2), 206 870.502 kg of tuna-like species and 115 581.5 kg of sharks. Skipjack is the dominant species and it represents more than 2/3 of the catches landed in Côte d'Ivoire. Actions to improve the quantity and quality of the data on Côte d'Ivoire's tuna and tuna-like species fishery are underway. Indeed, given the importance of these tunas in the national economy and with the aim of improving management of the existing stock, it is essential to acquire knowledge on the biology and to reinforce research staff. Moreover, Côte d'Ivoire should as a matter of urgency become a stakeholder in the statistics monitoring programme. After all, Côte d'Ivoire has had since late 2011 a purse seine tuna vessel flying the Ivorian flag with onboard observers.

RÉSUMÉ

Les captures totales de thonidés débarquées en Côte d'Ivoire s'élèvent à 11 740 884,5 de kilogramme ; comprenant 7 032 959,43 kg de thonidés majeurs, 4 385 473,02 kg de thonidés mineurs (Tableau 2), 206 870,502 d'espèces associées et 115 581,5 kg de requins. Le listao est l'espèce dominante et elle représente plus des 2/3 des captures débarquées en Côte d'Ivoire. Les actions en vue d'une amélioration des données de la pêche des thonidés et espèces associées sur le plan quantitatif, voire qualitatif en Côte d'Ivoire sont en cours. En effet, vu l'importance de ces thonidés dans l'économie nationale et dans le souci d'une meilleure gestion du stock existant, une connaissance de la biologie et un renforcement du personnel enquêteur est indispensable. Aussi, s'avère-t-il urgent de permettre à la Côte d'Ivoire d'être désormais partie prenante dans le programme de suivi des statistiques puisqu'elle dispose depuis fin 2011 d'un thonier senneur battant pavillon ivoirien avec des observateurs à bord.

RESUMEN

Las capturas totales de túnidos desembarcadas en Côte d'Ivoire ascienden a 11.740.884,5 kg, que incluyen 7.032.959,43 kg de grandes túnidos, 4.385.473,02 kg de pequeños túnidos (Tabla 2), 206.870,502 de especies afines y 115.581,5 kg de tiburones. El listado es la especie dominante y representa más de 2/3 de las capturas desembarcadas en Côte d'Ivoire. Se están llevando a cabo acciones, con miras a una mejora cuantitativa y cualitativa de los datos de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en Côte d'Ivoire. Teniendo en cuenta la importancia de estos túnidos en la economía nacional y con el objetivo de gestionar mejor el stock existente, resulta indispensable contar con conocimientos sobre su biología y reforzar el personal investigador. Además, sería urgente permitir que, de ahora en adelante, Côte d'Ivoire participe en el programa de seguimiento de las estadísticas, dado que, desde finales de 2011, dispone de un cerquero que enarbola pabellón de Côte d'Ivoire con observadores a bordo.

Introduction

Le secteur de la pêche occupe une place prépondérante dans l'économie ivoirienne. En effet, en Côte d'Ivoire la production halieutique annuellement se situe entre 70.000 et 100.000 tonnes. 60 % de ladite production proviennent de la pêche artisanale. Nonobstant sa faible représentation dans le PIB agricole, soit 0,8 %, la pêche est un secteur vital pour les emplois et les revenus de plus de 400.000 personnes (dont environ 75 % issus de la pêche artisanale).

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 Constance Diaha N'guessan, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.
 Kouadio Justin Konan, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.
 Amandè Justin Monin, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.

L'industrie thonière ivoirienne n'est pas en reste de cette croissance économique, comme sus-indiqué en 2014, la quantité totale de thonidés dans la pêche industrielle s'élève à 7 032 959,43 de kilogramme. Aussi, l'industrie thonière dispose-t-elle de trois conserveries au port d'Abidjan.

La Côte d'Ivoire pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières.

Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées au cours de l'année 2013 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Ère Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

La Côte d'Ivoire est un maillon essentiel dans la gestion des thonidés de l'Atlantique eu égard aux différents tonnages débarqués. Le tonnage débarqué si important a permis à la Côte d'Ivoire d'occuper le rang de premier port thonier de l'Afrique de l'ouest depuis 1986. Compte tenu de cette position privilégiée, une attention particulière est donc accordée au secteur de la pêche thonière par les autorités ivoiriennes à travers le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques (CRO) en collaboration avec la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches. Ces deux structures étatiques travaillent en synergie pour une observation quotidienne des débarquements au port d'Abidjan. La tâche de suivi et évaluation des captures pour les flottilles industrielles est assurée par le CRO en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Pour la pêche artisanale, ce suivi est essentiellement assuré par le CRO.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Pêche artisanale maritime

Ce type de pêche est pratiqué par les pêcheurs artisans opérant dans les eaux côtières ivoiriennes et qui utilisent les filets maillants ou les palangres. Cette pêche a fait l'objet d'un suivi quotidien depuis les années 1984 par le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques. Les captures qui en découlent sont préférentiellement les grands pélagiques. La pêche en elle-même se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. C'est une pêche nocturne qui a lieu dans la zone située entre 2 et 4 milles marins maximum du rivage. Les grandes nappes de filets mesurant 1500 à 2500 m de longueur sur 15 à 30 m de chute sont transportées par de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Posés le soir à la tombée de la nuit, les filets sont relevés à l'aube un à deux jours après et les poissons capturés sont immédiatement vendus au port d'Abidjan. La pêche artisanale pratiquée est multi spécifique. Les principales familles exploitées sont : les Istiophoridés (voiliers et marlins), les Xiphiidés (espadons), les chondrichtyens (requins) et les Scombridés (thonidés). Les différentes espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentées rencontrées dans les captures des pêcheries ivoiriennes sont :

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| a) Thonidés majeurs | b) Thonidés mineurs | c) Espèces associées |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – le listao, – l'albacore et – le patudo (thon obèse). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – la thonine, – l'auxide, – la bonite, – le thazard- bâtard – le thazard blanc et – le maquereau. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – l'espadon, – les marlins (bleu, blanc) et – les requins (tisserand, marteaux, mako). |

Au cours de la même période, environ 400 embarcations artisanales ont exploité ces espèces au moyen de lignes et de filets maillants.

1.2 Pêche industrielle maritime

Les navires industriels qui exploitent les espèces gérées par l'ICCAT sont constitués uniquement d'un navire battant pavillon ivoirien.

1.2.1 Flotte ivoirienne et flotte affrétée

Au cours de l'année 2013, les thonidés et espèces associées ont été exploités en Côte d'Ivoire par le seul navire battant pavillon ivoirien et les embarcations de la pêche artisanale.

1.2.2 Caractéristiques des navires

Les caractéristiques des navires sont fournies au **Tableau 5**.

1.2.3 Captures

– Espadon du Nord

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2013 est de 75 tonnes d'espadon sur le stock du Nord. Les prises au titre de l'année 2013 s'élèvent à 1,37 tonne.

– Espadon du Sud

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2013 est de 148,79 tonnes d'espadon sur le stock du Sud. Les prises au titre de l'année 2013 s'élèvent à 108,98 tonnes.

– Thon obèse

Le quota annuel de la Côte d'Ivoire en 2013 ne devrait pas dépasser 2.100 tonnes. Cette espèce a été essentiellement exploitée par les navires. Les prises au titre de l'année 2013 s'élèvent à 635,40 tonnes.

NB : Pour toutes les espèces à quota, aucun dépassement n'a été observé.

1.3 Flottille étrangère

La Côte d'Ivoire dispose de trois conserveries fonctionnelles auxquelles sont destinés les débarquements de navires canneurs, senneurs et palangriers battant pavillon européen. Ces navires opèrent dans le cadre d'un accord de partenariat de pêche entre la Côte d'Ivoire et l'Union européenne. En plus de ces thoniers européens, des cargos battant divers pavillons débarquent des produits thoniers au port de pêche d'Abidjan. La production de ces derniers alimente aussi le marché local.

1.4 Pêche sportive

Cette pêche a connu un ralentissement voire une suspension de ses activités depuis l'avènement de la crise socio politique de 2002. Aujourd'hui, ces activités connaissent une reprise timide avec l'organisation des petites compétitions à Abidjan. Le CRO prévoit de mettre en place une stratégie de récupération des statistiques après les dispositions administratives actuellement en cours pour un suivi efficient.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Recherche

La recherche ivoirienne sur les thonidés et espèces apparentées est assurée par le CRO (Centre de Recherches Océanographiques). Ce centre est basé à Abidjan mais fait le suivi halieutique des pêcheries de thonidés dans certaines zones le long du littoral ivoirien. La collecte des statistiques de pêche au niveau de la pêche artisanale a été renforcée grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dit « Programme Billfish ».

Des enquêteurs contractuels sont rémunérés sur le fonds de ce programme permettant ainsi un suivi régulier et rigoureux et une collecte des données permanente. Cependant des secteurs à fort débarquement de thonidés ne sont pas encore pris en compte à cause du personnel enquêteur insuffisant.

2.1.1 Plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données des requins

Afin de disposer des données fiables, au moins 2/3 des pirogues débarquées dans chaque site seront enquêtées du jeudi au samedi. Les données obtenues de façon aléatoire seront prélevées lors des débarquements des pêcheurs à quai ou sur les étals, en limitant au maximum les gênes de vente. La date de l'enquête, la durée de la marée (heure de départ et de retour) seront marquées. Les coordonnées géographiques seront déterminées pour chaque embarcation à l'aide d'un GPS afin de cartographier les zones de pêche. Le type d'engins utilisés sera noté. Les poissons débarqués seront identifiés jusqu'au niveau spécifique à l'aide de clés d'identification. La taille de l'échantillon étant souvent grande, le poids et la fréquence de taille de chaque espèce sont souvent difficiles à obtenir avant la fin des débarquements et des ventes. En dehors des spécimens de très grande taille dont la pesée nécessite l'usage de balance d'une certaine portée, tous les poissons seront mesurés au centimètre inférieur et pesés. Seules les longueurs totale et standard seront déterminées chez ces espèces. Pour cela, le ruban rétractable sera appliqué sur le flanc du poisson depuis l'extrémité de la mâchoire supérieure jusqu'à la base de nageoire caudale (longueur standard) ou à la fin de la nageoire caudale (longueur totale). Les sexes et les stades de maturité seront déterminés pour chaque espèce de façon morphologique. Les relations taille-poids et les paramètres *a* et *b* seront déterminés pour les spécimens qui ont été à la fois mesurés et pesés. Ces paramètres seront déterminés par sexe et par sexes confondus. Chez les spécimens de grande taille, les longueurs seront converties en poids à partir de la relation taille-poids existant dans la littérature.

En outre, deux engins sont utilisés par les pêcheurs artisans opérant plus au large. Il s'agit des filets maillants dérivants et les palangres qui capturent une quantité importante de requins. Or jusqu'à présent les statistiques sont effectuées de façon globale en tenant compte des deux engins de pêche. Une étude des caractéristiques de cette pêche artisanale hauturière permettra d'améliorer les données.

2.1.2 Approche alternative au suivi scientifique de la pêche artisanale

Le système de collecte des données actuellement appliqué ne permet pas d'aborder le volet biologique avec la rigueur nécessaire au remplissage des fiches de différentes tâches utilisées pour l'évaluation des thonidés. Aussi l'on pourrait ajouter à la collecte des données statistiques les informations suivantes :

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

2.1.3 Informations collectées par le programme observateur

Le programme observateur national initié par la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches (DAP) a permis la collecte des données importantes. Leur analyse a permis d'obtenir des résultats essentiels relatifs aux occurrences des différentes espèces accessoires capturées. Il a également permis de faire les estimations quantitatives de certaines espèces comme l'espadon et la tortue verte. Toutefois les estimations quantitatives globales et par espèce accessoire n'ont pu être possibles à partir de ces données. Cette analyse préliminaire a mis en évidence les manques à combler dans le programme observateur actuel, afin de produire des statistiques plus intéressantes et plus fiables.

2.2 Statistiques

2.2.1 Production en thonidés majeurs

La pêche permet le débarquement d'une quantité importante de poissons dont les espèces les plus importantes sont représentées par les **Tableau 1** et **Figure 1**. Dans la capture des thonidés majeurs, seuls l'albacore et le listao sont significatifs. Le listao est et demeure l'espèce majoritairement retrouvée dans la production.

2.2.2 Production des espèces associées

Les espèces associées à la capture des thonidés sont constituées de voiliers, d'espadon et de marlin bleu (**Tableau 3**, **Figure 2**). Les captures sont sensiblement égales avec 36% pour l'espadon et 32 % pour le voilier ainsi que le marlin bleu.

2.3 Production de requins

Les espèces de requins capturées par les différentes pêcheries ivoiriennes (Tableau 4, Figure 3). La majorité des requins.

ANNEXE DE LA 1ère PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis le 22/09/14.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Transmis le 22/09/14 (inclus dans le rapport scientifique).
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Résumé.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Transmis le 30/07/14.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

L'arrêté n°141 du 2 mars 1970 portant réglementation de la pêche au thon interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et d'autres dispositions législatives et réglementaires sont en cours pour renforcer cet arrêté.

Conformément à la Recommandation 02-21, des observateurs sont embarqués sur le seul navire thonier battant pavillon ivoirien.

L'Organisation française des producteurs de thons congelés et surgelés (ORTHONGEL), soucieuse de promouvoir le code de bonne conduite pour une pêche responsable et durable et au regard des exigences de ses partenaires dans le domaine de la pêche a initié le programme CAT – OCUP (Contrat d'Avenir Thonier Observateur Commun Unique et Permanent).

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de ce programme, une formation des observateurs régionaux de certains pays côtiers de l'Afrique occidentale (Guinée-Conakry avec 4 représentants, la Côte d'Ivoire avec 3 représentants, et le Sénégal avec 3 représentants) a été organisée à Abidjan dans la période du 27 janvier 2014 au 07 février 2014.

Cette formation qui a porté sur la mission d'observations en mer et la manipulation du logiciel Observe, ainsi que sur l'abandon et survie en mer (OMI-STCW 95), a été animée par Oceanic Développement en collaboration avec la Société BIG EYE Sarl.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Transmis le 24/09/14.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Transmis le 04/03/14.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Transmis le 04/03/14.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Transmis le 04/03/14.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Un seul accord envoyé au Secrétariat pendant l'année le 26/03/2014.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Non applicable
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Non applicable
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	Non applicable
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copie des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg / 115 cm	Non applicable
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Transmis le 04/03/14.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Transmis le 04/03/14.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	26/03/2014 et le 30/09/2014.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupo bleu	
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Chapitre 2, point 1 a du présent rapport.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Chapitre 4 : Schémas et activités d'inspection

Plusieurs administrations ivoiriennes interviennent dans le contrôle des activités de pêche. Il s'agit de la Direction des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture, du Service de Contrôle et d'Inspection Vétérinaire en Frontière, des Affaires Maritimes et Portuaires et de la Marine Nationale. Ces structures effectuent, chacune en fonction de ses prérogatives, des contrôles des activités de pêche. Des dispositions sont en cours en vue d'harmoniser les inspections.

Pour l'année 2014, la Côte d'Ivoire a programmé de se doter d'un manuel de procédures et former ses agents pour effectuer des contrôles au port – visant tout particulièrement les navires de pêche industrielle et cargos faisant escale à Abidjan.

Dans son programme d'assistance opérationnelle «contrôle et inspection» aux pays d'Afrique francophone, l'Union européenne a assisté la Côte d'Ivoire pour la formation des inspecteurs des pêches au contrôle et à l'inspection des navires de pêche à travers un séminaire.

L'objectif général de ce séminaire de formation était de renforcer les capacités des inspecteurs des pêches sur le contrôle et l'inspection des navires de pêche au port et en zone côtière. Il s'est agi plus spécifiquement d'instruire ces inspecteurs sur :

- i) La mise en place d'un Centre de Surveillance des Pêches (CSP) et l'exploitation du Système de Surveillance des Navires (SSN-VMS) par satellite à des fins de contrôle ;
- ii) Les procédures de contrôle des navires de pêche au port et en zone côtière ;
- iii) Les actions qui incombent à un inspecteur au port (pouvoirs, méthodologie, rapport, etc.).

Ces formations s'inscrivent dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plan d'amélioration des données élaboré en 2011.

Tableau 1. Production des thonidés majeurs.

Espèces	Poids (kg)
BET	53 899,0813
SKJ	5 201 175,46
YFT	1 777 884,89

Tableau 2. Production des thonidés mineurs.

Espèces	Poids (kg)
FRI	2 836 764,85
BON	25 675,9364
MAW	89 594,4
LTA	1 433 437,84

Tableau 3. Production des espèces associées.

Espèces	Poids (kg)
WAH	94 984,1824
SWO	111 886,320
SAI	

Tableau 4. Production des espèces requins.

Espèces	Poids (kg)
SKH	107 820
SDX	5 140
OTF	0
OIL	2 621,5

Tableau 5. Caractéristiques des navires.

Numéro de Série ICCAT	N° Registre (NRN)	Nom du navire	Type de navire	Longueur (m)	Adresse armateur
AT000CIV00002	LPCI 032/2011	Solevant	senneur	55,43	

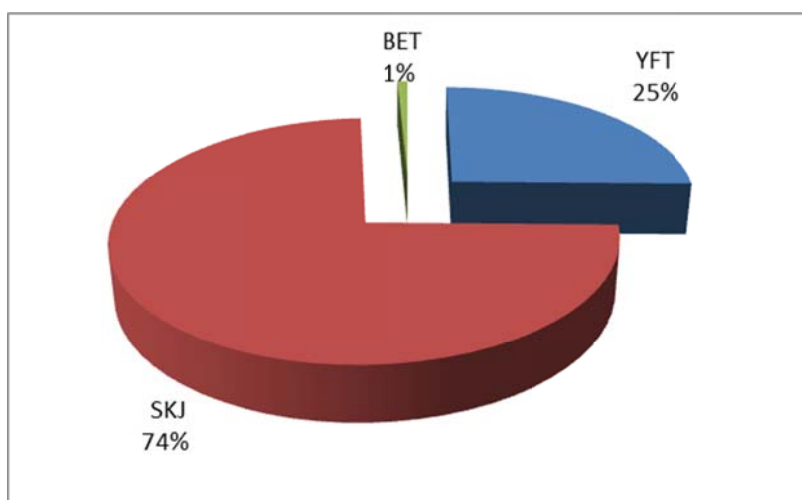


Figure 1. Pourcentage des captures des thonidés majeurs.

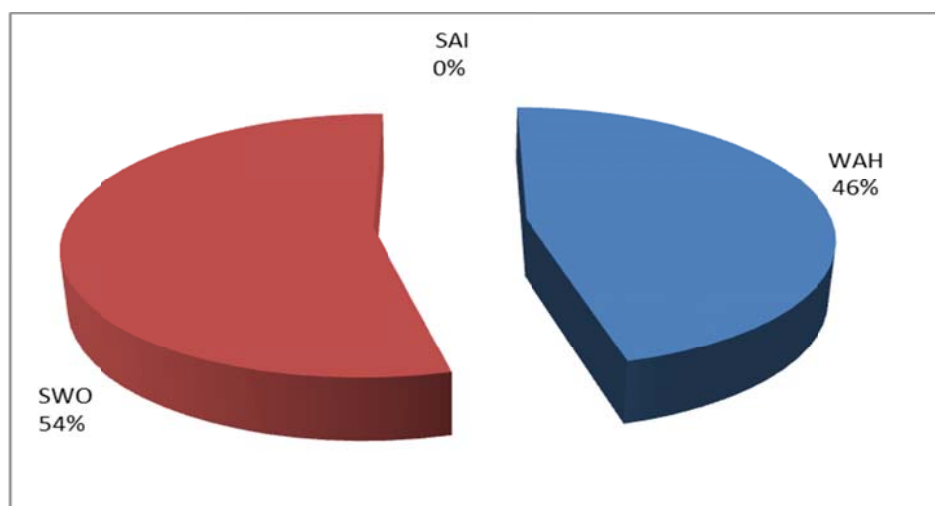


Figure 2. Pourcentages des captures des espèces associées aux thonidés.

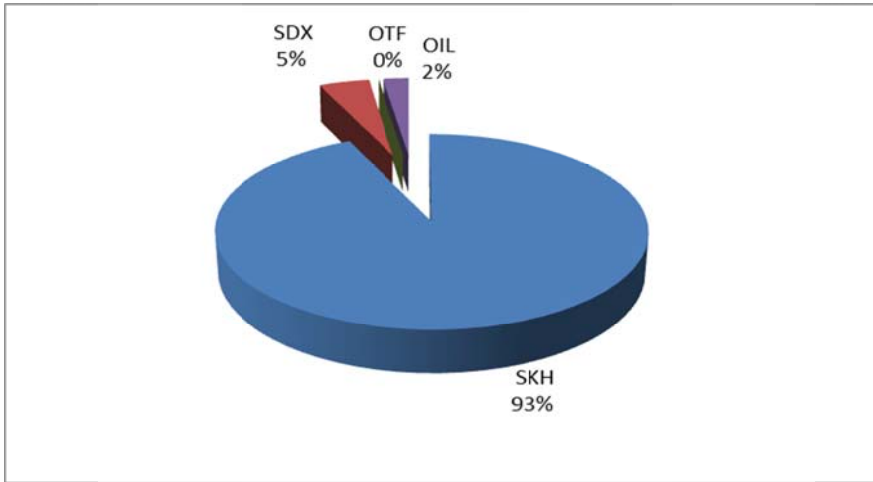


Figure 3. Proportion des captures pour les différentes espèces de requins.

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

SUMMARY

During the year 2013, a total of three purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and had their operations based in the ports of Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), and Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in our register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the three purse seiners mentioned before.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, trois senneurs étaient immatriculés sous le pavillon de Curaçao. Ces senneurs sont les suivants : Galerna, Albacora Nueve et Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). Les navires ont opéré pendant toute l'année dans la zone tropicale, et les ports d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal) constituaient les ports d'attache pour leurs opérations. Aucun palangrier ne figurait sur notre registre et la seule activité a été réalisée dans la zone tropicale par les trois senneurs susmentionnés.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2013, un total de tres cerqueros se registraron bajo pabellón de Curaçao. Estos cerqueros son: Galerna, Albacora Nueve y Albacora 6 (antiguo Koosha II). Los buques operaron durante todo el año en la zona tropical y su base era el puerto de Abiyán, en Côte d'Ivoire y Dakar en Senegal. No hay palangreros en nuestro registro y la única actividad la desarrollaron los cerqueros mencionados en la zona tropical.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The catches of tunas and tuna-like species in 2012 and 2013 are shown in **Tables 1** and **2**.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data were analyzed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag State, all data being in order with the recommendations. The bigeye catches during 2013 were 8.2 % of the total catch. Catches of yellowfin and skipjack amounted to 15.5 % and 74.2 % respectively during 2013.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO) of Spain in the main transshipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2013, that is Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

In general terms there is an increase in total catches of 5.4 % from 2012. Skipjack catches contributed significantly to the increase, but bigeye and yellow fin catches were reduced significantly.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Curaçao is committed to complying with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT.

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

Rec. 11-01 regarding management measures for the conservation of tropical bigeye and yellowfin tunas, was established in November 2011 in Istanbul (Turkey) and it entered in force on 7 June 2012. In order to comply with the closure area, an agreement was signed with Spain's Instituto Español de Oceanografía, and observers supplied by this scientific institution, embarked on our three purse seiners at the end of year 2012. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2013. The activity report monitored by the observers, confirmed that the vessels complied with the FAD closure and there were no infractions reported.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual report was sent on September 22, 2014.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13 sent on 24/09/2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	CP-37 sent on 18/06/14.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	CP-01 sent on 18/06/14.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	The process has been started but is not finished as yet.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Will be sent soon.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Will be sent soon.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	CP01 sent on 18/06/14.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	CP10 sent on 24/09/2014.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A

GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No bluefin activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	CAP01 sent on 18/06/14.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	CP38 sent on 18/06/14.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	See observers report.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A yet.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No swordfish activities.

SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N/A
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of shark alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being developed by the fleet.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of shark alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being developed by the fleet.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of turtles alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being developed by the fleet.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Non entangling FADs are being developed by the industry.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The fishing activity of those species under the ICCAT management in the EEZ of Curaçao was not relevant. On the other hand, there were not discharges of tuna or tuna-like species to be analysed in the country.

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the Recommendations issued by ICCAT.

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

The vessels complied with Recommendation 11-01 regarding conservation measures for bigeye tuna.

The vessels report their catches to the Fishing Authority on a monthly basis.

Section 5: Requirements for vessels larger than 24 metres in length

The fishing vessels under the flag of Curaçao larger than 24 metres in length must fulfil the following obligations in order to fish in the ICCAT Convention area:

- Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system.
- Follow strictly all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery.
- Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing authorities.
- Submit a “Transshipment Declaration” each time a transshipment is carried out.
- Submit a “Discharge Declaration” each time a discharge is carried out.
- Every year, submit a list of “Fishing Licenses” that are issued to the vessel by third countries, in order to fish in the EEZ of different countries.
- Inform us as soon as a fishing licence is renewed.
- Apply for an International Fishing Permit issued by the Government of Curaçao that allows the vessel to operate in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and in the ICCAT Convention area.

Table 1. Year 2012.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna-like</i>	<i>Total</i>
6,792	12,779	2,890	262	22,723

Table 2. Year 2013.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna-like</i>	<i>Total</i>
3,727	17,792	1,964	481	23,965

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EGYPT
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ÉGYPTE
INFORME ANUAL DE EGIPTO**

SUMMARY

*The Egyptian tuna vessels fishing for BFT consisted of only 2 vessels registered in the Alexandria area, El Maadia fishing port, while the tuna-like species, mainly *Scomberomorus* spp. and *Euthynnus alletteratus* are caught by purse seine, longline and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. It is prohibited to catch dolphins and sharks in Egypt and there was no monitoring of considerable accidental fishing during the previous few years. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species shows a decreasing trend from 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (from 2913, 1954, 1270 to 1327), respectively. Individuals and unreported swordfish appear in the coastal fisheries, but Egypt does not have to date a swordfish targeted fishery.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les navires thoniers égyptiens pêchant le thon rouge ne comprenaient que deux navires immatriculés dans la zone d'Alexandrie, le port de pêche El Maadia, tandis que les espèces thonières apparentées, principalement *Scomberomorus* spp. et *Euthynnus alletteratus* étaient capturées à la senne, à la palangre et au trémail dans les pêcheries côtières à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales. Il est interdit de capturer des dauphins et requins en Égypte et aucun suivi de la prise accessoire considérable n'a été réalisé ces dernières années. La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées fait apparaître une tendance descendante de 2010, 2011, 2012 et 2013 (de 2.913 t, 1.954 t, 1.270 t à 1.327 t) respectivement. Des spécimens d'espardon non déclarés apparaissent dans les pêcheries côtières, mais, à ce jour, l'Égypte ne compte aucune pêcherie ciblant l'espardon.*

RESUMEN

*Los buques pesqueros atuneros egipcios que pescan atún rojo son solo dos buques registrados en la zona de Alejandría, en el puerto pesquero de El Maadia, mientras que las especies afines a los túnidos, principalmente *Scomberomorus* spp. y *Euthynnus alletteratus* fueron capturadas por cerqueros, palangreros, buques de trasmallo en pesquerías costeras dentro de aguas territoriales. En Egipto está prohibido capturar delfines y tiburones y durante los años anteriores no se ha hecho un seguimiento de la considerable pesca accidental. La captura total de túnidos y especies afines muestra una tendencia descendente desde 2010, 2011, 2012 y 2013 (desde 2913 t, 1954 t, 1270 t a 1327 t) respectivamente. En las pesquerías costeras se han capturado ejemplares de pez espada sin declarar, pero Egipto no cuenta, hasta la fecha, con una pesquería dirigida al pez espada.*

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General marine fisheries of Egypt

The fish landings from the marine fisheries (Mediterranean Seas) in 2013 summed up to 78 thousand tons, representing about 5.7% of the total production. The total number of registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea is 3082 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 1091 trawlers, 242 purse seiners, 1247 longlines and 502 trammel, gillnets. The most common species caught from the marine resources are: sardine, shrimp, sea bass, sea bream, mullet, sole common, snappers, groupers, sejanus, meager, anchovy and other species of those managed by ICCAT as *Seerfishes nei* and little tunny (Atlantic black skipjack).

1.2 Tuna vessels and ports

In 2012 and 2013 the Egyptian tuna vessels authorized for fishing for BFT were only 2 vessels, the Egyptian fishing vessels have fished the allocated quota. The catch was 64 t, 77.08 t and 77.08 t in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively caught by these two vessels. The landing and exporting of BFT or its product is prohibited unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port. In 2014 a JFO was authorized between these two Egyptian vessels and Turkish BFT vessels.

1.3 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there is a total number of 242 purse seine, 1247 longline and 502 trammel registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea in territorial waters. There is a total landing of about 78 thousand t per year, 1327 t of the total landing of tuna-like species were landed in 2013 (**Table 1**).

1.4 Sharks and sea turtles

Fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean is prohibited and the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete is also prohibited. There is no shark recorded as by-catch in the landed catch in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Egypt prohibited any fishing for sea turtle, and if there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

In Egypt there is no scientific research or tagging process conducted yet on the tuna and tuna like species as the fishing activity of tuna is a new activity and the allocated quota for Egypt is very small and it will be not economical to be studied. Additionally, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but only national observers who go on board of the vessel to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. A scientific researcher from the National Institute for Fisheries (NIOF) was voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at the sea, but this observer needs some technical support to be qualified for observation process and to prepare his scientific report in the right manner.

For establishing the minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, this minimum standard was conducted in cooperation with turkey during the joint fishing operation in 2014.

2.2 Statistics

Department of statistics of the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) is officially responsible for the overall fishery data collection. There are statistical gird its capacity improved during the period 2010 to 2014 in cooperation with FAO-Eastmed project that help in terms of data collection capacity building. Catch & effort, by-catch, fisheries landings, large pelagic data, fish trade (import & export) and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annual) by GAFRD and published yearly in a statistical book. Moreover Egypt established a Statistics and Information Committee consisting of experts to review the collected data and verify their accuracy.

Besides the periodically data collection mechanism carried out by GAFRD, much research on the fisheries is carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and universities, but the results of this research is available only after scientific publishing. The landing data of tuna and tuna-like species are reported to ICCAT in Task 1 & 2.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	September 2014 (national observer report).
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Same as in 2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	July 2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S6	Catch estimated by size	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applied.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable (sport & recreation fisheries using boat not authorized).
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applied for tuna species (but there is an observer system for the artisanal fisheries. According to this system, the observers are not taken to collect data on a regular basis, but only for reporting in the case of any illegal fishing, illegal gears, by-catch, discard or accidental catch for any prohibited species).
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There is no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species. The specific information about artisanal longline landed tuna-like species are included in the Annual Report.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not authorized.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	(JFO data)
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	September 2014
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	There is no confiscated BFT of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applied.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applied.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applied.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	22/09/2013 – Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	22/09/2013 – Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	22/09/2013 – Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	22/09/2013
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	22/09/2013 – Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	22/09/2013 – Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not detected as accidental by-catch (catch and trade of all shark species prohibited).
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable and not detected as accidental by-catch.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited & there are no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There is no observation of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	There is no seabird incidental catch observed.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	There is no by-catch or discard catch during the tuna fishing operations in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 reported in the observer's reports.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The landed catch in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and to collect the statistical data including by-catch and discard.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and their mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch, the last amendment for these regulations was in the first half of 2013.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Data and minimum size

Referring to [Rec. 13-07] the Egyptian fishing vessels have fished the allocated quota. The catch was 77.08 kg while the allocated quota (67.08 kg) and 10 t quota transfer from Chinese Taipei to Egypt. There is not any overharvest recorded during the fishing season 2014.

Referring to [Rec. 97-01] that is concerned with minimum size regulations, GAFRD has issued Decree no. 827 / 2011 which is still enforced that prohibited the fishing of bluefin tuna less than 30 kg. This regulation was enforced and implemented as all the catch was over the minimum size (30 kg) during the fishing season 2013.

A JFO was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and Turkish BFT vessels. This operation was fully observed by the regional and national observers.

Egypt has issued domestic regulations to avoid any further overharvest:

- Decree No. 827 of 2011 that prohibited the fishing of bluefin tuna less than 30 kg.
- A formal resolution circulated to the Egyptian fishing vessels as announcement for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2013 and the vessel was obliged to moor at port by 8 of June 2013.
- Decree No. 827/2011 which prohibited the BFT fishing activities in the period from 25 of June to 25 of May of the next year with any fishing gear.
- GAFRD issued Decree No. 829/2011 (still in force) that prohibited the vessel to fish without the existence of an observer (national and regional) on board.
- Decree No. 829/2011 that prohibited the landing and exporting of BFT or its product unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.
- GAFRD sent observers to ports to guarantee compliance with these domestic regulations.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

Referring to [Rec. 11-08] by ICCAT concerning the conservation of sharks, GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.

Recommendation [10-09] by ICCAT on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, GAFRD has issued and circulated Decree No. 151/2012 and the next years that prohibited any fishing for sea turtle, and if there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

All these governmental Decrees are valid and enforced for the 2013 fishing seasons as well as the next years.

3.3 General

Referring to [Rec. 13-07], there is no transshipment activities allowed in Egypt according to GAFRD Decree No. 827/2011 that prohibited the transfer of fishing BFT in water without a prior authorization from GAFRD.

Referring to Recommendation by ICCAT by ICCAT to establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs [Rec. 10-10], Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but only national observers who go on board of the vessel to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. A scientific observer from the National Institute for Fisheries was voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at the sea, but this observer needs some technical support to be qualified for observation process and to prepare his scientific report in the right manner.

3.4 Implementation Report (2013 bluefin tuna fishing season)

On March 2014 the national Tuna Management Committee (TMC) for tuna fisheries – which was established by the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) on November 2010 – with the aim of the conservation of the BFT, met to revise all the 2014 BFT fishing season to guarantee that the fishing process will be implemented in accordance with the following ICCAT recommendations.

The ICCAT recommendations deal with the multi-annual recovery plan for BFT in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, the measures concerned with the reduction of fishing capacity taken in 2009 in Recommendation 09-06 and the provisions of Recommendation 10-04 on the rebuilding plan of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery. In April 2012 the national TMC translated these recommendations into regulations and decrees as management decisions according to the approved minutes, and these decrees as management decisions are enforceable for the season 2013 and 2014 and the next years.

3.5 Management measures

Egypt submitted its fishing plan for 2014 bluefin tuna fishing season by November 2013 during the annual ICCAT meeting in compliance with management measures adopted in Recommendation 13-07 and other conservation measures that were completely implemented during the fishing process.

3.5.1 Quota management

According to ICCAT, Egypt has an annual BFT quota of 67.08 t and 10 t quota transfer from Chinese Taipei to Egypt. There is no overharvest recorded during the fishing season 2014. This quota was allocated to two fishing vessels, which are “Seven Seas” and “Khaled”, listed on the ICCAT list. According to the approved plan, a JFO was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and 3 Turkish BFT vessels. The fishing process took place within the authorized period (from 26 May to 18 June). This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers.

- Minimum sizes

In accordance with ICCAT [Rec. 10-04], Egypt has issued a decree under 828/2011 that prohibited the fishing of BFT less than 30 kg.

- Time closure of fishing

After reaching the adjusted quota and implementing ICCAT [Rec. 12-03], Egypt has immediately issued a formal resolution and circulated it in the Egyptian fisheries regions, fishing companies and cooperatives for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2014 and according to this resolution the BFT fishing vessel has to moor at the fishing port on 8 June 2013.

Moreover, GAFRD has issued a Decree number 827/2011 that prohibited the BFT fishing activities in the period from 19 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.

- Reduction of fishing capacity

Referring to the implementation of [Rec. 09-06] that concerns reduction of fishing capacity, it should be noted that there is no overcapacity in the case of Egypt as it has two Egyptian vessels authorized for BFT fishing.

3.5.2 Monitoring measures

- Registration of the authorized fishing vessel to fish BFT at ICCAT

Egypt submitted the data of the vessel that is authorized to fish BFT, the names of the authorized persons and signatures for BCD validation, and the names of the authorized ports according to the ICCAT format.

- The requirements of the authorized BFT fishing vessel

Egypt notified the authorized vessel of the following compliance:

1. The transmittal of the VMS signals every week six hours in compliance with the ICCAT Recommendations 07-08, 10-04 and 13 07.
2. Submit the weekly catch report every week in compliance with the ICCAT recommendation even though the reports of nil catches, the date and location of the catches and latitude and longitude.

These weekly reports were submitted to the ICCAT every Monday during the fishing season and the monthly report was sent at the last day of the month in compliance with Recs. 10-04, 12-03 and 13-07.

- Transfer operations

The GAFRD issued Decree number 828/2011, the transfer of BFT from the fishing vessel to the towing vessels must be monitored by underwater camera and the video record must show the date and the time of transfer.

Moreover, the GAFRD issued Decree number 827/2011 that prohibited the transfer of any dead BFT at sea and in case of any transfer of live bluefin tuna from a purse seiner to a towing cage, the purse seine should have a prior transfer authorization from the GAFRD.

Sampling results - conducted in cooperation with Turkey for the JFO was submitted by Turkey in time. No transshipment activities at sea were allowed as required in paragraph 62 of [Rec. 10-04].

There was no need to use the authorized ports (El Meadi and Alexandria) for landing as there was no dead tuna.

- Caging operations

Until now, Egypt has no bluefin tuna farming facilities in its waters, so no decisions have been taken concerning them.

- The existence of the observers on the board of the Egyptian vessel during the fishing activities

In accordance with recommendation concerned with regional observers on 100% of purse seine vessels over 20 meters during 2014 fishing season, Egypt has submitted a request for deployment of a regional observer.

Moreover, according to paragraph 90 of [Rec. 10-04], Egypt has deployed two national observers of fisheries specialists representing GAFRD on board during the fishing operations for monitoring the catch, recording the required data and insuring compliance of the fishing vessel with the ICCAT recommendations. The report of the national observers was sent to ICCAT.

3.5.3 Sharks and sea turtles

Egypt prohibits fishing of all the species of sharks in the Mediterranean and also prohibits the trading of sharks as complete or parts in markets. The necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks or any other shark will not enter national or international trade. According to GAFRD Decree number 444/2012. There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the landed catch in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

As well as GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks, there is not any accidental by-catch of sea turtles reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent 12/10/2014.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The same reporting obligations sent for 2013 season.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	The same reporting for 2013 season.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent, same as in 2013, as the entry for any foreign vessels are not allowed by law.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. There are no port inspection reports in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 as there is no BFT landed in the designated ports and foreign vessels are not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. There are no port inspection reports in 2011, 2012 and 2013 as there was no BFT landed in the designated ports and foreign vessels are not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Egypt has not signed any access arrangement or change.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable (no agreements).
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	2 PS vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No vessels.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boat.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	12/10/2014
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there were no comments).
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	So far there is no available imported and landed data for tuna in 2013.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activities in 2011 2012, 2013 and 2014.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farm.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT cages.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Sent in September 2013.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farm.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Included in the adjusted and adopted fishing plan in February 2014.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04 & 13-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	12/10/2013
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Included in the Annual Reports of 2012, 2013 and 2014 as well as in the weekly and monthly reports.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	January 2014
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	None.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	May 2014
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes, during the fishing seasons.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applied. But sent within the Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013 that there are no inspectors as there is no foreign vessel allowed to enter the Egyptian port (only observers for the national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	None.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No inspectors (only observers for the national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Transshipment is not authorized.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	March 2014
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	4
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	September 2014
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	18/06/2014
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Egypt has issued a Decree under 828/2011 that prohibited the fishing of BFT less than 30 kg. In 2011, 2012, 2013 there were no BFT less than 30 kg in the catch (tagging process not applied).
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Yes
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	September 2014
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	None (ICCAT Recommendations used as legislation).
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable (tagging process not applied).
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable yet.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	There were no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The amendment of the fisheries law No. 124/83 in Egypt is underway now and waiting for constitutional approval.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean and prohibited the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Amendment of the fisheries law No. 124/83.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching sharks is prohibited.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Undertaking.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 that prohibited the fishing of any species of sharks. There is no accidental by-catch of sea turtle reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2012, 2013 and 2014.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and their mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch, the last amendment for these regulations was in the first half of 2013.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applied.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	None.

Section 4: Inspection activities

Border Guard forces in cooperation with the General Authority for Fish Resources Development carried out the inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels. They reviewed the licenses and permits of the crew and the fishing gears used before allowing the boats to leave the port, and carried out inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels as soon as they returned to the port, to ensure they returned to the port on the date determined by GAFRD, and the inspection of catch types and sizes and checked with logbook.

In the case of export and import fish, the General Authority for Veterinary Services inspections and issuing licenses for the fishing, importing and exporting companies for the application of the standards of the European Union. There is no tuna and swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or license requested by the companies yet.

Table 1. Landings of tuna-like species.

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>t</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>Seerfishes nei</i>				
<i>Scomberomorus spp.</i>	1578	939	712	478
Little tunny (Atlantic black skipjack)				
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	1302	951	494	894
TOTAL	2913	1954	1270	1327

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

SUMMARY

The Republic of El Salvador obtained in 2012 cooperating Non-Contracting Party status in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), as informed in the 18th Special Meeting of the Commission, held in Agadir, Morocco. Since then, there have been no Salvadoran-flagged vessels to date fishing for tuna in ICCAT's area of influence.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2012, la République d'El Salvador a obtenu le statut de Partie non contractante coopérante au sein de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT), conformément à ce qui avait été déclaré à la 18^e réunion extraordinaire de la Commission tenue à Agadir (Maroc). Depuis cette date, aucun navire sous pavillon du Salvador n'a réalisé d'activité de pêche thonière dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La República de El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte no contratante colaboradora en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico –ICCAT- en el año 2012, según se informara en la 18^a Reunión extraordinaria de la Comisión, realizada en Agadir, Marruecos. Desde entonces, a la fecha no se han introducido barcos con pabellón Salvadoreño para la extracción de túnidos en la zona de influencia de la ICCAT.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección: Información anual sobre pesquerías

No aplica: El Salvador aun no posee barcos pescando en la zona de la ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

No aplica: El Salvador aun no posee barcos pescando en la zona de la ICCAT.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	7 de octubre de 2014 (Parte I)
S2	Características de la flota	26 de agosto de 2014
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	26 de agosto de 2014
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	26 de agosto de 2014
S5	Muestras de tallas-Tarea II	26 de agosto de 2014
S6	Captura estimada por talla	26 de agosto de 2014
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	26 de agosto de 2014
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	14 de septiembre de 2013
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
ATUN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado de pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica: El Salvador no tiene barcos pescando en zona de la ICCAT.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT****PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	La República de El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte no contratante colaboradora en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico en el año 2012, a la fecha no posee ningún buque operando en la Zona del Convenio; la Parte I del Informe Anual fue entregado a la Comisión el 23 de septiembre de 2013.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	La República de El Salvador no posee buques operando en la Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	13/09/2013
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha realizado ningún transbordo.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha realizado ningún transbordo.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha realizado ningún transbordo.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha generado informe.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha generado informe.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha generado informe.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha realizado ninguna investigación de infracciones.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto no ha realizado ningún acuerdo bilateral de inspección en puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica: El Salvador no ha realizado-modificado ningún acuerdo.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	No Aplica: El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte no contratante colaboradora en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico en el año 2012.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto ningún buque ha sido implicado en pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio, por tanto ningún buque ha sido implicado en pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador no opera ningún buque en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee almadrabas de atún rojo.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee almadrabas de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2013	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio, y no ha elaborado Plan de recuperación del atún rojo a la fecha.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio, y no se ha adherido al sistema electrónico de BCD.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio, y aun no es parte del programa de BCD.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio, y aun no es parte del programa de BCD.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio, y aun no es parte del programa de BCD.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio, y aun no es parte del programa de BCD.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio, y aun no es parte del programa de BCD.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	28/08/2013
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí, para validación de Documento Estadístico del Patudo.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico Norte	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún blanco del Sur	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee buques pescando en Zona del Convenio.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte no contratante colaboradora en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico en el año 2012; no obstante en septiembre de 2013 adoptó lo relacionado al Documento del Patudo [Rec. 01-21].
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no ha presentado aclaraciones u objeciones a la Recomendaciones de la Comisión.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No aplica, las medidas adoptadas e implementadas por El Salvador han sido descritas en la sección 3.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No aplica, por no poseer barcos operando en la Zona del Convenio, a la fecha no se han encontrado dificultades para la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

SUMMARY

The maritime fishery in Equatorial Guinea is directed at the capture of the main resources available. The estimated yearly exploitation capacity is in the order of 75,000 t; although the current capacity is limited to an exploitation of 4,000 t, for a yearly demand of 20,000 t. The coastal population carries out artisanal fishing as a long-standing tradition and has broad experience in this subsector, which is divided between occasional fishers (for subsistence) and professional fishers. Industrial fishing is carried out by vessels of privately held companies, through agreements and/or contracts signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and the Environment. In 2013, a total of ten stern trawlers have been active: one Cameroonian trawler, two Gambian trawlers, one Spanish trawler and six Chinese stern trawler vessels. Previously, industrial purse seine fishing in Equatorial Guinean waters was carried out by Spanish fleets of twenty-one large tuna freezer purse seine vessels belonging to the Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. and Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., with the following technical characteristics: GRT between 1,000 and 1,897, and length from 49 to 77 m. There is no tuna vessel currently fishing in the jurisdictional waters of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. In terms of statistics, the General Directorate of Fishery Resources has prepared a draft bill "Establishment of a National Fisheries Statistical Control", financed by the Government of Equatorial Guinea. Regarding research, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Environment is currently implementing Project UTF/EQG/005/EQG on the Assessment of Marine Fishery Resources of our Exclusive Economic Zone with technical assistance from FAO.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche maritime en Guinée équatoriale cible les principales ressources disponibles. Il est estimé que la capacité d'exploitation s'élève à 75.000 t par an, tandis que la capacité actuelle se limite à une exploitation de 4.000 t pour une demande annuelle à hauteur de 20.000 t. La pêche artisanale est réalisée par la communauté côtière, forte d'une longue tradition et expérience dans ce sous-secteur, et se divise en pêche occasionnelle (à des fins de subsistance) et pêche professionnelle. La pêche industrielle est réalisée par les navires des sociétés privées, par le biais d'accords et/ou contrats conclus avec le ministère de la pêche et de l'environnement. En 2013, 10 chalutiers de pêche arrière se sont livrés à la pêche, à savoir: un chalutier du Cameroun, deux du Gabon, un chalutier de l'UE-Espagne et six chalutiers de pêche arrière de Chine. Auparavant, la pêcherie industrielle à la senne dans les eaux de la Guinée équatoriale était réalisée par les flottilles espagnoles composées de vingt-et-un (21) grands senneurs thoniers congélateurs appartenant à l'Association espagnole des armateurs de navires thoniers congélateurs (ANABAC) et à l'Association espagnole de grands thoniers congélateurs (AGAC), présentant les caractéristiques suivantes: TJB de 1.000 à 1.897 et 49 à 77 m de long. À l'heure actuelle, aucun navire thonier ne pratique la pêche dans les eaux relevant de la juridiction de la République de Guinée équatoriale. En matière de statistiques, la Direction générale des ressources halieutiques a élaboré un projet d'avant-projet intitulé "Établissement d'un contrôle statistique national des pêches" financé par le gouvernement de la Guinée équatoriale. À l'heure actuelle, en termes de recherche, le ministère de la pêche et de l'environnement met en œuvre le projet UTF/EQG/005/EQG sur l'évaluation des ressources halieutiques marines de notre zone économique exclusive avec l'assistance technique de la FAO.

¹ Rubén Darío NSO EDO, Director General de Recursos Pesqueros.

RESUMEN

La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se estima una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000 t anuales; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000 t, para una demanda anual de 20.000 t. La pesca artesanal es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, dividiéndose en ocasionales (para la subsistencia) y profesionales. La pesca industrial es desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan a firmar con el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. En el año 2013, se ha estado moviendo un total de diez (10) barcos arrastreros de popa: Un (1) barco arrastrero camerunés, dos (2) gaboneses, un (1) arrastrero español y seis (6) barcos arrastreros de popa chinos. Anteriormente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial la desarrollaban las flotas españolas de veintiún (21) grandes atuneros cerqueros congeladores pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., con las siguientes características técnicas: TRB de entre 1.000 y 1.897, y 49 a 77 m de eslora. En la actualidad no existe ningún barco atunero faenando en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial. En cuanto a las estadísticas, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, ha elaborado un borrador de anteproyecto, "Establecimiento de un Control Estadístico Pesqueros Nacional", financiado por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial. En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente está ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquería, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía, para fines de explotación de los recursos haliéuticos disponibles. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo estas especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies bentónicas.

Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental.

- La zona insular: dividida, a su vez, en: (i) Hemisferio Norte, donde tenemos la Isla de Bioko, y (ii) Hemisferio Sur, donde está la Isla de Annobón.
- La zona continental: comprende las aguas jurisdiccionales de la Provincia del Litoral; incluyendo las islas de Corisco, Elobeyes (Grande y Chico), Cocoterros, Mbañé, así como los islotes adyacentes.

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial tiene derecho de soberanía con fines de explotación, exploración, conservación y ordenación de los recursos naturales, tanto en su mar territorial como en su ZEE, según lo establecido en la Ley N° 15/1984 sobre el mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva. En esta Ley, se establece la anchura del mar territorial en 12 millas marinas a partir de la línea de base, y se define la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) como el área que se extiende desde el límite exterior del mar territorial hasta una distancia de 200 millas marinas de la línea de bajamar.

La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se estima una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000 t anuales; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000 t, para una demanda anual de 20.000 t, y cada vez en crecimiento. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son:

- Los pequeños pelágicos costeros: sardinas, arenques, entre otros;
- Grandes pelágicos oceánicos: túnidos y especies afines;
- Las especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado, etc.;
- Y, finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: corvina, gambas, entre otras.

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: la pesca artesanal y la pesca industrial, pero también hay gran potencialidad para la acuicultura.

1.1 La pesca artesanal

Es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, dividiéndose en ocasionales (para la subsistencia) y profesionales. Sin embargo, este subsector podría convertirse en un verdadero motor de desarrollo y generador de empleo e ingresos si se introdujeran nuevos métodos de pesca.

Unas nuevas iniciativas están en marcha en estos momentos, con la introducción de nuevos tipos de embarcaciones mejoradas y motorizadas, para suplir la utilización de cayucos o embarcaciones tradicionales. Con este nuevo sistema de embarcaciones, se espera sean mejoradas también las artes y métodos de pesca. Hasta el momento, las artes de pesca artesanal más utilizadas son: los anzuelos (líneas de mano, palangres), las redes de enmalle de deriva, chinchorros de playa y atarrayas.

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las islas de Bioko y Annobón, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera. La isla de Annobón, permite la explotación de sus productivas aguas oceánicas cerca de la costa, con el consecuente desarrollo de una pesquería artesanal particular en el país, especialmente dirigida a la captura de grandes pelágicos oceánicos como voladores (*Exocoetus volitans*), petos (*Acanthocybium solandris*), rabiles (*Thunnus albacares*), peces vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y patudos (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros.

1.2 La pesca industrial

Desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente.

El Ministerio otorga a las empresas (armadores) las correspondientes licencias que les permiten desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. Las tres modalidades de pesca industrial desarrolladas actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorias son: (i) arrastre, (ii) atunera de cerco, y (iii) atunera de palangre.

Las empresas extranjeras abonan al Estado de nuestro país, en concepto de pago de los cánones o licencias para efectuar la pesca industrial marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la Ley N° 10/2003, de fecha 17 de noviembre Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y su Reglamento de Aplicación en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En la actualidad hay un total de diez (10) barcos arrastreros de popa faenando en las aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las empresas armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. Se trata de un (1) barco arrastrero camerunés, dos (2) gaboneses, un (1) arrastrero español y seis (6) barcos arrastreros de popa chinos.

Las especies principales de las capturas son langostinos (*Penaeus notialis*), especialmente en zonas más costeras y cercanas a la desembocadura de los ríos. Son también importantes las capturas de gambas (*Parapendeus longirostris*) y crustáceos de aguas profundas como el alistado (*Aristeus varidens*), el brillante o carabinero *Aristaeopsis (Plesiopenaeus) edwardsiana* y cangrejo (*Chaceon maritae*). Además en estas pesquerías se capturan importantes especies accesorias de peces y cefalópodos demersales con varios ejemplares de túnidos y especies afines.

A nivel de la pesca atunera, desde el año 1984 al 2001 han existido acuerdos de pesca entre la Unión Europea y la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, que permitían la pesca de una importante flota atunera comunitaria en la ZEE de nuestro país.

Anteriormente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial la desarrollaban las flotas españolas de veintiún (21) grandes atuneros congelador pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., con las siguientes características técnicas: TRB de entre 1.000 y 1.897, y 49 a 77 m de eslora.

También en la zona estaba faenando un barco palangrero perteneciente a la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A., denominado *VICMAR UN*, pero dicha embarcación de pesca estaba operando bajo la empresa mixta creada entre el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial y la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A.

Las especies predominantes en las capturas de los grandes atuneros cerqueros congeladores y palangreros fueron: listado (*SKJ, Katsuwonus pelamis*), seguido del rabil (*YFT, Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*BET, Thunnus obesus*), melva (*FRI, Auxis thazard euthynnus*) y finalmente el atún blanco (*ALB, Thunnus alalunga*).

En la actualidad no existe ningún barco atunero faenando en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, se supone que de aquí en adelante y según las gestiones podrán volver a faenar los atuneros.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En las décadas de los años 60, 70 y 80 se llevaron a cabo algunas campañas de investigación por la FAO que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/ año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t/año de túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto N° 39/2003, de fecha 28 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico y Funcional del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros (Pesca Industrial), para el ejercicio de su cometido está integrada la unidad administrativa de Planificación, Investigación y Estadística, donde actualmente estamos llevando los trabajos de identificación de algunas especies marinas que se capturan en los barcos arrastreros que faenan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales, utilizando métodos indirectos de investigación pesquera.

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente está ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO.

En cuanto a la Estadística, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, dependiente del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente de nuestro país, desde el año 2009, ha elaborado un borrador de anteproyecto “Establecimiento de un Control Estadístico Pesquero Nacional”, financiado por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial. La primera fase de dicho proyecto consistía en elegir los agentes de pesca artesanal en cada poblado costero del océano Atlántico que suministrará la información de captura tal como lo exige la Ley N° 10/2003, de fecha 17 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y su Reglamento de Aplicación en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En la misma línea, los capitanes de las embarcaciones de pesca que faenan con licencias de pesca industrial marítima en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales comunican puntualmente a esta Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros sus correspondientes capturas por especies después de cada marea. Los barcos arrastreros lo hacen a través de los observadores que este Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente embarca en sus barcos. Para el año 2013, la captura de los túnidos y especies a fines se refleja en la **Tabla 1**.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Actualmente no existe un control especial de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona, sin embargo, el Ministerio de la Seguridad Nacional a través de la Marina, se encargan del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que de aquí a tiempo no lejano podamos disponer de un sistema de control de los barcos pesqueros.

Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección

A nivel de las actividades de inspección de los barcos pesqueros, actualmente todos los barcos pesqueros a los que el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente otorga una licencia de pesca, pasan por una inspección técnica en los puertos de Guinea Ecuatorial.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Según el Decreto n° 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro país está derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura y ponerles medios logísticos necesarios para que la empresa pueda ser operativa. También se está planificando la actualización del censo de pescadores artesanales, artes de pesca, y la actualización de los desembarcaderos artesanales.

Tabla 1. Producción de los túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2013 de los buques con licencias de pesca en aguas marítimas de Guinea Ecuatorial.

<i>N°</i>	<i>Código</i>	<i>Especie</i>	<i>País</i>	<i>Modalidad de pesca</i>	<i>Puerto</i>	<i>Zona Faenada</i>	<i>Kg</i>	<i>t</i>
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	649	0,649
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	3280	3,280
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	2280	2,280
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	70	0,07
5	BFT	Atún	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	3181	3,181
6	ALB	Atún Blanco	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón/Corisco	5500	5,500
7	SWO	Pez Espada	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	13115	13,115
8	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	10926	10,926
9	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón/Corisco	4231	4,231
10	BIL	Marlín Pez Vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	50	0,05
11	BSHA	Tiburón	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	298	0,298
12		Atún Japón	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Corisco	2300	2,3
13		Atún Jaung	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Corisco	300	0,3
TOTAL							44261	44,261

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

SUMMARY

Several Member States of the European Union (EU) have fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. These are: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom. Though Croatia joined the EU on 1 July 2013, the present report takes into consideration Croatian activities in the ICCAT area for the whole of the year 2013. The EU fleet targets most of the species that are regulated by ICCAT i.e. bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, albacore swordfish, marlins, sailfish and sharks. Other groups of species such as small tunas (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish) are also caught by the EU fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears: purse seiners, baitboats, longliners, handlines, troll, harpoons, mid-water trawls, traps and sport fishing. The EU is one of the major players in the ICCAT area and its catches represent around 40% of the total catches of the ICCAT Contracting Parties. This diversity also constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety, namely through Task I and II data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, the composition of fleets, etc. However, the EU pays special attention to ensure a timely and complete submission of information by keeping the EU Member States updated on the different ICCAT reporting obligations, clearly identifying data, deadlines, formats, and contact persons responsible for the compilation of reports and data submission to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Plusieurs États membres de l'Union européenne (UE) ont des flottilles qui pêchent activement dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de : Chypre, Croatie, Espagne, France, Grèce, Irlande, Italie, Malte, Pays-Bas, Portugal et Royaume-Uni. Même si la Croatie a rejoint l'UE le 1^{er} juillet 2013, le présent rapport rend compte des activités croates dans la zone de l'ICCAT pour l'ensemble de l'année 2013. La flottille de l'UE cible la plupart des espèces qui sont réglementées par l'ICCAT, à savoir le thon rouge, le listao, l'albacore, le thon obèse, le germon, l'espadon, les makaires, les voiliers et les requins. Les flottilles de l'UE qui opèrent dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT capturent aussi d'autres groupes d'espèces, tels que les thonidés mineurs (bonitou, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, thonine commune et coryphène commune). La flottille de l'UE utilise une vaste gamme d'engins de pêche : senne, canne, palangre, ligne à main, ligne traînante, harpon, chalut pélagique, madrague et pêche sportive). L'UE est l'un des principaux acteurs dans la zone de l'ICCAT et ses prises représentent environ 40 % des prises totales des Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT. Cette diversité pose également un défi concret pour rendre fidèlement compte de cette variété, à savoir par le biais des données de tâche I et tâche II, mais également des informations sur les prises accessoires, les interactions avec des espèces associées, la composition des flottilles, etc. Néanmoins, l'UE accorde une attention particulière à la nécessité de déclarer des données complètes et en temps opportun en maintenant les États membres de l'UE informés des différentes obligations de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration, en identifiant clairement les données, les délais, les formats et les personnes de contact responsables de la compilation des rapports et de la présentation des données à l'ICCAT.

¹ European Commission – Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

RESUMEN

Varios Estados miembros de la Unión Europea tienen flotas que han pescado activamente en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Estos son: Chipre, Croacia, España, Francia, Grecia, Irlanda, Italia, Malta, Países Bajos, Portugal, y el Reino Unido. Aunque Croacia se adhirió a la UE el 1 de julio de 2013, este informe incluye las actividades de Croacia en la zona de ICCAT durante todo 2013. La flota de la UE se dirige a la mayoría de las especies reguladas por ICCAT, a saber, atún rojo, listado, rabil, patudo, atún blanco, pez espada, marlines, pez vela y tiburones. Las flotas de la UE que operan en la zona de ICCAT también capturan otros grupos de especies como pequeños túnidos (melvera, bonito, melva, bacoreta y dorado). La flota de la UE utiliza muchos tipos de artes de pesca: cerqueros, barcos de cebo vivo, palangreros, liña de mano, curricán, arpón, arrastreros epipelágicos, almadrabas y pesca deportiva. La UE es uno de los principales actores en la zona de ICCAT y su captura responde del 40 % de las capturas totales de las Partes contratantes de ICCAT. Esta diversidad también supone un reto concreto para la comunicación fidedigna de tal variedad, a saber a través de los datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, pero también información sobre captura fortuita, interacciones con especies asociadas, composición de la flota, etc. Sin embargo, la UE presta especial atención a garantizar la presentación completa y puntual de información mediante el envío de información actualizada a los Estados miembros de la UE sobre la diferentes obligaciones de comunicación de ICCAT, identificando claramente los requisitos de datos, los plazos, formato y personas de contacto responsables de recopilar los informes y de presentar los datos a ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total reported EU catches for the species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean amounted to more than 200,000 t in 2013. Nearly 70% of these catches (i.e. 138,000 t) correspond to tropical tuna (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack). The remaining 30% corresponds almost exclusively to albacore, swordfish, bluefin tuna and other species.

Globally, the figures in **Table 1** are in the same order of magnitude than in 2012. However the composition of such catches presents some differences compared to previous years. For instance catches of bluefin tuna grew by 30%. For most species (swordfish, albacore, yellowfin and bigeye) catches have shown decreases between 10 and 15% with respect to 2012, while for skipjack catches have increased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1. Fishery statistics

2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The EU fleet exploits the East Atlantic and Mediterranean stock of this species with a large variety of fishing gears such as purse seiners, longliners, traps, baitboats and handlines. Most catches in the Mediterranean correspond to purse seiners, while in the East Atlantic traps and bait boats are responsible for a large percentage of the bluefin tuna catches. French and Irish mid-water trawls targeting albacore have some by-catch of bluefin tuna.

The total EU (including Croatia) catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2013 amounted to more than 7800 t (**Table 2**). Of these, around 25% was caught in the North Atlantic by Spain, Portugal, France and, to a lesser extent, Ireland. Catches in the Mediterranean correspond to Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Croatia, Cyprus and Malta (**Figure 2**).

As mentioned above, the EU catches of bluefin tuna increased in 2013 by 30% compared to 2012. This was due to the end of the payback period for France and Italy and the slight increase of the EU quota adopted by ICCAT for 2013.

2.1.2 Swordfish

The EU fleet exploits three different stocks of swordfish: northern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal, Irish and French fleets targeting albacore), southern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal) and Mediterranean (mainly longliners from Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Croatia and purse seiners from Croatia and Italy, harpoon fishery from Italy). The two Atlantic stocks are subject to TACs.

Table 3 represents the provisional catches of the EU fleets on the different swordfish stocks in 2013.

Globally the EU swordfish catches decreased in 2013 by 10%, compared to 2012. This reduction arises mainly from the Spanish catches of the northern and southern Atlantic stocks (-1500 t and -700 t respectively) and the Italian catches on the Mediterranean stock (-1155 t).

There have been, however, some increases in catches in the Mediterranean (Greece + 850 t) and in the Atlantic (Portugal +520 t) (**Figure 3**).

2.1.3 Albacore

Three different stocks of albacore (northern Atlantic, southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) are exploited by the EU fleets. The most important fishery takes place in the North East Atlantic where a variety of fleets operate (mid-water twin trawlers, baitboats and longliners). In the Mediterranean this species is mostly caught with longlines and to a lesser extent with purse seiners. **Table 4** presents the provisional catches of the different EU Member States on the three stocks of albacore.

The EU catches on the three albacore stocks have decreased in 2013 by around 15% in the Atlantic, while in the Mediterranean this decrease is more important (33%). The latter is related to the Italian catches of longliners targeting swordfish. Given that the Italian catches represent most of the EU albacore catches in the Mediterranean, this has an impact in the global figures (**Figure 4**).

2.1.4 Tropical tunas

The EU fleets (France, Spain and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas where the main target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack. These fleets include purse seiners, longliners and baitboats. Catches of these species (around 138,000 t) represent nearly 70% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. **Table 5** provides the EU catches of tropical tunas in 2013.

Overall, catches in 2013 are slightly lower than in 2012. It has to be underlined that there have been a decrease in catches of yellowfin and bigeye and an increase in skipjack (**Figure 5**).

2.1.5 Small tunas

EU catches of small tunas amounted to more than 9000 tons in 2013. The most significant species are dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic bonito (BON), frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT) and little tunny (LTA). These are mainly exploited by artisanal fleets (namely in the Mediterranean) and to a lesser extent as by-catches in tuna traps (**Figure 6**).

2.1.6 Sharks

The most relevant EU catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention area correspond to Spanish and Portuguese longliners operating in the northern and southern Atlantic. The most important species are the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxirynchus*). Small quantities of blue shark are also reported by France (Atlantic and Mediterranean) and Italy. Catches for these two species in 2013 amounted to 46395 t for blue shark and 3609 t for shortfin mako.

Compared to the EU catches for these two species 2012, the figures in **Table 6** represent a decrease of 6% for blue shark and 23% for shortfin mako (**Figure 7**).

2.2 Fisheries research

2.2.1 The EU Data Collection Framework

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention area this information focusses on bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, Atlantic bonito and a large number of sharks. In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting during which sampling schemes are fine-tuned and, where possible, some tasks are shared. Such data are regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS. Participation of EU scientists in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS is supported by the European Commission (DG MARE) via the DCF funds or on an ad hoc basis.

In 2013, the EU sampling activities concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. **Table 7** presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

2.2.2 EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

The EU has budget provisions for the voluntary funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-wide programme for bluefin tuna (GBYP). Up to 2013 an amount of €5.3 million has been spent by the EU for this programme. Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member States research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

2.2.3 EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

In 2013, the EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme (7th Framework Programme) supported in 2013 four projects explicitly addressing species of ICCAT interest in the Atlantic Ocean and/or the Mediterranean Sea as follows:

- The EURO-BASIN project (<http://www.euro-basin.eu/>) includes work on assembling historical data, new field observations and experimental results into comprehensive datasets for modelling and prediction of the Atlantic Ocean ecosystem and related services, including work on bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The Transdott project (<http://www.transdott.eu/transdott/>) is working on the translation of the domestication of bluefin tuna into an innovative commercial application.
- The SOCIOEC project (<http://www.socioec.eu/>) includes work on the evaluation of current and future management measures in several fleets, including purse seiners and mixed trawlers operating in the Bay of Biscay and targeting, among other fish, mackerel, bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The MyFish project (<http://www.myfishproject.eu/>) is working on the concept of MSY with ecological, economic and social concerns and includes work on tunas and mackerels (called widely ranging fish) in their study regions that include the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

Other EU budget lines have also funded studies in support of improved scientific advice in the ICCAT context. In 2013 a project aiming at determining the catch rate of albacore, swordfish and bluefin tuna and the characterization and quantification of associated by-catch and discards in Mediterranean pelagic longline fisheries was undertaken by a multi-national consortium of research centres and supported by the EU.

2.2.4 Scientific observers programmes

Furthermore, the EU is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer coverage of the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU national scientific observers cover the main fisheries in which the EU is involved such as E-BFT (purse seiners, longliners and baitboats), N-ALB (pelagic trawlers), SWO (longliners) and tropical tunas (purse seiners). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

2.2.5 EU Member States national research activities

As it was mentioned above the EU Data Collection Framework provides for the collection of fleet-related variables but also stock-related variables (length composition, growth parameters, maturity information and distribution) are collected for the most important stocks. This information, which constitutes the basis for the provision of scientific advice is used in different ICCAT Working Groups and serves also as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities.

The different EU Member States undertake research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries. Below there are some examples of such national activities:

Spain

- A number of research projects related to the biology, ecology and stock assessment for the main target species for the Spanish fleets (North Atlantic albacore, tropical tuna, East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna and swordfish).

Greece

- Research activities concern genetic studies to evaluate stock mixing, tagging experiments to identify migration paths, as well as experimental fishing aiming to define fishing practices leading to the avoidance of unwanted catches. Most of the above activities are focusing swordfish and swordfish fisheries, which are the most important among all large pelagic Greek fisheries.

Ireland

- The Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) completed in 2013 a satellite tracking study of albacore tuna which revealed new information on fish movement, habitat use and behaviour.

Portugal

- National projects address topics such as the reduction of the by-catch (tuna and sharks) in the pelagic longline fishery, integration of biology, genetics and tagging studies for the management and conservation of bigeye and the migration and habitat use of smooth hammer head shark.

Croatia

- Croatia has in 2013 implemented project PRUT (Monitoring of fishing and farming of tuna) with the aim of collecting data within the Task II. Tuna is here sampled after the farming cycle is done – upon harvesting.

France

- France is involved in several research projects in the framework of national, European and international projects on topics such as the reproduction and growth of bluefin tuna, spatial distribution, as well as modelling of population dynamics. Aerial surveys are undertaken in the framework of a national programme. In addition a national tagging programme set up by the recreational fishermen is coordinated by French researchers.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18/09/2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	28/05/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28/05/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	28/05/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	28/05/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	08/07/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Unavailable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Done with Task I and Task II.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	10/06/2014
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	04/08/2014
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Unavailable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Unavailable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Unavailable
S15	Size sampling from farms	30/07/2014
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	10/07/2014 22/08/2014
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	10/07/2014
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30/07/2014
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Done with Task I and Task II.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	29/07/2014
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Done with Task I and Task II.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/07/2014

Number	Information required	Response
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Done with Task I and Task II.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Done with Task I and Task II.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Unavailable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	14/02/2014
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	21/07/2014
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Partially included in Part I of the Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. Besides, ICCAT Recommendations are also implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g. VMS, Sharks, Control, IUU Regulations).</p> <p>Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 43/2013 of 21 January 2013 fixing for 2013 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements (OJ L23, 25.01.2013, p.54).</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	As mentioned above, EU Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. This entailed regular reporting from Member States to the European Commission and from the Commission to ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	23/07/2014 (report from Portugal, being the only MS with chartering agreements).
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A. In 2014 no chartering arrangements were concluded.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	15/09/2014
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	25/02/2014 (update for Cyprus). 19/09/2014 (update for Croatia).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	25/02/2014 (update for Cyprus). 19/09/2014 (update for Croatia).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	25/02/2014 (update for Cyprus). 19/09/2014 (update for Croatia).

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	13/03/2014
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	22/05/2014
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	22/05/2014
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. No bilateral arrangements on Port inspection were concluded.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were concluded.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were concluded.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	The list runs until 31/12/2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0022	LSTLV management standard	Not applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, etc. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States. See Annex I for more details on single Member States.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No vessels signalled to ICCAT.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	EU comments sent on 9/10/2014 (ARES(2014)3348068).
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/09/2014
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not available
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None. Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	37
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	29/08/2014 (ESP, HRV), 05/09/2014 (MLT).
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	07/06/2014
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	64
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	28/02/2014 – 11.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	17
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	14/02/2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	14/02/2014
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Modifications to fishing plan: 08/05/2014, 15/05/2014, 15/09/2014. Modifications to individual quotas: 08/05/2014 (ESP), 15/05/2014 (ITA).
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	15/10/2014
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	01/04/2014
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	04/12/2013 (CYP), 17/12/2013 (GRC), 19/02/2014 (HRV), 28/02/2014 (ESP, FRA, MLT), 25/04/2014 (ESP, FRA, ITA, MLT).
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	06/12/2013 (GRC), 13/02/2014 (PRT), 27/02/2014 (FRA), 31/03/2014 (ESP), 11/04/2014 (CYP, HRV, ITA, MLT).
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	15/05/2014
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	14/02/2014
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	100
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	606
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	3 (EU inspections on EU vessels) + (8 EU inspections on other CPCs vessels), in total 11 reports.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	28/02/2014, updated: 14/03/2014 (ESP), 20/03/2014 (ESP), 03/04/2014 (ESP), 14/04/2014 (ITA), 20/06/2014 (ESP), 04/08/2014 (FRA), 07/08/2014 (ESP).
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	28/02/2014, updated: 14/03/2014 (ESP), 20/03/2014 (ESP), 03/04/2014 (ESP), 14/04/2014 (ITA), 20/06/2014 (ESP), 04/08/2014 (FRA), 07/08/2014 (ESP).
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	34
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	7
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	08/07/2014
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not available/Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	1850
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	25/09/2014
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent by MS to ICCAT + EU when modifications/updates.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	No obligation
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No obligation
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No obligation
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	EU-MS direct communication.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	16/06/2014 (France), 01/07/2014 (Portugal), 02/07/2014 (Spain).
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	16/06/2014 (France), 01/07/2014 (Portugal), 02/07/2014 (Spain).

Category	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None. Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Area and time closure as foreseen by Rec. 11-01, concern some vessels flagged to EU-Spain and EU-France. The concerned recommendation was notified by the European Commission to all the EU Member States in early 2012 (before the entry into force). Member States concerned communicated the provisions of the Recommendation to the relevant vessels through issuance of Ministerial circulars or similar legally binding instruments. Furthermore, tracking through VMS of vessels was insured in order to make sure that if a vessel entered the area during the closure, it carried on board an observer in order to check that no fishing on FADs took place. In 2013 no EU vessel carried out any fishing activity in the area/time closure for BET/YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable as long as ROP_TROP not implemented.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2014 +1/10/2014 (update Italy: 8/10/2014; update France: 13/10/2014).
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable: seals and signatures have not changed in 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2014+1/10/2014 (update Italy: 8/10/2014; update France: 13/10/2014).
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable: seals and signatures have not changed in 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	15/01/2014, 28/01/2014 (ITA update).
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	15/01/2014
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	30/06/2014 (CYP, ESP, FRA, GRC, ITA, MLT, PRT), 02/07/2014 (HRV).
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	12/09/2014
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	15/09/2014
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	28/05/2014
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable since EU catches of blue marlin and white marlin in 2013 did not approach the relevant quotas.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The only Member States that fish for blue marlins are Spain, France and Portugal and for white marlins Spain and Portugal. See Annex II for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	<p>Shortfin mako catches are carried out by the surface longline fleet targeting swordfish. Catches of this species reach only 5.7% (2013) of global surface longline fleet.</p> <p>Catches of this shark species are only permitted for surface longline vessels included in the longline Unified Census Area (CUPS). These provisions are set out in Ministerial Orders, regulating the fishing of highly migratory species. The mentioned CUPS was established in 2006 to regulate fishing surface longline gear to catch highly migratory species. The census is structured in a list of vessels authorized fishing area for each of them.</p> <p>Since 2006 there has been a decrease of 32 vessels (from 280 in 2006 to 248 in 2013), which implies a reduction in fishing capacity.</p> <p>In the Atlantic the number of ships to which authorization was granted was 118 boats in the North Atlantic, 40 in the South Atlantic.</p> <p>Moreover, fishing for this species in the Mediterranean is prohibited since October 2012 by Recommendation GFCM/36/2012/3.</p> <p>See Annex III for more details on single Member States.</p>
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	<p>Retaining on board silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery in the ICCAT Convention area is prohibited in the EU.</p> <p>Council Regulation (EU) No 40/2013 of 21 January 2013 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>, <i>Alopias</i> spp., Sphyrnidae (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>).</p> <p>See Annex IV for more details on single Member States.</p>
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>Council Regulation (EU) No 40/2013 of 21 January 2013 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>, <i>Alopias</i> spp., Sphyrnidae (with the exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>); landing inspections of longliners.</p> <p>See Annex V for more details on single Member States.</p>

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Regarding the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 10-09, in 2012, several research projects were carried out in the EU for scientific observations related to the interaction between fishing activities of ICCAT area and sea turtles. In order to comply with this Recommendation, Member States adopted specific regulations which include measures to prevent the capture of sea turtles.</p> <p>Furthermore, some Member States require that, prior to the issuance of a Temporary Permit Fishing, vessels (surface longliners) submit with their application an annex which certifies the existence onboard of turtle release devices.</p> <p>Similarly, among the conditions for granting fishing permit, there is the obligation to be fulfilled by the shipowners and vessel captains to follow specific guidelines for the correct annotation of information concerning the interactions with sea turtles that occurred during fishing activities.</p> <p>See also information sent under obligation S38.</p> <p>See Annex VI for more details on single Member States.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	10/10/2014 (Malta, Portugal and Spain).
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annex VII for more details on single Member States.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Text on measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3 above, and any other information of interest to the Commission.

Nothing else to signal.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

- Compliance tables: the current format used by ICCAT for the size limits has been the cause of some confusion for the EU. More specifically, it appears that in the columns on the tolerances (% of total) the description suggested by ICCAT is not necessarily linked with the size limits tolerances referred to in Rec. 13-17. We would therefore suggest a revision of this format for 2015. This revision should also be accompanied by a worked example with theoretical calculations.
- Some concern has been expressed by some of our Member States on the increasing amount of reporting which is required in order to comply with ICCAT obligations and, especially, some doubts were casted on the fact that this reporting is effectively used rather than merely sit in ICCAT archives.

- Use of stereoscopic cameras (Rec. 13-07). Difficulties have been encountered in the in the BFT weight calculations from the measurements obtained from the stereoscopic cameras. Those difficulties are related to the formulas proposed by ICCAT, which appear not to be sufficiently accurate in the weight calculations. As a result, important variations affected the results. In addition, no common protocol on the use of stereoscopic is currently available. The EU will propose some amendment to Rec. 13-17 to overcome those shortcomings.
- GEN 0006 on transshipment: the obligations under this item are not entirely clear. It seems that the information to be supplied is based on two recommendations 06-11 and 12-06, which are very similar and differ only, in our opinion, for the type of ships to which that applies: one to large vessels to tuna and other large pelagic longliners. It would be appropriate to merge both recommendations.
- SWO 3004 on the list of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO: difficulty to respect the ICCAT given format, which has the same fields/criteria as the format for professional fisheries. The reason is that unlike professional fisheries more than one vessel owner may be authorized to fish with the same recreational vessel. The format should therefore be adapted.

Annex I

GEN 0023 - Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Malta

In 2013, 500 kg of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels. Inspections were carried out by the Maltese Authorities at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme. Any catches were recorded on BCDs as from the beginning of the applicable season.

Cyprus

The Cyprus recreational fishery is being regulated by the national Fisheries Legislation and EC Regulations, basically Regulation No 1967/2006 concerning management measures in the Mediterranean Sea. The restrictive measures enforced, either by the national or the Community legislation concern:

- i. fishing gears to be used by recreational fishermen, including allowable quantities
- ii. allowable species (note that all Chondrichthyes are banned for the recreational fishery)
- iii. allowable catch per trip for each fishing gear
- iv. allowable catch per trip for a given species
- v. space and time restrictions

A license from the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research is needed for any kind of recreational fishing carried out from a vessel or with the use of spear gun. The licenses are issued with written conditions, which are legally binding. The marketing of catches from recreational fishing is prohibited. Regarding catch statistics, the catch from recreational fishermen is not reflected in the statistics, but it is estimated.

There is no sport fishery for tuna like species in Cyprus, whereas recreational fishery is limited to albacore during summer. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to catch BFT or SWO.

Spain

España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes, tal y como se detalla en el anexo II ("*Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo*"):

Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) (1) BFT Atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) ALB Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) BET Pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) SWO Marlines (*Makaira* spp.) BUM Agujas (*Tetrapturus* spp.) Marlin del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico Aguja Picuda-Marlin peto MSP – WHM SPF – RSP Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) SAL.

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, se reserva una cantidad de cuota específica de atún rojo para la pesca recreativa, que se desarrolla mediante Resolución anual. En 2013 esta cuota fue de 2,75 t. Esta resolución anual prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la suelta de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización. A lo anteriormente mencionado, se añade que para esta pesquería también es de aplicación, como normativa nacional, la Orden de 26 de febrero de 1999, por la que se establecen las normas que regulan la pesca marítima de recreo, en lo concerniente a los topes máximos de capturas y tallas mínimas (Disposición transitoria única, del real Decreto arriba mencionado).

Portugal

In Portugal, rules for sport and recreational fisheries are set out in Decree-law 246/2000, 29th September, amended by Decree-law 112/2005, 8th June, Decree-law 56/2007, 13th March and Decree-law 101/2013, 25th July. These rules are applicable to ICCAT species. Catches of several sharks (e.g. *Carcharodon carcharias*, *Cetorhinus maximus*, *Lamna nasus*, *Helexanchus griseus*, *Carcharinus falciformis*, *Carcharinus longimanus*, *Alopias superciliosus*), marine turtles, marine mammals are forbidden. Catches of *Thunnus glaudius*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Terapturus albidus*, *Tetrapturus pfluegeri*, *Tetrapturus georgei*, *Tetrapturus belone*, *Xiphias gladius*, *Prionace glauca*, *Isurus oxyrinchus* are limited to one individual per day and vessel for all these species. Catches of *Thunnus obesus* are limited to three individuals per day and vessel.

Catches of *Thunnus thynnus* are forbidden but under a specific annual authorisation a global annual catch of 500 kg may be allowed.

Annex II

BIL 5002 - Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Spain

Las principales medidas que se han implementado en España para una mejor aplicación de la Rec. 12-04 se vertebran en dos aspectos:

- Mejora en la recopilación de datos: la plena implementación del Diario Electrónico de a bordo (DEA) ha ayudado a contar con datos a tiempo real que permiten la toma de decisiones de manera más rápida, sobre todo en lo referente al consumo de cuota.
- Además, en la emisión de los Permisos Temporales de Pesca (PTP) para el año 2013, se incluyó de manera específica la obligatoriedad de identificar con el código AL3 las especies capturadas por encima de 50 kilos, tal y como establece el Reglamento 1224/2009:

“los capitanes de los buques comunitarios deberán anotar en el diario de pesca sus operaciones, indicando expresamente todas las cantidades de cada especie capturadas y transportadas a bordo superiores a 50 kg en equivalente de peso vivo”.

Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

Portugal

Blue marlin and white marlin are only taken as by-catches by Portuguese longliners targeting swordfish. Inside the EU, Portugal has quotas to accommodate both blue marlin and white marlin catches. In 2013, those quotas were:

- Blue marlin: 55.2 t , adapted to 38.83 t, due to 2012 overfishing related to permitted landings
- White marlin: 19.5 t, adapted to 18.3 t, due to 2012 overfishing related to permitted landings

In 2013, catches were:

- Blue marlin: 25,043 t (64% of the available quota)
- White marlin: 10,489 t (57% of the available quota)

Blue marlin and white marlin catches were subject to the same catch report rules as swordfish. Landing inspections of longliners included all large pelagic species.

France

Les dispositions de la recommandation 12-04 sont mises en œuvre par:

- pour ce qui concerne l'allocation des captures, le Règlement (UE) n°40/2013 du Conseil du 21 janvier 2013 établissant, pour 2013, les possibilités de pêche dans les eaux de l'UE et, pour les navires de l'UE, dans certaines eaux n'appartenant pas à l'UE en ce qui concerne certains stocks ou groupes de stocks halieutiques faisant l'objet de négociations ou d'accords internationaux, notamment son annexe I(D);
- pour ce qui concerne le régime de déclaration des captures et le régime relatif à l'inspection et au contrôle, le Règlement (CE) n°1224/2009 du 20 novembre 2009 instituant un régime communautaire de contrôle afin d'assurer le respect des règles de la politique commune de la pêche, complété du Règlement d'exécution (UE) n°404/2011 de la Commission du 8 avril 2011.

Tout capitaine d'un navire de pêche communautaire d'une longueur hors tout de 10 m et plus est astreint à la tenue à la mer d'un journal de pêche ainsi qu'au remplissage d'une déclaration de débarquement. Les capitaines des navires d'une longueur hors tout de 12 m et plus sont tenus d'enregistrer et de transmettre à leur Etat du pavillon les données sous forme électronique (système dit « ERS » - Electronic Reporting System). Le régime de déclaration des navires de pêche communautaire d'une longueur hors tout inférieure à 10 m est du ressort des Etats membres. Selon l'arrêté du 18 juillet 1990, les capitaines des navires français d'une longueur hors tout inférieure à 10 m sont tenus de remplir une fiche de pêche récapitulant l'ensemble des activités de pêche et les quantités débarquées.

Le contrôle et la surveillance des pêches s'est effectué en 2013 dans le cadre du plan national de contrôle des produits de la pêche maritime et de l'aquaculture 2012-2013 (Circulaire DPMA/SDRH/C-2012 du 9 mai 2012 portant programme national de contrôle des produits de la pêche maritime et de l'aquaculture marine bisannuel 2012 -2013), qui comporte un volet spécifique relatif aux espèces hautement migratoires.

Le suivi des captures dans les Antilles françaises est complété au plan scientifique depuis 2010 par un Système d'Informations Halieutiques (SIH), conçu par l'institut scientifique compétent, l'Ifremer.

Annex III

SHK 7003 - Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction

Malta

In 2013, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded. Any potential by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I+II datasheets.

The reference species is subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VIII. Actions in contravention to applicable ICCAT recommendations may be prosecuted by law through the Enforcement of Sea Fishing Conventions Order (LN209/11 and LN282/11), which is presently being updated to include recently added legal instruments.

Portugal

With the publication of the EU Regulation No 605/2013, which obliges sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached to the bodies there was an impact on catches of these species. On shortfin mako the reduction on mortality was 174.4 t (2012: 1198.5 t; 2013: 1021.1 t).

Spain

Las capturas de marrajo dientuso (SMA) son llevadas a cabo por la flota de palangre de superficie dirigida a pez espada. Las capturas de esta especie están en torno al 5% del global de la flota de palangre de superficie. Esta especie de tiburón, únicamente está autorizada para los buques palangreros de superficie incluidos en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie (CUPS). Esta disposición viene establecida en la *Orden ARM/1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias*, artículo 1.1.

El mencionado CUPS fue establecido en el año 2006, y actualmente está regulado Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias. *El censo está estructurado en una lista de buques con la zona de pesca autorizada para cada uno de ellos.*

Desde el año 2006 ha habido un descenso de 41 buques en el CUPS (de 280 en el año 2006 a 239 en 2014), lo que implica una reducción del esfuerzo pesquero.

En la zona del Atlántico el número de buques a los que se concedió autorización en 2014 fue de 66 barcos en el Atlántico Norte al norte de 5° N, 31 en el Atlántico Sur por debajo de 5° N, y 69 en el Mediterráneo.

Por otra parte, la pesca de esta especie en el Mediterráneo está prohibida desde octubre de 2012, según la Recomendación de la Comisión General de Pesca del Mediterráneo 36/2012.

Además, los buques palangreros que capturan esta especie acataron una parada obligatoria de 90 días en tres años (2011-2013).

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2013.

Annex IV

SHK 7004 - Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation

Malta

In 2013, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded. Any potential by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I+II datasheets.

The *Carcharhinus* spp. are subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VIII. Actions in contravention to applicable ICCAT recommendations may be prosecuted by law through the Enforcement of Sea Fishing Conventions Order (LN209/11 and LN282/11), which is presently being updated to include recent recommendations and recently added legal instruments.

Portugal

Prohibition of catches of silky shark (TAC and Quota regulation) and landing inspections of longliners.

Spain

Cuando faenen en la zona del Convenio, los buques palangreros de superficie tienen prohibido capturar y retener a bordo ejemplares de tiburón jaquetón. Se resalta que uno de los puntos del anexo del PTP, especifica que la empresa armadora se compromete a cumplir la normativa nacional y comunitaria que le sea de aplicación, así como con cuantas disposiciones emanen de las distintas Organizaciones Regionales de Pesca.

United Kingdom

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

No by-catch of silky sharks was recorded in Cyprus. In general, any potential by-catch is returned to the sea unharmed whenever possible and relevant information on such by-catches is collected and reported through Tasks I and II.

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2013.

Annex V

**SHK 7005 - implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures
(Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)**

Malta

No shark fisheries are applicable to Malta. Any potential shark by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I and II datasheets.

Various shark species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species:

Great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*), sand tiger shark (*Carcharias taurus*), spinner shark (*Carcharhinus brevipinna*), blacktip shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), tope shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), bluntnose sixgill shark (*Hexanchus griseus*), angel shark (*Squatina squatina*).

Actions in contravention to applicable ICCAT recommendations may be prosecuted by law through the Enforcement of Sea Fishing Conventions Order (LN209/11 and LN282/11), which is presently being updated to include recently added legal instruments.

Portugal

Prohibition of catches (TAC and Quota regulation) of several sharks (*Lamna nasus*, *Alopias* spp., *Sphyrnidae* (with the exception of *Sphyrna tiburo*), *Carcharhinus longimanus*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*); landing inspections of longliners.

Spain

Lo estipulado en todas estas recomendaciones, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas). Ya se ha dado contestación, en el marco de otros requisitos de envío de información. Por ello, no se enumeran de nuevo todas las medidas que les son de aplicación

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

No pelagic shark-specific fisheries exist in Cyprus and shark catches are generally insignificant. Any potential by-catch is returned to the sea unharmed whenever possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported through Tasks I and II.

France

Un récapitulatif de la réglementation en vigueur ainsi qu'un tableau de synthèse est rendu disponible à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Raie-et-requin.html>.

Annex VI

BYC 8001 - Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Malta

National strategy is that any potential sea-turtle by-catch is returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on sea turtle by-catch is submitted through ICCAT reporting requirement S13.

Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species:

Testudo graeca, *Testudo hermanni*, *Testudo marginata*, *Caretta caretta*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Mauremys caspica*, *Mauremys leprosa*.

Actions in contravention to applicable ICCAT recommendations may be prosecuted by law through the Enforcement of Sea Fishing Conventions Order (LN209/11 and LN282/11), which is presently being updated to include recently added legal instruments

Portugal

Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, the Portuguese industry shall:

- use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles;
- adopt handling methods so as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks.

Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2013, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha llevado a cabo observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas. Para más información, consultar el informe elaborado por el IEO para dar cumplimiento a la Rec. 10-09, enviado en febrero de 2014.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).

Asimismo, previamente a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

Cyprus national legislation has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition the national legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitat Directive where sea turtles are a priority species, as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are collected by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, which is part of the National Data Collection Program of Cyprus under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF). According to the 2012 on-board sampling, only one species of turtle - *Caretta caretta* - was by-caught on surface longlines. An average of 0.16 turtles (10.7 kg) were caught per fishing day, or 1 turtle every 6.35 fishing days weighing an average of 67.8 kg. All turtles were released alive. In 2013, due to the financial crisis in Cyprus and a substantial reduction of the available budget for the implementation of the National Program, no subcontracting could be made and the data collection was arranged to be done by inspectors of the Control Division of DFMR during landing inspections. No sampling at sea could be carried out due to the limited resources.

Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Aegean, but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been issued, addressed to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. Special provisions are included as an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries for the year 2013. Moreover, services continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of sea turtles and the importance of preserving their populations.

France

Les pêcheries à la senne de thonidés tropicaux, utilisent de dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) dont la conception réduit les risques de maillage pour les tortues marines et les requins. Des directives pour réduire la mortalité des tortues marines capturées accidentellement sont publiées à destination des professionnels.

Annex VII

**BYC 8003 - Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards
and any relevant research in this field**

Malta

The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 10-04 / 12-03 and 11-03, with regard to limits to swordfish by-catches during the bluefin tuna fishery, limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and gear utilized for the said fisheries.

In addition to such measures, the Maltese authorities were involved in the Yelkouan Shearwater Project in collaboration with BirdLife to determine the magnitude of seabird by-catch by Maltese bottom and surface longliners. The study concluded that only a minimal amount of by-catch is obtained by the bottom longline fleet during fishing operations with bottom longlining gears. This may be attributable to preventive measures such as side setting, weight on snood and using bait that has been defrosted. Seabird by-catch by means of surface longlines was also observed to be significantly low.

Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks and different types of bait on the by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the northeastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

Spain

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación 11-10 de ICCAT, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.

Además, previo a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones 07-07 y 10-09 de ICCAT.

Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

Towards the reduction of discards and by-catch, Cyprus has implemented the provisions of the relevant ICCAT recommendations concerning quota and by-catch limits and size limits, closed seasons etc.

France

Les informations relatives aux prises accessoires doivent figurer dans les livres de bord et déclarations de captures. Des directives pour réduire la mortalité des prises accidentelles sont publiées à destination des professionnels.

Dans le cadre des pêcheries de thonidés tropicaux à la senne, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques embarqués est en place depuis 2005 pour l'estimation des captures accessoires et des rejets des senneurs visant au moins 10% de couverture de l'ensemble des marées. Cet objectif a été dépassé en 2013 avec 33 embarquements pour 82 marées soit 40.24% de couverture.

Des programmes de recherche sont menés par l'IRD et l'IFREMER. Ex. le programme MADE (Mitigating Adverse Ecological impacts of open ocean fisheries), comprenant les objectifs suivants : réduire les prises accessoires de rejets et de juvéniles d'espadons par les palangriers et développement d'un appât artificiel, réduire les prises accessoires de requins, tortues et de petits thons par les thoniers senneurs, évaluer les effets de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons (DCP) sur l'écologie des espèces (hypothèse du piège écologique), dont les conclusions ont été présentées en 2013.

Les pêcheries à la senne de thonidés tropicaux, utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) dont la conception réduit les risques de maillage pour les tortues marines et les requins.

Table 1. EU catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2013.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>Other*</i>
CY	17,1	51,5	350,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	
ES	2501,9	9874,2	11127,7	12016,9	10085,7	66910,8	6258,0
FR	2414,2	110,0	5247,1	20289,0	3222,0	16241,0	695,6
GR	177,6	1730,5	92,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1450,0
HR	389,0	9,7	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
IRE	13,1	2,1	2231,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
IT	1937,7	2862,0	615,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	2002,0
MT	155,4	459,9	29,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	483,0
NL	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
PT	235,0	1563,0	567,6	394,5	5344,7	4049,1	9696,0
UK	0,0		133,4	1,4	0,0	0,0	
Total	7841,0	16663,0	20414,6	32701,8	18652,4	87200,9	20584,6

(*) Miscellaneous including small tuna, billfishes and sharks.

Table 2. Provisional EU catches (in t) of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2013.

	<i>BFT</i>
CY	17
ES	2502
FR	2414
GR	178
HR	389
IRE	13
IT	1938
MT	155
NL	0
PT	235
UK	0
Total	7841

Table 3. Provisional EU catches (in t) of swordfish in 2013.

	<i>N-ATL</i>	<i>S-ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	51
ES	4084	4183	1607
FR	44	0	66
GR	0	0	1731
HR	0	0	10
IRE	2	0	0
IT	0	0	2862
MT	0	0	460
PT	1438	125	0
UK	0	0	0
Total	5568	4308	6787

Table 4. Provisional EU catches (in t) of albacore in 2013.

	<i>N-ALB</i>	<i>S-ALB</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	350
ES	10502	381	244
FR	5174	73	0
GR	0	0	93
HR	0	0	20
IRE	2231	0	0
IT	0	0	615
MT	0	0	29
PT	567	1	0
UK	133	0	0
Total	18607	455	1352

Table 5. EU catches (in t) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2013.

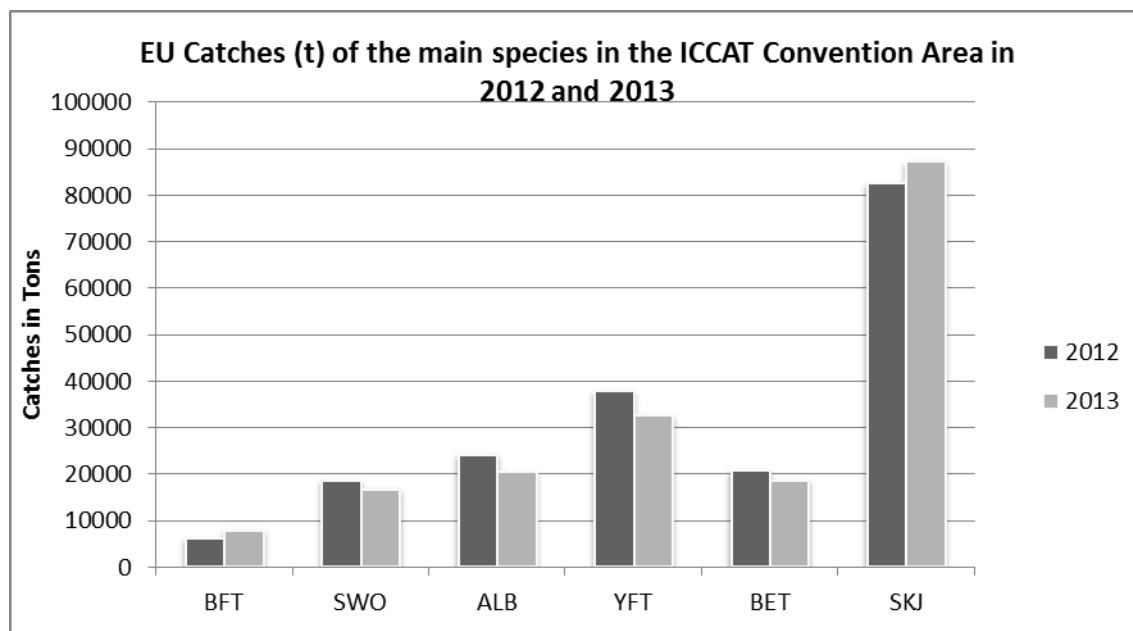
	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
ES	12017	10086	66911
FR	20289	3222	16241
PT	339	5345	4049
Total	32645	18652	87201

Table 6. EU catches of blue shark and shortfin mako in 2013.

	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
CY	0	0
ES	39007	2588
FR	220	0
GR	0	0
HR	0	0
IRE	0	0
IT	57	0
MT	0	0
NL	0	0
PT	5340	952
UK	10	0
Total	44634	3540

Table 7. Sampling intensity (No. of individuals measured per species) in the EU in 2013.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SMALL</i>
No. of individuals	9521	86842	84112	87260	80278	97938	36749

**Figure 1.** EU catches (t) of the main species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2012 and 2013.

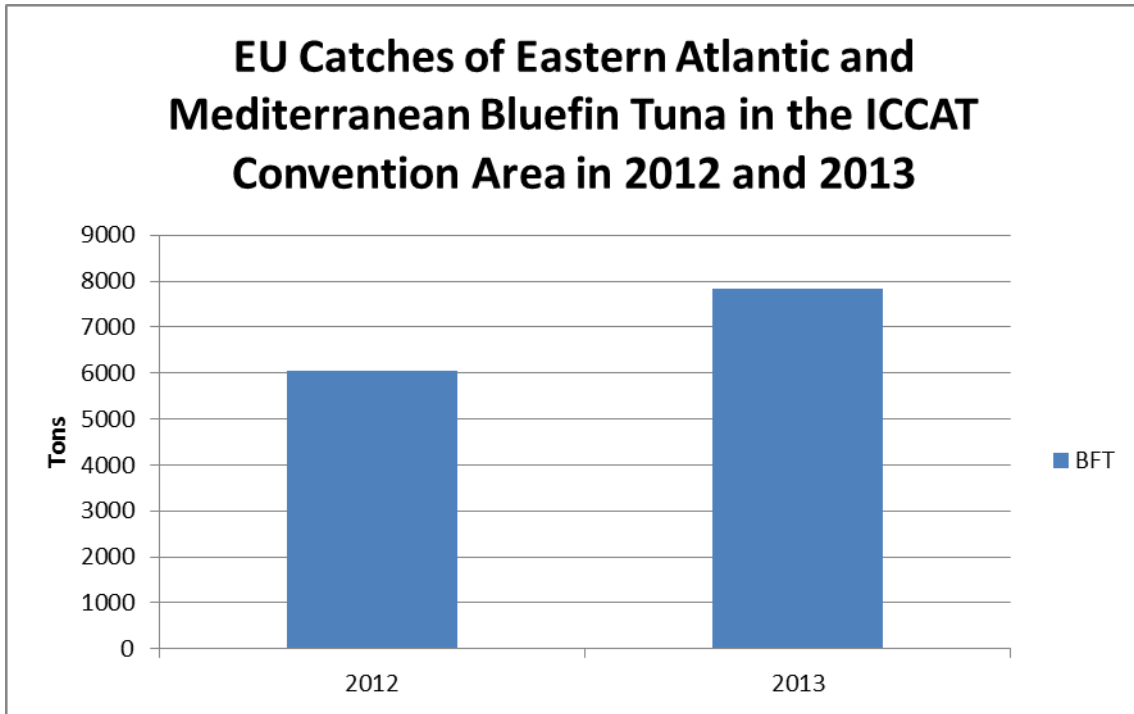


Figure 2. EU catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2012 and 2013.

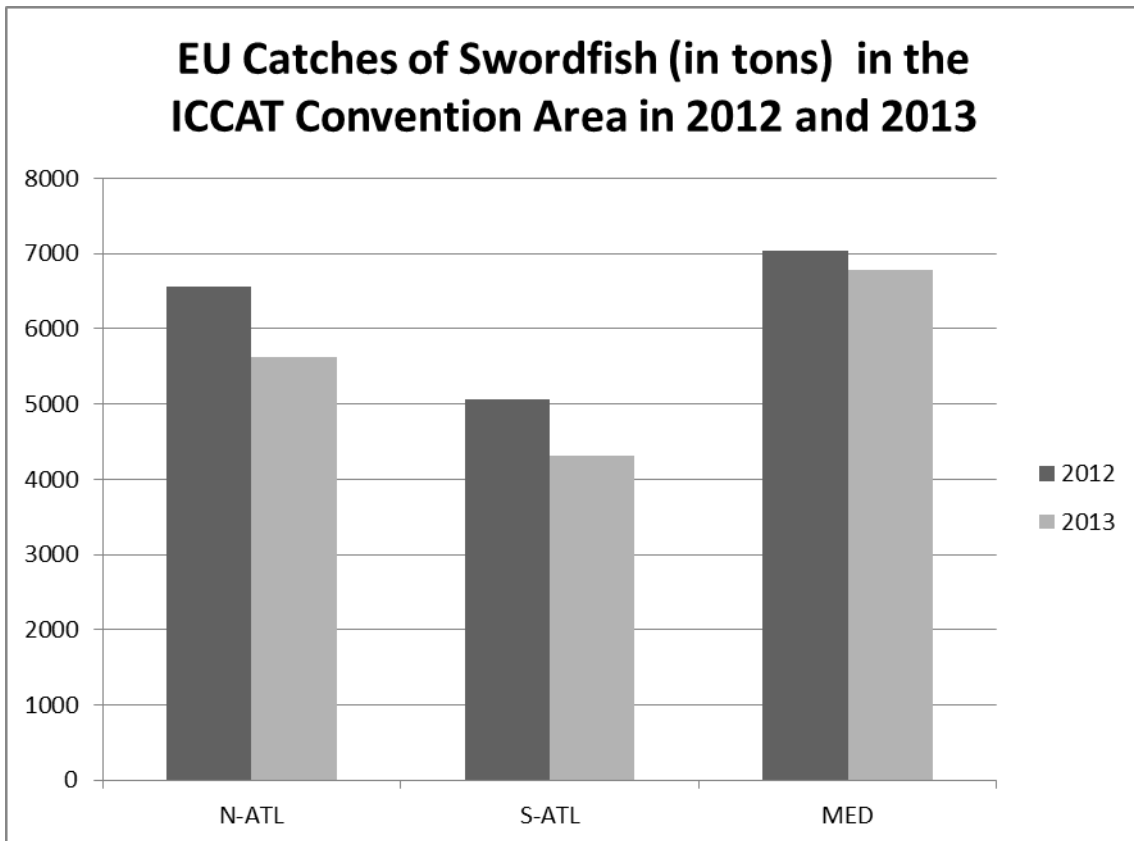


Figure 3. EU catches of swordfish (in t) in the ICCAT Convention area in 2012 and 2013.

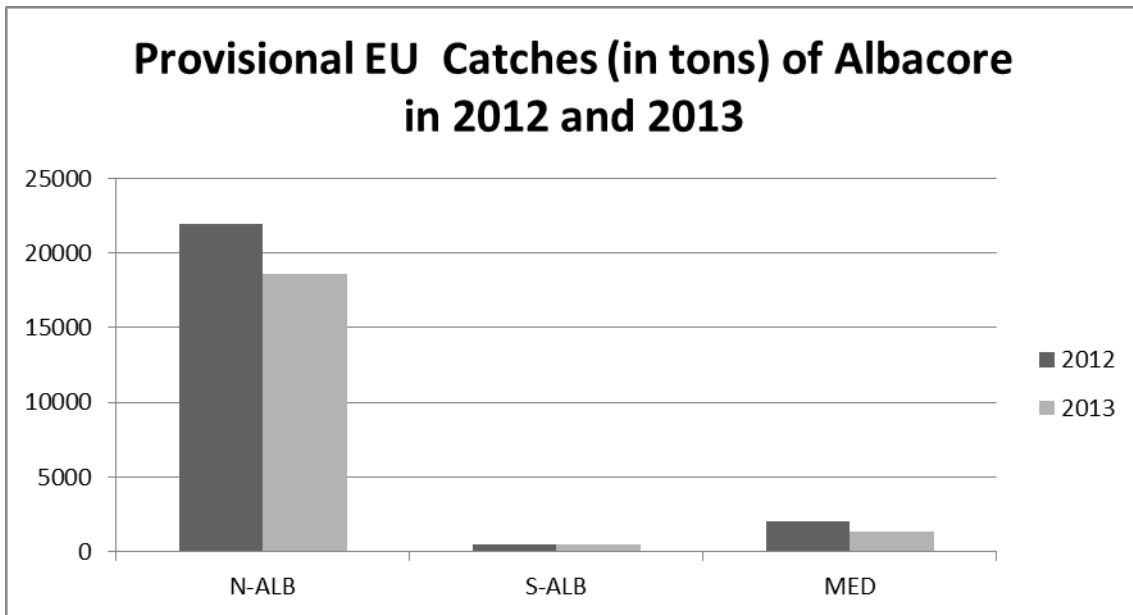


Figure 4. Provisional EU catches (in t) of albacore in 2012 and 2013.

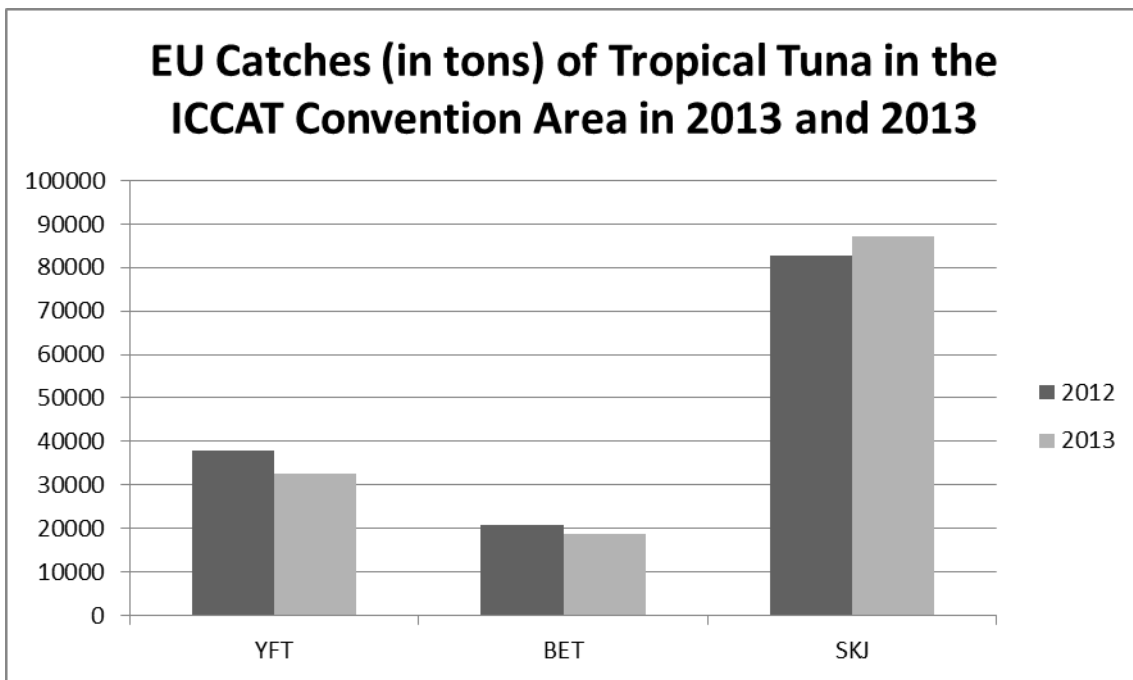


Figure 5. EU catches (in t) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2012 and 2013.

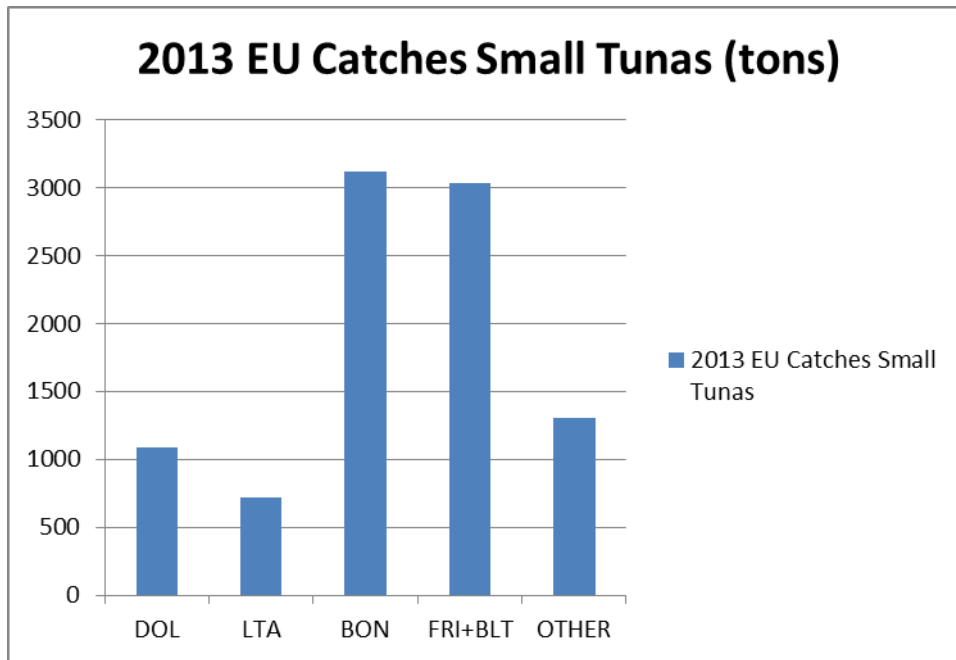


Figure 6. 2013 EU catches of small tunas (t).

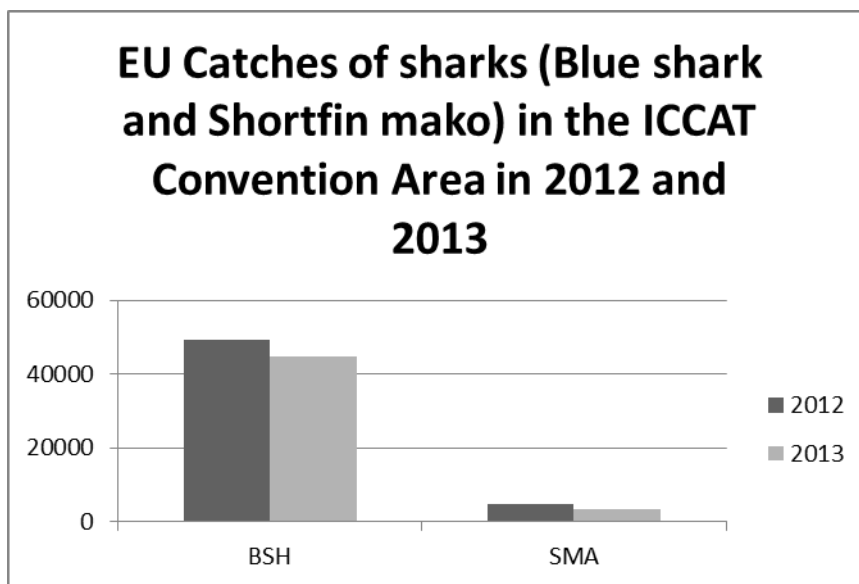


Figure 7. EU catches of sharks (blue shark and shortfin mako) in the ICCAT Convention area in 2012 and 2013.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)
 RAPPORT NATIONAL DE LA FRANCE (SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON)
 INFORME ANUAL DE FRANCIA (SAN PEDRO Y MIQUELON)**

SUMMARY

The total catches made in relation to the ICCAT quotas allocated to France (in respect of St. Pierre & Miquelon - SPM) amounts to 18.74 t of tuna and tuna-like species for 2013. It should be noted that successful execution of the tuna fishing campaign in 2013 was hampered due to an inexperienced crew. In addition, a late chartering project of a vessel of another Contracting Parties was unsuccessful. Since the quotas allocated to France (in respect of SPM) only allowed a local vessel owner to exploit one vessel, French catches of tuna and tuna-like species were taken by a 28 metre longline fishing vessel. This vessel, acquired by a vessel owner from St. Pierre, has sailed under the French flag since 9 March 2011 to exploit the French tuna quotas (northern swordfish mainly). It also fishes incidentally western bluefin tuna. Fishing is regulated through the award of licenses by the State representative on the archipelago. Vessels are under an obligation to report catches and can also embark a controller from time to time. All landings are controlled, as well as all exported products. France (in respect of SPM) can perform controls through several administrations (maritime affairs, gendarmerie, national navy, etc.). Fishing control campaigns, both at sea and on land, are regularly carried out. There has been no report of any infringement in 2013 in the context of these fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le montant total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 18,74 tonnes de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2013. Il convient de noter que l'année 2013 a été marquée par le manque d'expérience de l'équipage ayant empêché le bon déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés. En outre, un projet tardif d'affrètement d'un navire d'une autre partie contractante n'a pas abouti. Les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon du Nord principalement). Il est susceptible de pêcher également, de manière accessoire, du thon rouge de l'Ouest. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution de licences par le représentant de l'Etat sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un contrôleur. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2013 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

El total de capturas realizadas con respecto a la cuota de ICCAT atribuida a Francia (por San Pedro y Miquelón-SPM) asciende a 18,74 t de túnidos y especies afines para el año 2013. Cabe señalar que en el año 2013, la falta de experiencia de la tripulación, ha impedido el buen desarrollo de la campaña de pesca de túnidos. Además, no ha podido realizarse un proyecto tardío de fletamento del buque de otra Parte contratante. Las cuotas atribuidas a Francia (por SPM) permiten a los armadores locales explotar tan solo una unidad, por lo que las capturas francesas de túnidos y especies afines las realiza un palangrero de 28 m. Este buque, adquirido por un armador de San Pedro, navega bajo pabellón francés desde el 9 de marzo de 2011 para explotar la cuota francesa de túnidos (sobre todo pez espada del norte). También podría pescar atún rojo del Oeste de forma fortuita. La pesca de túnidos está reglamentada por medio de la concesión de licencias por parte del representante del Estado en el archipiélago. Los buques están obligados a declarar las capturas y pueden embarcar puntualmente controladores. Todos los desembarques son objeto de control, y lo mismo ocurre con todos los productos exportados. Francia (por SPM) dispone de medios de control en varias administraciones (asuntos marítimos, gendarmería, marina nacional, etc.). De forma regular, se realizan, tanto en mar como en tierra, campañas de control de la pesca. En el marco de estas pesquerías no se ha detectado ninguna infracción en 2013.

Ière Partie : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures d'espèces gérées par la CICTA ont été de 18,74 tonnes pour la campagne 2013.

Tout d'abord, il convient de souligner que l'année 2013 a été marquée par le manque d'expérience de l'équipage ayant empêché le bon déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées. En outre, un projet tardif d'affrètement d'un navire d'une autre partie contractante n'a pas abouti. Au regard des difficultés techniques rencontrées les années précédentes, l'entreprise a décidé de mettre en place, sur son navire, une bouetteuse automatique.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : nulles en 2012 ; 1,03 t en 2011 ; 100,5 t en 2010 ; 23,5 t en 2009 ; 23,5 t en 2008 ; 110,8 t en 2007 ; nulles en 2006 ; 64 t en 2005 et 87 t en 2004 (nb : aucune activité en 2006 et en 2012).

En 2009 une société de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SPM) a acquis un palangrier en vue notamment d'exploiter les quotas de thonidés de la France (au titre de SPM). Ce navire, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, est passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011 et s'est vu attribuer en 2013 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 8 t,
- espadon du Nord : 100 t,
- germon du Nord : 250 t.

Pour mémoire, les licences attribuées à des navires de la flottille artisanale mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir de très éventuelles captures accidentelles. En pratique, en 2013 comme en 2012, 2011 et 2010, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

1.1 Espadon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2013, ajusté à 100 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

L'espadon du Nord est l'espèce cible recherchée par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Les captures se sont élevées à 17,85 t en 2013 et ont été nulles en 2012 (pour mémoire : 0,6 t en 2011 ; 89,8 t en 2010 ; 20,12 t en 2009 ; 47,6 t en 2008 ; 82 t en 2007 ; 48,4 t en 2005 et 35,65 t en 2004).

1.2 Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4 t en 2013, ajusté à 8 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été de 0,31 t en 2013 et nulles en 2012 (pour mémoire : 0,43 t en 2011 ; 8,08 t en 2010 ; 3,40 t en 2009).

1.3 Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 t en 2013, ajusté à 250 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Ce quota permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles se sont élevées à 0,27 t en 2013 et ont été nulles en 2012 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2011 ; 27 kg en 2010 ; nulles en 2009 ; 0,2 t en 2008 ; 3,2 t en 2007 ; 2,12 t en 2005 et 7,06 t en 2004).

1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été de 0,31 t en 2013 et ont été nulles en 2012 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010 ; nulles en 2009 ; 2,6 t en 2008 ; 2,2 t en 2007 ; 5,8 t en 2005 et 28,3 t en 2004) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été de 4,02 t en 2013 et ont été nulles en 2012 (pour mémoire : 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010 ; 1 t en 2009 ; 0,9 t en 2008 ; 2,6 t en 2005 et 7,01 t en 2004).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à SPM ; toutefois, ce scientifique travaille sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en métropole.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	FR-SPM non concerné.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	24/07/14
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	24/07/14
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	24/07/14
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	24/07/14
S6	Prise estimée par taille	24/07/14
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de marquage.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche sportive et récréative.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche récréative.

S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Rapport transmis 24/07/14.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	FR-SPM non concerné.
S12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	FR-SPM non concerné.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	FR-SPM non concerné
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche sportive et récréative 24/07/14.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	FR-SPM non concerné 24/07/14. Pas de ferme.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	FR-SPM non concerné 24/07/14. Pas de ferme.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	FR-SPM non concerné 24/07/14. Pas de ferme.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Rapport transmis 24/07/14.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de mortalité de thon rouge.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de thon rouge saisi
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	FR-SPM non concerné.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Données manquantes.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	FR-SPM non concerné.
THONIDES TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	24/07/14
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	FR-SPM non concerné.
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	FR-SPM non concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	FR-SPM non concerné.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	FR-SPM non concerné.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	24/07/14

ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	FR-SPM non concerné.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de rejet.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	24/07/14
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de renard de mer.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin soyeux.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FR-SPM non concerné.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin soyeux.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin marteau.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin marteau.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de rejet/remise à l'eau.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de guides d'identification.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	13/02/14
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	FR-SPM non concerné 24/07/14. Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	24/07/14
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêcheries artisanales.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Sept/14

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT****RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3**

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Sept/14
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Décret 90-95 du 25 janvier 1990 qui stipule que toutes les captures et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	12/09/14
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	FR-SPM non concerné. 24/07/14 Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	CP24 pas de changement.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	CP24 pas de changement.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	CP24 pas de changement.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	0
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'accord d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	01/07/14

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	CP17 pas de changement.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche sportive et récréative.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	FR-SPM non concerné. 24/07/14 Pas de pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'IUU.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	FR-SPM non concerné. 24/07/14
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de ferme.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. 24/07/14 Pas de d'élevage.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de cages.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de cages.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de madragues.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de madragues.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2014	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Données disponibles auprès du CNSP.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	FR-SPM non concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	2
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Août /13
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	09/04/13
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure, y compris les navires de support associés aux senneurs/canneurs	01/07/14
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2013	01/07/14
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	FR-SPM non concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	18/09/14
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	01/07/14
BIL	501	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	FR-SPM non concerné.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	FR-SPM non concerné.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	FR-SPM non concerné.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	FR-SPM non concerné.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	FR-SPM non concerné.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	FR-SPM non concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné.

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est réalisée par le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, puis passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) ont émis une licence de pêche valable du 19 juillet au 31 décembre 2013, autorisant ce navire à effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des licences aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des licences est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre 9 du code rural et de la pêche maritime,
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative aux zones économiques exclusives au large des côtes de la République,
- décret 72-692 du 22 juillet 1972 portant publication de l'accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche signé le 27 mars 1972,
- décret 87-182 du 19 mars 1987 modifié et arrêté du 20 mars 1987 modifié fixant les mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique exclusive au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon,
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'Etat dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Les services de la Préfecture (Pôle maritime) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes (cf. réponse de la France (au titre de SPM) à la circulaire CICTA n°0052/2012).

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-15 : le Pôle maritime veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Concernant les prises accessoires de requins, les pêcheurs ont été sensibilisés à cette question, à travers des plaquettes informatives qui leur ont été remises.
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-08 : cf. paragraphe précédent – il convient de noter qu'aucun requin soyeux n'a été capturé par l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY en 2013.

Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2013.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2013.

Un contrôleur peut également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Enfin, il convient de rappeler que l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY est équipé d'une balise VMS et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2013. Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GHANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GHANA

SUMMARY

The tuna industry in Ghana comprises the skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). 20 baitboats, and 17 purse seiners are currently fishing within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond, exploiting these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as Atlantic little tuna (Euthynnus alletteratus) and frigate tuna (Auxis thazard). During the year under review, skipjack catches were the highest (72%) followed by yellowfin (21%), bigeye (4%) and other tuna-like species including (3%) respectively. Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in fishing and collaborate extensively sharing their catch during fishing operations. Over 85% of catches are conducted off FADs. Catches of the principal tuna species for the year 2013 dropped slightly to 62,290 t from 69,852 t in 2012. Recent improvements in sampling coupled with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery have contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the species. It is envisaged that further synthesis of the database on Ghana from series spanning 1980-2013 would give a clear sampling strategy to improve the catch and species composition of the entire catch (Task II) in relation to innovations observed in the fishery. Completion of the revision of Ghana's Task II in 2013 by experts would enable the assessment of tropical species be carried out with minimal assumptions. An observer programme was organized in 2013 on board 10 purse seine vessels with the aim of training officers in proper methods of estimating catches and filling out information in logbooks. Also the programme was conducted to estimate the proper species composition of the catch. Beach sampling of the billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill operators with virtually low catches of swordfish and white marlin.

RÉSUMÉ

L'industrie thonière au Ghana concerne le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Vingt canneurs et 17 senneurs opèrent actuellement dans la ZEE des eaux côtières ghanéennes et au-delà et exploitent ces espèces thonières, parmi d'autres espèces apparentées mineures, comme la thonine commune (Euthynnus alleteratus) et l'auxide (Auxis thazard). Au cours de l'année à l'étude, les captures de listao étaient les plus importantes (72%), suivies de celles de l'albacore (21%), du thon obèse (4%) et des autres espèces thonières apparentées (3%). Les deux flottilles utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) pour pêcher et collaborent considérablement en mettant en commun leurs prises pendant les opérations de pêche. Plus de 85% des prises sont réalisées sous DCP. Les prises des principales espèces thonières au titre de 2013 ont légèrement chuté, passant de 69.852 t en 2012 à 62,290 t en 2013. Les récentes améliorations de l'échantillonnage, conjuguées à la transmission de davantage d'informations issues des livres de bord de la pêcherie, ont contribué à améliorer la compréhension de la distribution spatiotemporelle des espèces. Il est envisagé qu'une synthèse plus approfondie de la base de données sur les statistiques ghanéennes couvrant une série de 1980 à 2013 donnera lieu à une stratégie claire d'échantillonnage visant à améliorer l'information sur la composition spécifique de l'ensemble de la capture (Tâche II) par rapport aux innovations observées dans la pêcherie. L'achèvement de la révision de la Tâche II du Ghana en 2013 par des experts permettrait de réaliser l'évaluation des espèces tropicales avec des postulats minimaux. Un programme d'observateurs a été mis en œuvre en 2013 à bord de 10 senneurs dans le but de former les observateurs sur les méthodes adéquates d'estimation des captures et de transcription des informations dans les livres de bord. Le programme a également été réalisé afin d'estimer la composition par espèce de la capture. Un échantillonnage des istiophoridés provenant de la pêcherie artisanale de filet maillant s'est poursuivi sur la plage le long du littoral occidental du Ghana, les prises d'espardon et de makaira blanc étant très faibles.

¹Paul Bannerman MOFAD (Fisheries Commission-Ghana).

RESUMEN

*La industria atunera en Ghana se compone de listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y patudo (*Thunnus obesus*). Veinte (20) barcos de cebo vivo y diecisiete (17) cerqueros pescan actualmente en la ZEE de las aguas costeras de Ghana y más allá, y explotan estas especies de túnidos junto con otras especies de pequeños túnidos como la bacoreta (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) y melva (*Auxis thazard*). Durante el año objeto de revisión, las capturas de listado fueron las más elevadas (72%), seguidas por el rabil (21%), el patudo (4%), y por otras especies de túnidos (3%). Estas flotas emplean dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP) en la pesca y colaboran ampliamente compartiendo sus capturas durante las operaciones de pesca. Más del 85% de las capturas se realizan con DCP. Las capturas de las principales especies de túnidos para el año 2013 experimentaron un ligero descenso situándose en 62.290 t, frente a las 69.852 t de 2012. Las recientes mejoras en el muestreo, junto con la disposición sobre más información de los cuadernos de pesca de la pesquería, han contribuido a la adquisición de un mejor conocimiento de la distribución espacio-temporal de las especies. Se prevé que una síntesis adicional de la base de datos de Ghana para las series del periodo 1980-2013 proporcionará una estrategia clara de muestreo para mejorar la información sobre captura y composición por especies de toda la captura (Tarea II) en relación con las innovaciones observadas en la pesquería. La finalización en 2013 de la revisión de los datos de Tarea II de Ghana realizada por expertos permitirá que la evaluación de túnidos tropicales se realice con supuestos mínimos. En 2013 se organizó un programa de observadores embarcados en diez cerqueros con el objetivo de formar a los oficiales en los métodos adecuados para estimar las capturas y cumplimentar la información de los cuadernos de pesca. Este programa también se realizó con el objetivo de estimar de un modo apropiado la composición por especies de la captura. El muestreo en playa de istiofóridos continuó en la costa occidental de Ghana con los operadores de redes de enmalle artesanales, y se registraron muy pocas capturas de aguja blanca y pez espada.*

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The tuna industry in Ghana comprises 20 pole & line, and 17 purse-seiners. These surface fleets exploit mainly the skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Gulf of Guinea and high seas. Other tuna-like species captured by these fleets are the Atlantic little tuna (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*). The Marine Fisheries Research Division of the Fisheries Commission of Ghana is the Government agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The total catch of the three principal species for the year 2013 was 62,210.00 t as compared to 69,852 t in 2012. Purse seiners accounted for 74.8% in the year under review. Skipjack catches (72%) were the most predominant followed by yellowfin (20.5%), and bigeye (4.34%). The drop in catches can be attributed to the low effort (days at sea) of some baitboats not operating for some period especially January and February 2013 (**Table 1** below).

Tuna baitboats use mainly the anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) as bait for their operations. Both fleets also employed over 1,200 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources in 2013 and collaborated with each other sharing their catch during fishing operations. This sharing act has been a typical pattern in the tuna fishing operations with over 80% of catches off FADs.

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from Tema to determine among others, length frequency distribution and ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species to be used for stock assessment purposes (**Table 2**). The majority of fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea.

Data (Task I, II & III) (i.e. catch effort) for the year 2013 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat via the AVDTH4.1 software programme.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with inter-sessional meetings held since April 2012. In relation to the above, and for Quality Assurance [Res. 03-21], statistics from Ghana continue to be evaluated based on improved sampling, provision of logbook data (Task II) spanning the past 20 years, observer data (2006-2013), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT and also from the canneries. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana from 1986-2012 was carried out to get a clear picture of the catch and species composition of the entire catch in relation to the different fishing strategies of captains and the lack of adequate information of some fleets landing elsewhere apart from the home port of Tema.

Further potential biases in the sampling schemes with possible substitution criteria were raised at the recent ICCAT meeting held on Ghanaian statistics. A review of all the datasets for the earlier period (1996-2006) where FAD fishing and purse seine fleets were reintroduced in Ghana, and from 2007 to 2012 were analysed. For the years 2008-2013, logbook recovery rates have been around 90% and incorporated into the AVDTH database. A complete new series of Task II was presented at the skipjack assessment held in June 2014.

Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana. Catch and effort data for the year 2013 was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat (**Table 3**).

Swordfish landings fell slightly by approximately 17 t in the year 2013 from 53.92 t in 2012. Catches for sailfish rose by approximately 20 t from 200.82 t in 2012 to 220.18 t in 2013. It was observed a drop in blue marlin catches in 2013. Very few landings of white marlin were observed in 2013.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	27/07/2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/07/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27/07/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/07/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/07/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/07/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See detail of observer report sent.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	27/07/2014
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A

Number	Information required	Response
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	27/7/2014
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Data collected as part of observer program (awaiting FAD logbook which is applicable in 2015).
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	27/7/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	27/7/2014
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N/A
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. (NOAA Training program in 2008 – African Partnership Command/USA Navy).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Partial under NOAA Program.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N/A
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Substantial data in observer program reports of 2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Education of crew through observers in the handling of by-catch/discards.

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation & management measures**

- 3.1 The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m has not changed in the year 2013 with 17 purse seiners, 20 baitboats and 2 carriers. These were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat in February 2013. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSO) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licences, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws. The VMS tracking installed in October 2012 are also duly monitored by the MCSO personnel whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division using among others a software programme on “Google earth” for plotting geographical positions. A lot of improvement in the management of the VMS has occurred with training and observer programmes to which the Data Fund and the JDMIP had contributed.
- 3.2 An action plan in relation to the recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Programme for Bigeye Tuna was submitted to ICCAT in March 2010. This plan aims to strengthen the collection of statistical data and control measures to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures. This plan is on course and in practicality Ghana has initially reduced her effort capacity in terms of reducing 6 baitboats for 3 purse seiners as stipulated with a further reduction of 2 more baitboats yet to be accomplished in 2013. Sampling of species has improved with recruitment of additional field staff to monitor closely species composition which is correlated with efforts from the canneries where much more precise sorting is done.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Ghana has reported on all ICCAT fisheries applicable as per GEN 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	27/7/2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	27/7/2014
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	27/2/2013
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	MOU signed between ICCAT and Abidjan seeks to inspect and sample vessels from Ghana landing in Abidjan as a means of improving the quality of data for stock assessments.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	19/9/2014
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Fishing activities, etc. sent to Belize through the local company.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	37 vessels
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	27/7/2014
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade measures submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	27/2/2013
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012 and 2013	26/09/2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	27/7/2014
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	10 observers.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	27/7/2014
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	27/7/2014
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	27/7/2014. Sections 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.7 of GEN 0001.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	N/A
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2014 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	N/A
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	GEN 0001 – Observer programs (JDMIP).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

4.1 Internal arrangements to monitor bigeye and swordfish catches in relation to Recommendations 04-01 and 02-22 respectively by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued in 2013. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the canneries are frequently sent to the ICCAT Secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2013 for some canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of the VMS has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

4.2 National observer programmes Rec. 08-05/10-04

An observer programme was organized in 2013 sponsored by ICCAT/JDMIP. Seven (7) vessels mainly purse seiners were monitored during the year 2013. The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the monitoring of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT. The FAD logbook is yet to be implemented from 2015, however observers in 2013 have collected substantial information on FADS and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses. Observer reports for 2013 have been duly reported under the ICCAT/JDMIP protocol.

4.3 History of SWO fishery and development/management plan Rec. 10-02/ best available data on SWO including sex and discards

The artisanal drift gill net fishery in Ghana started in the 1970s targeting large pelagics, mainly skipjack tuna. Catch assessment surveys (Banerji S. 1972) are used to estimate landing statistics of billfishes. Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT, size sampling among other biological parameters including sex ratios have been observed and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery (fish are eaten locally) with virtually no fish exported to the EU market. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115 cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advise on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles.

4.4 Internal action report Rec. 09-08

Document cp10-intac20 has been duly filled and submitted. Regular general meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development have been helpful in creating more awareness of the need for more responsible fishing practices, harmonizing tuna prices in Tema, easing port (berthing) facilities including bunkering and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented. A few important and sensitive meetings have been held between the GTA and the Fisheries Commission in the year 2013 in relation to EU Fisheries policies regarding compliance and trade issues.

4.5 Alternative scientific monitoring approach Rec. 10-10

The Fisheries Commission through its Research Division (Marine Fisheries Research Division) has been collaborating with its colleagues in Cote d'Ivoire in obtaining needed information and missing gaps especially with Ghanaian vessels landing there. During the year 2013, over 90% of vessels landed in Tema before transporting their catch to other third party ports and hence minimal datasets were obtained from other ports.

Under the West African Regional Fisheries Project WARFP a protocol is being initiated for the possibility of a sub-regional observer programme for deep sea fishing including tuna fishing. It is envisaged that by 2016 all countries should have functional VMS to be monitored nationally and regionally at the location/country to be determined. The harmonization of regional and national fisheries polices would be streamline to enable the prompt interpretations of all common laws and to safeguard the maritime waters from illegal fishing which could deplete stocks sooner or later.

4.6 ICCAT statistical documents Rec. 01-21/01-22

Data from the SWO and BET statistical documents have been sent to the Secretariat on or before the deadline of 30 July 2014. No swordfish exports were noted however all landings were consumed locally.

4.7 Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan for 2012

Ghana has submitted an action plan since 2011 and accepted by the Commission. In furtherance to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of its fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rule and regulations. A formal approach as to Capacity reduction plans for 2012 was submitted at the 2011 Commission meeting in Turkey. This reduction plan is being adhered to and will continue with earnest.

4.8 Internal procedures for compliance with closed area/season in the Gulf of Guinea Rec. 04-01

Ghana is willing to abide by the Recommendation and would place observers on all vessels to monitor their activities. This action was carried out in 2013 during the months of January and February and also using national observers for the 2014 moratorium. Most of the vessels were fishing off the zone on FADs. Reports for the 2013 closed area have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. It is envisaged that the Regional Observer Programme (ROP) be administered either by a service/contract provider or national observers will continue in 2015.

4.9 All information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels Rec. 11-01

This information has been submitted via the AVDTH 4.1 programme for all the vessels mentioned below for 2013.

The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2013.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

5.1 Transshipment report Rec. 06-11

Data for transshipment at port for 2013 have also been submitted.

5.2 Management plan for the use of FADs Rec. 11-01

Monitoring of FADs is ongoing since 2011 and based on the information gathered and in conformity with the initiation of the FAD management plan of ICCAT, a national plan of action is being formulated to restrict the number of fads per vessel and also to arrest the massive depletion of bamboo strips harvested from the hinterland. Initial data on FADs are incorporated in our observer reports and also submitted.

Table 1. The total tuna catch for 2013.

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>TOTAL CATCH PERCENTAGE %</i>	<i>PS %</i>	<i>BB%</i>
YFT	8860.00	4307.00	13167.00	20.50	18.42	26.70
SKJ	35494.00	10763.00	46257.00	72.02	73.80	66.72
BET	2349.00	437.00	2786.00	4.34	4.88	2.71
OTH	1395.00	624.00	2019.00	3.14	2.90	3.87
TOTAL	48098.00	16131.00	64229.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Comparison of catch 2012 and 2013.

<i>Vessel/Species</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2012</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2013</i>	<i>Skipjack 2012</i>	<i>Skipjack 2013</i>	<i>Bigeye 2012</i>	<i>Bigeye 2013</i>
Baitboats	3465.5	4307	17144.5	10763	229.8	437
Purse seine	5774.5	8860	40554.8	35494	2684.1	2349
Total	9240	13167	57699.3	46257	2913.9	2786

Table 2. Size (cm) ranges of tunas year 2013.

<i>Gear</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>
Baitboats	35-57	34-101	33-98
Purse seine	33-58	36-120	34-111

Table 3. Shows catch (t) and effort (trips) for billfishes for 2012 & 2013.

<i>2012</i>	<i>JAN</i>	<i>FEB</i>	<i>MAR</i>	<i>APR</i>	<i>MAY</i>	<i>JUN</i>	<i>JUL</i>	<i>AUG</i>	<i>SEP</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>NOV</i>	<i>DEC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atlantic sailfish	54.95	6.33	6.71	23.34	34.67	11.35	2.43	10.65	6.49	9.90	34.00	0.00	200.82
Blue marlin	83.60	6.60	20.30	32.40	42.30	16.10	2.30	12.10	3.20	0.60	14.40	0.00	233.90
Swordfish	5.53	1.51	9.94	4.20	3.84	5.48	10.83	1.74	3.00	1.72	1.14	5.00	53.92
White marlin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.54	0.57
EFFORT TRIPS	4942	2911	2543	1109	5098	3328	4866	2001	1566	2311	2766	5098	59870

<i>2013</i>	<i>JAN</i>	<i>FEB</i>	<i>MAR</i>	<i>APR</i>	<i>MAY</i>	<i>JUN</i>	<i>JUL</i>	<i>AUG</i>	<i>SEP</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>NOV</i>	<i>DEC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atlantic sailfish	147.52	11.17	2.95	15.46	5.31	3.44	7.81	0.17	0.90	0.62	0.00	24.82	220.18
Blue marlin	19.28	25.62	14.26	24.92	6.21	14.30	7.09	3.70	7.26	3.08	0.85	36.05	162.60
Swordfish	8.38	6.67	3.92	2.31	0.82	0.73	1.68	0.14	0.61	3.12	6.95	1.66	36.99
White marlin	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23
EFFORT TRIPS	8750	2712	2952	1790	5951	5114	6807	2563	1768	3947	5335	5365	53054

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA**

SUMMARY

In recent years, Guatemala, as a member of the Commission, has undertaken efforts to comply with each of its responsibilities according to the fishery and panel to which it belongs. As a result of this commitment, reporting has improved with each of the parties concerned, both the fishing industry and the participating national authorities. The tuna fishing that takes place in the Atlantic has provided Guatemala with an opportunity to participate in the international market, especially the European market. This has had an impact on national income as part of Gross Domestic Product. In addition, as part of this effort and commitment, better records, controls and information generated by the practice of this fishery have been obtained. However, this responsibility has also entailed a challenge. Despite our relatively limited participation compared to other nations with larger fishing fleets and other conditions, a level of compliance has been achieved which we consider acceptable, but it is just the beginning since it is our hope to increase our participation, and to grow our national tuna vessel fleet in the fisheries management organisations of which Guatemala is a member, such as ICCAT. Guatemala is aware that its role in the Commission is important, not just as a Contracting Party but also as a source of information which can be reliable and suitable for decision-making regarding the conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area. Guatemala is mindful of the challenge represented by the conservation of species, in particular, those species that given their position as a threatened population require better control. These comprehend the shark species that have been included in Appendix II to CITES. For this purpose, actions are implemented which are aimed at sustainable fishing, among others, and the ban on finning which is a regional commitment taken on as member of the Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization. Yet, all these efforts are made to meet the today's needs and regulations, but considering their impact on future generations.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Guatemala, en tant que pays membre de la Commission, s'est efforcé ces dernières années à remplir chacune de ses responsabilités en fonction de la pêcherie et de la sous-commission lui correspondant. Dans le droit fil de cet engagement, la communication avec chacune des parties prenantes de l'industrie de la pêche et des autorités nationales y participant a été améliorée. La pêcherie thonière réalisée dans l'Atlantique a offert la perspective de la participation du Guatemala sur le marché international, notamment du marché européen, ce qui a eu une incidence sur les revenus nationaux comme partie du produit national brut. D'autre part, dans le cadre de cet effort et de cet engagement, de meilleurs registres, contrôles et informations sont obtenus sur la pratique de cette pêcherie. Cette responsabilité s'est néanmoins également accompagnée d'un défi, car, malgré une participation relativement limitée à l'heure actuelle, par rapport à d'autres nations ayant des flottilles de pêche plus grandes et d'autres conditions, un niveau d'application que nous jugeons acceptable a été atteint, mais ce n'est qu'un début, car nous escomptons améliorer notre participation et accroître notre flottille nationale de navires de pêche thonière au sein des organisations de gestion des pêcheries auxquelles le Guatemala fait partie, dont l'ICCAT. Le Guatemala est conscient que son rôle au sein de la Commission est important, non seulement en tant que Partie contractante, mais également en tant que source de données fiables et utiles à la prise de décision en matière de conservation des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la zone de la Convention. Le Guatemala est conscient du défi que représente la conservation des espèces, en particulier celles qui, en raison de leur statut de population menacée, doivent faire l'objet d'un contrôle accru. Citons, au nombre de celles-ci, les espèces de requins inscrites à l'annexe II de la CITES. À ce titre, le Guatemala met en œuvre des mesures visant à une pêche responsable, à savoir, entre autres, l'interdiction de prélever des ailerons, un compromis acquis au niveau régional en tant que membre de l'organisation du secteur de la pêche et l'aquaculture de l'isthme d'Amérique centrale. Néanmoins, tous ces efforts sont déployés afin de répondre aux nécessités et réglementations d'aujourd'hui, mais en tenant compte de son impact de demain.

RESUMEN

Guatemala en los últimos años como país parte de la Comisión se ha esforzado en dar cumplimiento a cada una de sus responsabilidades según la pesquería y comisión a la que pertenece. Como resultado de ese compromiso, se ha logrado mejorar la comunicación con cada uno de los involucrados tanto como la industria pesquera y las autoridades nacionales que participan. Para Guatemala la pesquería de atún que se realiza en el Atlántico ha significado una oportunidad para su participación en el mercado internacional, especialmente el de Europa. Logrando un impacto en los ingresos nacionales como parte del producto interno bruto. Por otro lado, como parte de ese esfuerzo y compromiso, se tienen mejores registros, controles e información generada por la práctica de esta pesquería. Sin embargo, también esta responsabilidad ha significado un reto, ya que actualmente a pesar de tener una participación relativamente pequeña comparado con otras naciones con flotas pesqueras más grande y otras condiciones, se la logrado un nivel de cumplimiento que consideramos aceptable, pero es solo el inicio pues esperamos cada vez tener una mejor participación, así como incrementar nuestra flota nacional de buques atuneros pesqueros en las organizaciones de ordenación pesquera de las cuales Guatemala es parte, así como lo es la CICAA. Guatemala está consciente que su rol en la Comisión es importante, no solo como país parte sino también como una fuente de información que pueda ser confiable y oportuna para la toma de decisiones en la conservación de los tónidos y especies afines en la zona del convenio. Guatemala conociendo el reto que representa la conservación de especies, en especial aquellas que debido a su situación como población considerada amenazada requieren un mejor control. Entre ellas las especies de tiburones que han sido incluidas en el Anexo II de CITES. Para lo cual, la implementación de acciones hacia una pesca responsable, entre ellos, la prohibición del aleteo que es un compromiso adquirido a nivel regional como miembro de la Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano. Sin embargo, todos estos esfuerzos se realizan para responder a las necesidades y regulaciones de hoy, pero considerando su impacto en las generaciones futuras.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías nacionales

Actualmente la flota atunera guatemalteca autorizada para operar en la zona del Convenio está conformada por una embarcación activa. Las principales especies objetivo son rabil: *Thunnus albacares* y listado: *Katsuwonus pelamis*, y capturas menores de patudo: *Thunnus obesus*. Como lo indica la **Tabla 1**.

También en la zona costera de Guatemala del Atlántico delimitada como área del mar Caribe se realiza pesca con embarcaciones de menor capacidad, principalmente por embarcaciones artesanales menores de diez metros de eslora y dirigidas a la captura de camarón marino y peces en general. Como lo indica la **Tabla 2**.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La revisión de la bitácora de pesca y el apoyo del Centro Oceanográfico de Canarias han permitido mejorar los procedimientos de verificación de información de capturas de la embarcación que opera en la zona del Convenio. Lista de información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	15/10/2014
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2014
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	31/07/2014
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	31/07/2014
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2014
S6	Captura estimada por talla	31/07/2014
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportivas en el Mediterráneo.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías de recreo.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores para atún.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques pesqueros de palangre o arpón.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las instalaciones de engorde	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 87 [88]	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de los programas de muestreo y/o alternativos en el momento de introducción en jaula del atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura no autorizada	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	Véase la sección 5.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de pez espada.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías desarrolladas.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. Guatemala no hubieron interacciones con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA****PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Guatemala, como país parte de la Comisión y en cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional, a través de la Autoridad competente de pesca ha encaminado sus esfuerzos a atender sus responsabilidades como miembro de la CICA y proveer la mejor información disponible.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Guatemala ha orientado esfuerzos para cumplir cada una de las disposiciones aplicables según la pesquería que practica en las diferentes subcomisiones a las que pertenece, sin embargo en las subcomisiones 2 y 4 actualmente no se realiza pesquería sobre estos recursos.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	18/9/2014
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala está evaluando esta situación.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	31/3/2014
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene GPA.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesca deportiva en la zona del Convenio.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques para pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2013	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	31/03/2014
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	15/10/2014
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	Guatemala como parte de sus compromisos ante la Comisión así como el cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional, implementó la veda basándose en la información proporcionada por la Comisión.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene un programa de observadores para atuneros.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene embarcaciones operando para esta pesquería.
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún blanco del Sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dentado	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para su implementación durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene capturas incidentales.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura fortuita.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

4.1 Captura fortuita de tortugas marinas

En el transcurso del año no hubo reportes de interacción con tortugas marinas durante sus faenas de pesca. Además, se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha fortalecido la comunicación con los armadores para evitar la implicación de sus actividades pesqueras en prácticas de acciones ilegales. Hasta la fecha ningún Estado costero en el área del Convenio ha notificado oficialmente posibles infracciones cometidas por la embarcación guatemalteca que actualmente opera en la zona de CICAA o en la ZEE de algún Estado costero. Sin embargo, si existiera algún indicio se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

4.3 Seguimiento satelital de embarcaciones pesqueras

Con el funcionamiento del Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) para embarcaciones pesqueras, se ha logrado fortalecer las actividades de seguimiento y control sobre la embarcación de bandera nacional y ha permitido dar respuesta a las solicitudes de información con relación a sus actividades pesqueras en la Zona del Convenio como en la ZEE de algún Estado ribereño.

4.4 General

Actualmente Guatemala no ha registrado puertos en el Atlántico que puedan recibir desembarques o realizar transbordos de especies bajo el manejo de CICAA.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

Guatemala, como miembro de la Comisión, se ha esforzado para cumplir con cada una de las disposiciones aplicables según las pesquerías y en el transcurso de los últimos años ha determinado responder en los plazos establecidos.

Tabla 1. Capturas de túnidos tropicales en el área de CICAA por la embarcación Sant Yago Uno (valores expresados en toneladas métricas).

Especie	Captura (t)	
	2012	2013
YFT <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	2,949.1	1,828.6
SKJ <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	3,630.9	2,230.3
BET <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	261.7	74.1
OTR <i>Otras capturas incidentales</i>	0	0

Tabla 2. Otras pesquerías nacionales.

Mes	Captura (t)	
	Camarón marino	Peces
Enero	14.9	27.4
Febrero	13.7	27.1
Marzo	14.3	28.5
Abril	15.1	28.8
Mayo	Veda	
Junio	25.3	23.3
Julio	37.8	48.8
Agosto	25.8	45.2
Septiembre	13.6	32.1
Octubre	12.4	33.8
Noviembre	Veda	
Diciembre	13.4	31.5

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA**

SUMMARY

Guinea (Rep.) enjoyed a privileged situation in terms of fishery resources. Two types of fishery (artisanal and industrial) exploited resources in Guinean maritime waters. The artisanal fishery was completely dominated by national fishers while the industrial fishery was dependent on a foreign fleet of vessels subject to different arrangements (fishing agreements, charterings, consignments). Under the ICCAT Convention, there were three tuna purse seine vessels flying the Guinean flag in 2013. The vessels were the following: Avra, Belouga and Mervent which generally landed their catches in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire and sometimes in Dakar, Senegal and in the port of Tema, in Ghana. The total catches taken in 2013 by the three tuna vessels were estimated at 8,822,955 kg of tuna compared to 10,964,000 kg reported in 2012. The amounts landed in 2013 were comprised of two species of tuna: skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis) and yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares). Since 2010, appropriate measures have been taken by the authorities of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to monitor the activity of tuna vessels flying the Guinean flag and to provide statistics to ICCAT on a regular basis.

RÉSUMÉ

La République de Guinée jouit d’une situation privilégiée en matière de ressources halieutiques. Deux types de pêche (artisanale et industrielle) exploitent les ressources que recèlent les eaux maritimes guinéennes. La pêche artisanale est totalement dominée par les pêcheurs nationaux alors que la pêche industrielle est tributaire de la flotte étrangère composée de navires alignés sous le couvert d’arrangements divers (accords de pêche, affrètements, consignations). Dans le cadre de la Convention de l’ICCAT, trois thoniers senners ayant pavillon guinéen ont été alignés en 2013. Il s’agit des navires suivants : Avra, Belouga et Mervent qui débarquent généralement leurs captures à Abidjan en Côte d’Ivoire et parfois à Dakar au Sénégal et au port de Tema au Ghana. Les captures totales réalisées en 2013 par ces trois thoniers sont estimées à 8.822.955 kilogrammes de thons contre 10.964.000 kg déclarés en 2012. Les débarquements ainsi quantifiés en 2013 sont composés de deux espèces de thons : le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et l’albacore (Thunnus albacares). Depuis 2010, des mesures appropriées sont prises par les autorités du Ministère de la Pêche et de l’Aquaculture pour le suivi de l’activité des thoniers battant pavillon guinéen et la fourniture régulière des statistiques à l’ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea disfruta de una situación privilegiada en materia de recursos pesqueros. Dos tipos de pesca (artesanal e industrial) explotan los recursos de las aguas marítimas guineanas. La pesca artesanal la realizan en su totalidad pescadores nacionales, mientras que la pesca industrial depende de la flota extranjera, compuesta de buques que operan en el marco de diversos tipos de acuerdos (acuerdos de pesca, fletamentos, consignaciones). En el marco del Convenio de ICCAT, en 2013, se inscribieron tres atuneros cerqueros con pabellón guineano. Se trata de los siguientes buques: “Avra”, “Belouga” y “Mervent” que desembarcan generalmente sus capturas en Abijan, en Côte d’Ivoire, a veces en Dakar, en Senegal, y también en el puerto de Tema, en Ghana. Las capturas totales realizadas en 2013 por estos tres atuneros se estiman en 8.822.955 kg de túnidos, frente a los 10.964.000 kg declarados en 2012. Los desembarques cuantificados de ese modo en 2013 estuvieron compuestos por dos especies de túnidos: el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis) y el rabil (Thunnus albacares). Desde 2010, las autoridades del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura han adoptado medidas apropiadas para el seguimiento de la actividad de los atuneros que enarbolan pabellón de Guinea y para proporcionar estadísticas de forma regular a ICCAT.

Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La flottille thonière guinéenne est constituée de trois navires industriels pratiquant la pêche à la senne dont les caractéristiques ont été communiquées à l'ICCAT. On note toutefois dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale de quantités non négligeables de thonidés mineurs et d'autres espèces voisines. Par manque d'identification par les enquêteurs du Centre national des sciences halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB) en charge de la collecte de données sur l'exploitation halieutique en Guinée, les espèces de thons mineurs et espèces voisines ainsi débarquées sont toutes classées dans la catégorie statistique *Carangidae*, d'où les difficultés d'estimer les prises totales de la pêche artisanale.

Il faut également signaler la présence de raies et requins dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale le long du littoral, notamment au nord du pays et aux Îles de Loos en face de la capitale Conakry.

Pour la flottille industrielle, les principales espèces de thons fréquemment pêchées sont : listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) et le germon (*Thunnus alalunga*). En 2013, seules les deux premières espèces (*Katsuwonus pelamis* et *Thunnus albacares*) ont été débarquées au port autonome d'Abidjan.

À signaler également l'existence d'un arrangement négocié et conclu entre la Guinée et une Association française de pêcheurs de thons en faveur de neuf navires senneurs pour l'année.

Le Protocole d'Accord de pêche Guinée/Union européenne 2009 - 2012 portant exclusivement sur la pêche de thon qui a été suspendu une année après son entrée en vigueur, n'a pas été renouvelé. De là, aucun thonier de l'Union européenne bénéficiaire de cet accord de pêche n'a fréquenté les eaux guinéennes en 2013.

Les captures totales réalisées en 2013 par les trois thoniers senneurs de la Guinée qui s'élèvent à 8.822.955 kilogrammes de thons, sont composées comme suit :

1. Le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) pour 7.339.430 kg soit un peu plus de 83 %.
2. L'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) avec 1.483.525 kg représentant près de 23 %.

Une comparaison des captures réalisées en 2013 à celles de l'année précédente montre une baisse importante de 20% environ. Celles-ci sont passées de 10.964.000 kg en 2012 composés de trois espèces (le listao, l'albacore et le germon) à 8.822.955 kilogrammes constitués de deux espèces (le listao et l'albacore).

Est présentée dans le **Tableau 1** ci-dessous, l'évolution des prises mensuelles observées des trois thoniers senneurs guinéens – 2013.

Il a été constaté une légère différence des quantités déclarées par les senneurs et celles obtenues auprès des chercheurs du Centre de Recherche Océanographique (CRO) qui effectuent la collecte de statistiques à Abidjan d'où la nécessité de mettre en place un protocole de collaboration institutionnelle entre le CRO de la Côte d'Ivoire et le CNSHB de la Guinée.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les activités de recherche et de suivi de l'exploitation halieutique y compris la pêche thonière en Guinée incombent au Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB), au Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches, à la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime. En partenariat avec la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime, le CNSHB effectue les enquêtes régulières auprès des pêcheurs artisans pour la quantification des débarquements de la pêche artisanale.

Pour le suivi des prises et les activités de la pêche industrielle, le CNSHB s'associe au Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches (CNSP) qui gère le pool d'observateurs maritimes. Les données collectées sont d'abord centralisées au CNSP avant leur acheminement au CNSHB pour le traitement, l'analyse et l'élaboration du bulletin statistique annuel.

S'il n'existe pas actuellement un système de collecte de données spécifiquement dédié à la pêche thonière, un léger dispositif de quantification des débarquements de raies et requins est opérationnel le long du littoral.

Au niveau de la recherche, en dépit de l'abondance des thonidés et espèces voisines dans les eaux maritimes guinéennes et l'importance significative de la pêche thonière pour le pays, le CNSHB n'a pas encore effectué d'études spéciales sur la biologie et l'écologie de ces ressources. Cette situation est imputable à l'insuffisance des moyens matériels et financiers alloués et à la limitation des compétences au Centre de recherche.

Cependant, de nouvelles dispositions sont envisagées par le CNSHB avec l'appui de la tutelle pour la mise en œuvre de programmes de recherche pluriannuels visant à combler l'insuffisance de connaissances sur les ressources halieutiques exploitées.

Pour l'amélioration de la fiabilité des données collectées par le CNSHB et ses principaux partenaires Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime, Observatoire National des Pêches, Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches, Office national de contrôle sanitaire des produits de pêche, etc., il est prévu la mise en place d'un nouveau système de collecte de données sur la pêche artisanale en 2015.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion

Au nombre des mesures adoptées par le Département des pêches en 2013, figurent entre autres :

1. Le démarrage du processus de révision du Code de la Pêche Maritime en vue de l'adapter à l'évolution du cadre juridique international notamment la prise en compte des mesures de gestion et de conservation en vigueur au sein des organisations Internationales.
2. L'installation et le fonctionnement permanent de balise à bord de tout navire de pêche industrielle détenteur de licence de pêche.

Il faut préciser qu'aujourd'hui en Guinée, l'équipement de tout navire demandeur de licence de pêche en dispositif de repérage par satellite pleinement opérationnel est une des conditions d'octroi de licence de pêche.

3. L'embarquement obligatoire d'observateurs marins à bord de tout navire de pêche industrielle détenteur de licence de pêche quelle que soit la zone de pêche y compris la haute mer.
4. La promotion du Plan d'Action National sur la gestion et la conservation durable de raies et requins en République de Guinée.

Plusieurs autres dispositions relatives à la conservation et à la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques initialement en vigueur ont été renforcées.

Tableau 1. L'évolution des prises mensuelles observées des trois thoniers senners guinéens – 2013.

N°	Mois	Effort	Captures (kg)		TOTAL
			Listao	Albacore	
1	Janvier	52	785 000	114 000	899 000
2	Février	23	595 000	13 000	608 000
3	Mars	27	682 670	127 485	810 155
4	Avril	30	527 640	112 705	640 345
5	Mai	28	560 805	56 510	617 315
6	Juin	34	867 690	134 350	1 002 040
7	Juillet	39	454 110	373 540	827 650
8	Août	21	106 915	345 995	452 910
9	Septembre	39	970 830	3 715	974 545
10	Octobre	35	602 835	75 845	678 680
11	Novembre	51	840 400	101 620	942 020
12	Décembre	24	345 535	24 760	370 295
TOTAL		403	7 339 430	1 483 525	8 822 955

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANUAL DE ISLANDIA**

SUMMARY

In 2013 there were no catches from direct fisheries of East Atlantic bluefin tuna by Icelandic vessels. Three recreational/sports licenses were not utilized and one longliner made a trial fishing trip in October for two fishing days, without any success. There was no bycatch by the longliner of sharks, seabirds or turtles. 3.8 t of bluefin tuna bycatch was reported by Icelandic fishing vessels targeting small pelagics in the Icelandic EEZ. Preliminary data from the 2014 fishing season point to a more pronounced presence of BFT in northern waters. Recreational vessels did not utilize their license in 2014. On 25 September 2014 the fishing season for bluefin tuna in Iceland was closed as the total catches reached 30.37 t. Longline catches were 22.2 t and the rest bycatch of Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, les navires islandais n'ont réalisé aucune prise de thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est dans le cadre de pêcheries ciblées. Trois permis de pêche récréative/sportive n'ont pas été utilisés et un palangrier a réalisé une tentative de sortie de pêche en octobre pendant deux jours de pêche, sans succès. Le palangrier n'a réalisé aucune prise accessoire de requins, oiseaux de mer ou tortues. Les navires de pêche islandais ciblant les petits pélagiques dans la ZEE islandaise ont déclaré 3,8 t de prise accessoire de thon rouge. Les données préliminaires de la saison de pêche de 2014 font état d'une présence plus prononcée de thon rouge dans les eaux septentrionales. Les navires récréatifs n'ont pas utilisé leur permis en 2014. Le 25 septembre 2014, la saison de pêche de thon rouge en Islande a été clôturée car les prises totales avaient atteint 30,37 t. Les prises palangrières s'élevaient à 22,2 t et le reste était composé par la prise accessoire réalisée par les navires islandais ciblant les petits pélagiques.

RESUMEN

En 2013, no se realizaron capturas por parte de los buques islandeses en las pesquerías dirigidas al atún rojo del Atlántico este. Las tres licencias deportivas/recreativas no se utilizaron y un palangrero realizó una marea de pesca de ensayo en octubre durante dos días sin éxito. El palangrero no realizó ninguna captura fortuita de tiburones, aves marinas o tortugas marinas. Los buques pesqueros islandeses que se dirigen a los pequeños pelágicos en la ZEE de Islandia declararon 3,8 t de captura fortuita de atún rojo. Los datos preliminares de la temporada de pesca de 2014 apuntan a una mayor presencia de atún rojo en aguas septentrionales. Los buques de recreo no utilizaron su licencia en 2014. El 25 de septiembre de 2014 se cerró la temporada de pesca de atún rojo en Islandia ya que las capturas totales alcanzaron las 30,37 t. Las capturas de palangre ascendieron a 22,2 t y el resto corresponde a captura fortuita de los buques islandeses que se dirigen a pequeños pelágicos.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 2013

In 2013 one longline vessel was issued with a fishing license and three recreational vessels with licenses for sports/recreational fishing by Icelandic authorities.

The longliner was issued with a license for fishing in the area south of Iceland during the period from 1 August to 31 December 2013. The vessel made one trial trip in October 7-9 (three days), but did not catch any bluefin tuna. It subsequently ceased fishing.

The three recreational vessels did not participate in the bluefin tuna fisheries in 2013.

Several Icelandic pelagic vessels reported bycatch of bluefin tuna in Icelandic EEZ during 2013. As discards are banned in the Icelandic fleet, dead fish when taken onboard were landed. The bycatch amounted to 3.8 t and was reported by location in Task I and II data from Iceland. The bycatches occurred in the months of July, August and September so it can be contemplated whether the longliner started fishing after the migration of the bluefin tuna from the Icelandic EEZ.

As there were no catches of shark in connection with the one trial trip of the longliner in October no bycatches of sharks were reported. Most of the shark species covered by special management measures of ICCAT, such as silky sharks, are rare in Icelandic waters, as well as sea turtles.

Regarding bycatches of seabirds and possible mitigation measures, the area that the longliner made the trial trip in is not a known sea-bird area and no incidental catches of seabirds were recorded in the logbook.

1.2 2014 preliminary results

Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics had reported around 8 t of bycatch of bluefin tuna by the middle of September. Most of the bycatches are from the Icelandic EEZ but there are reports of bycatch of bluefin tuna from Icelandic vessels from within the Greenland EEZ. According to local media Greenlandic and Faroese vessels have also had bycatches of bluefin tuna in their own waters.

There were no Icelandic sports/recreational vessels in operation in the summer of 2014.

One longline vessel was issued with a license for bluefin tuna and started fishing in the middle of August. In the middle of September it had fished 14 t. The weight of the individuals was in the range of 130-270 kg, with an average weight of 180 kg. The vessel employs bird scaring devices including noise and floats to cover the line at setting.

1.3 Closing of season (after submission of Part I)

In 2014, the Icelandic authorities closed the bluefin tuna fisheries on 25 September as the bluefin tuna catches of Icelandic vessels had reached 30.37 t, of which longline catches were 22.2 t.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Preliminary information on the fishing season in 2014 suggests that the migration of bluefin tuna to the North Atlantic is more pronounced than in previous years.

As discards are banned as a general policy for the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species should be landed. All catches are weighed and registered at landing. All data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access of the ports on the day of landing. In addition all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material, which is used for double checking of landings data.

Logbooks are mandatory, most of the Icelandic fleet utilizes electronic logbooks, bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook. The Marine Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on bycatches.

The Marine Research Institute receives samples for research from the observer onboard. As there were no directed fisheries in 2013, no samples were taken. Samples were taken in 2014.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	16/09/2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/07/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27/05/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/05/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/05/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/05/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	13/07/2014 (same as S18 – only BFT direct fishing).
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	17/07/2014 (nil report – no direct fishing).
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/07/2014
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNAS		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable

S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	17/07/2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	17/07/2014
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	17/07/2014
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	17/07/2014
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	17/07/2014
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	17/07/2014
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No special identification guides for ICCAT fisheries (one vessel).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	27/02/2014
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	17/07/2014
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Bycatches reported in Task I and II, discards banned.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Discards banned, observer coverage. Bycatches are to be recorded in an electronic logbook. MRI monitors logbooks and landings for possible bycatch problems. Observer also to advice on possible bycatch problems. MRI can use area management as instant area closures if necessary.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Icelandic Ministry of Industry and Innovation, Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture issues a regulation each year implementing the newest recommendations from ICCAT. The general legal environment is provided for by the Icelandic Fisheries Act 594/2006.

One longline vessel has been issued with a license for directed BFT fisheries and two or three recreational/sports vessels. In 2013 the longline vessel only took one trial fishing trip in October. Subsequently the Ministry decided to accept new applications in 2014 and another longliner got permission to utilize the longline allocation of Iceland. The sports/recreational vessels have not utilized their licenses in 2013 or 2014. Bycatches of bluefin tuna by other Icelandic vessels are landed, recorded and reported to ICCAT. The Ministry reserves the right to adjust the quotas allocated each year to allow for bycatches within the Icelandic share of the TAC.

3.1 On enforcement of landing and quotas

The Department of quota allocations of the Directorate issues commercial fishing permits, allocates catch quotas to Icelandic fishing vessels and maintains records of those rights. It also checks that vessels do not fish in excess of their quotas. The department collects data on fishing and the catches landed by the Icelandic fleet and monitors compliance with rules on the weighing and recording of catches.

All the catch landed in Iceland by the Icelandic fishing fleet must be weighed and reported in Iceland. Port authorities are responsible for the correct weighing and recording of the catch. All landed catch is weighed on certified scales by licensed operators who are employed by the local port authorities or sometimes by a plant that is approved for this purpose. A computer system links all the ports of landings to the Directorate and catch data is entered directly to a database located at the headquarters.

A team of inspectors is employed by the Directorate for supervision of correct practices in the fisheries. To a large extent the work of the Directorate's inspectors involves the monitoring of landing and weighing practices but they have many other functions. Supervision at sea includes monitoring catch composition, handling methods and fishing equipment.

The inspectors have access to the logbooks that must record details of fishing practices such as location, dates, gear and catch quantity. Most vessels fill the logbooks electronically and send directly to the Directorate of Fisheries and therefore the Directorate has real time information on the major fisheries in Icelandic waters. All this information on catches, quota share and quota status is available at once to the public on the web site of the Directorate.

Furthermore, buyers of the catch (usually the processors) have to register and send the Directorate information on the value and amounts bought and the disposition of the catch. In addition to all the measures described above this registration system in effect provides double checking of the catches.

In collaboration with the Marine Research Institute, fishing areas may be closed temporarily, for example due to abundance of under-sized fish or juveniles. Land based inspectors also monitor gear and check catch composition and they participate in work for the Marine Research Institute by sampling fish on board vessels and from landings.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Implementation of reporting obligation on all catches at landing, logbooks and discard ban are provided for in the Icelandic Fisheries Act.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	As discards are banned as a general policy for the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species should be landed, including shark species. All catches are weighed and registered at landing. All data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access of the ports on the day of landing. In addition all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material, which is used for double checking of landings data. Logbooks are mandatory, most of the Icelandic fleet utilizes electronic logbooks, bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook. For the shark species that ICCAT has a ban on retention, the catches are to be submitted to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	11 Sept 2013 and 7 Sept 2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No chartering – not applicable.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No chartering – not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	No transshipments – not applicable.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Transshipments not allowed – not applicable.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	No transshipments – not applicable.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Transshipments not allowed – not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	29 July 2013
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	29 July 2013 (additional details 31 Jul 2013).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	29 July 2013
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	No foreign vessels landing.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No foreign vessels landing.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No foreign vessels landing.

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No foreign vessels landing.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral agreements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	One longliner.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No sports/recreational fisheries in 2013 or 2014. Sports/recreational BFT vessels need a general fishing licence in addition to a special licence for BFT. Mandatory VMS and logbook. Mandatory reporting of catch and inspection presence at landing. All catch are to be registered into the database of the Directorate.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No IUU sightings.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No IUU sightings.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Zero reports sent 1 April 2014 and 12 Sept 2014.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No farming – not applicable.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No farming – not applicable.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	No farming – not applicable.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	No farming – not applicable.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	No farming – not applicable.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	No farming – not applicable.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	14 February 2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	No farming – not applicable.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	With Annual Report 16 October 2014.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	1 April 2014
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Two recreational/sports vessels – 16 May 2014. One longliner 30 June 2014.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	No joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable

BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	28 Feb 2014
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	28 Feb 2014
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	2013: 3 weekly reports, 2014: 6 weekly reports.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2013: 5 monthly reports, 2 reports in 2014 (Aug-Sep).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable 2013, 25 Sept 2014.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm	No directed fishing in 2013, bycatches all over 30 kg/115 cm.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	17 BDC - From 1. Jul 2013 to 1. Jul 2014.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	16 September 2014
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Additional signature sent 8 Sept 2014.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	26 April 2013
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Revised version submitted 14 Oct 2014.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Bycatches 2013 reported by vessel 1 April 2014.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	No BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	No BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Zero reports sent 1 April 2014 and 12 Sept 2014.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Zero reports sent 1 April 2014 and 12 Sept 2014.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	No Med-SWO vessels – Not applicable.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No Med-SWO vessels – Not applicable.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable

BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	No marlin catches – discards of all commercial species banned on Icelandic fishing vessels.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Shortfin mako not present near Icelandic waters – not applicable. All catches shortfin mako in ICCAT fisheries are to be landed and handed over to the Marine Research Institute if they occur. All sales prohibited.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Silky sharks do not occur in or around Iceland. All catches of silky sharks in ICCAT fisheries are to be landed and handed over to the Marine Research Institute if they occur. All sales prohibited.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Discards of commercial species banned according to the Icelandic Fisheries Act. All bycatches of non-commercial species are to be recorded in logbooks. Landings and logbooks monitored by the Marine Research Institute. Specific bycatch problems addressed by area management, through closures and/or specific gear requirements. Directorate and MRI can apply instant area closures for bycatch mitigation.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Sea turtles not known to occur in Icelandic waters, will be monitored by inspectors and MRI.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Equipment in use for the longliner includes bird-“scaring” noise made with gas guns and float devices intended to secure the line setting.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Included in Annual Report. Discards of commercial species banned according to the Icelandic Fisheries Act. All bycatches of non-commercial species are to be recorded in logbooks. Landings and logbooks monitored by the Marine Research Institute. Specific bycatch problems addressed by area management, through closures and/or specific gear requirements. Directorate and MRI can apply instant area closures for bycatch mitigation.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Several ICCAT conservation measures on sharks and sea turtles are incorporated into the bluefin tuna regulation issued for bluefin tuna fisheries yearly. These include the obligation to submit all catches of shark species that are prohibited to retain to the Icelandic Marine Research Institute, as discards of commercial species are banned in the Icelandic fleet. The shark species in question are not known to occur in Icelandic waters, but have a more southern distribution.

There have only been two sightings of sea turtles in Icelandic waters in the last century, and only one of these is confirmed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

In addition to the logbook submission, the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin as well as for southern albacore (since 2014), northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin and bigeye tuna, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch information every day (bluefin tuna) by radio or facsimile. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (VMS) onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, the FAJ has taken necessary measures to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures and so on by Ministerial Order. Statistical or catch document programs have been conducted for each species. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. In 2013, the FAJ dispatched one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. The FAJ has inspected landings at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior permission from the FAJ has been required in the case where Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to reefers at foreign ports or at sea.

RÉSUMÉ

Outre la soumission des carnets de pêche, l'Agence des pêches du Japon (Fisheries Agency of Japan, « FAJ ») a établi des quotas de capture pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et Est, pour le germon du Sud (depuis 2014), ainsi que pour l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et de l'Atlantique Sud, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc et le thon obèse, et a demandé à tous les thoniers opérant dans l'océan Atlantique de soumettre des informations tous les jours sur les prises de thon rouge par radio ou fax. Tous les palangriers japonais opérant dans la zone de la Convention sont équipés à bord de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS). Conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, la FAJ a pris les mesures nécessaires, par arrêté ministériel, en vue du respect de ses réglementations de taille minimale, des fermetures spatio-temporelles, etc. Les programmes de documents statistiques ou de documentation de capture sont réalisés pour chaque espèce. Des registres de navires de pêche de plus de 20 m de longueur hors tout (LSFV) ont été établis. En 2013, la FAJ a détaché un patrouilleur dans l'Atlantique Nord afin de suivre et d'inspecter les thoniers japonais et d'observer les activités de pêche des navires de pêche d'autres nations. La FAJ a procédé à des inspections des débarquements dans les ports japonais afin d'appliquer les quotas de capture et la limite de taille minimale. La permission préalable de la FAJ a été requise pour tout palangrier thonier japonais qui vise à transborder des thonidés ou des produits de thonidés sur des cargos frigorifiques dans des ports étrangers ou en mer.

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 Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan.

RESUMEN

Además de la presentación de los cuadernos de pesca, la Agencia de Pesca de Japón (FAJ) ha establecido cuotas de captura para el atún rojo del Atlántico oriental y occidental (desde 2014), para el pez espada del Atlántico norte y sur, para la aguja azul, la aguja blanca y el patudo, y requiere que todos los buques atuneros que operan en el océano Atlántico presenten información sobre capturas cada día (atún rojo) por radio o fax. Todos los palangreros japoneses que operan en la zona del Convenio están equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite a bordo (VMS). De conformidad con las recomendaciones de ICCAT, la FAJ ha tomado medidas para que se cumplan los reglamentos sobre tallas mínimas, para establecer las vedas espaciotemporales, etc., mediante una orden ministerial. Se ha llevado a cabo el programa de documento estadístico o de documentación de capturas de cada especie. Se han establecido registros de los buques pesqueros de más de 20 m de eslora total (grandes palangreros atuneros). En 2013, la FAJ envió un buque patrulla al Atlántico norte para inspeccionar y hacer un seguimiento de los atuneros japoneses y para observar las actividades pesqueras de los buques pesqueros de otras naciones. La FAJ ha inspeccionado los desembarques en los puertos japoneses para verificar las cuotas de captura y el límite de talla mínima. Es necesario el permiso previo de la FAJ para que cualquier palangrero atunero japonés pueda transbordar túnidos o productos de túnidos a buques frigoríficos en puertos extranjeros o en el mar.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***1.1 Type of fisheries*

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the longline fishery is discussed further.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks submitted by commercial tuna fishermen as well as biological data. The final coverage of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic has been very good (90 – 100%) before 2012. The current coverage for 2013 is estimated to be about 94%.

With regard to the implementation of conservation measures on North Atlantic swordfish, the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) instructed its fishermen to submit the information of released alive swordfish as well as blue marlin, white marlin and other marlins in a designated format.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in calendar year 2013, was estimated to be 101 and 15,700 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). Fishing effort (number of hooks) showed a decreasing trend as to the entire Atlantic, however in the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2007, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and decreased after that. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009; it decreased to 2000 thousand hooks in 2013 (preliminary), which is 5% of 2005 level.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2012 and 2013 (**Figure 2**) showed that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area of the North Atlantic from the south of Iceland to the central tropical waters between Africa and South America as well as in the waters along the African coast in the south Atlantic. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off the East coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the previous two areas, fishing takes place from the 3rd quarter to the 1st quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished all year round.

1.4 Catch trend

The 2013 calendar year catches of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 27,000 t (**Table 2**). Although the total amount of fishing efforts (fishing days) in 2013 was 62% (**Table 1**) of the past average for the last ten years (2003 - 2012), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2013 were about 93% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuation. The most important species in 2013 was bigeye representing 50% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The next dominant species was albacore which occupied 18% in weight and the third species was yellowfin (17%). The catches of bigeye and albacore in 2013 represented 83% and 32% of average catch of recent ten years, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of swordfish, blue marlin, southern bluefin tuna and bluefin tuna. Swordfish catch did not occur in the North Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species was also shown in **Table 3** for two recent years (2012 - 2013).

As for sharks, in 2013 Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline logbook system to round weight, which are used to estimate total catch amount. So, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (blue marlin). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna coincides with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and blue marlin were limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 30°N and 20°S, respectively. Yellowfin tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boats has been observed since 1995. The total amount of hooks also decreased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of the Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and inter-sessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided near final up to 2013 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat. In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations on bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish stocks, 15 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted between August 2013 and April 2014. A total of 620 fishing days were monitored. This year's activities, which have already started, will be conducted in 18 trips between August 2014 and April 2015.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFSF on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the NRIFSF participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; Inter-sessional Meeting of the Sharks Species Group (Piriápolis, Uruguay – March 10 to 14, 2014), Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (Dublin, Ireland – April 7 to 11, 2014), Bluefin Data Preparatory Meeting (Madrid, Spain – May 5 to 10, 2014), Standing Working Group to Enhance Dialogue between Fisheries Scientists and Managers (Barcelona, Spain – May 26 to 28, 2014), Working Group of Fisheries Managers and Scientists in support of the W-BFT Stock Assessment (Prince Edward Island, Canada – July 10-12, 2014), Inter-sessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems (Olhão, Portugal – September 1 to 5, 2014), and Atlantic Bluefin Stock Assessment Session (Madrid, Spain – September 22 to 27, 2014).

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	30/9/2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29/5/2014 for BFT. 31/7/2014 for the other species.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29/5/2014 for BFT. 31/7/2014 for the other species.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	29/5/2014 for BFT.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks and tuna like species.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Japan does not operate recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like / shark species in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A. Japan does not operate recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like / shark species in the Convention area.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	26/7/2014
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the Convention area.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. We have no available information.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean in 2013.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Japan does not operate sport and/or recreational fisheries taking E-BFT.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	29/5/2014
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. We have no confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	22/4/2014, 4/5/2014
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	29/5/2014
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.

S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	29/5/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	26/7/2014
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A. Japan does not discard any blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/7/2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	7/10/2014 for bigeye thresher shark (release: 8, discard: 1). Japan does not have any record of catch of other thresher sharks.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	7/10/2014
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	7/10/2014
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	7/10/2014
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Japan has no existing identification guide for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	26/7/2014
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	26/7/2014
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	26/7/2014
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Section 5.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Catch quota and management system on the number of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna vessels

3.1.1 Catch reporting by radio

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit the logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, all tuna vessels to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna are required to report catch weight of bluefin tuna for individual fish with its tag number (Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and amended on July 31, 2013), the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day by radio or facsimile.

3.1.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area have to be equipped with satellite tracking devices (VMS) onboard since 1992. The vessels are required to report their positions through VMS in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

3.1.3 Catch quotas management

- Catch quotas

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for northern, southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. Since 2014 the quota has been set for southern albacore. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, the quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all catches are required to be tagged with the designated plastic band distributed to the vessels. These vessels are also required to prepare ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents (BCDs) provided by FAJ for landing and transshipping in the designated ports.

- Fishing year

FAJ has set the “fishing year (August to July)” for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2014 quotas for these tunas are applied to the 2014 fishing year which starts on August 1, 2014 and ends on July 31, 2015.

3.1.4 The number of fishing vessels

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.

Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels actually fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area to 245, by means of the mandatory check in/out reporting system via radio as well as the VMS based on the 2004 recommendation on the bigeye tuna conservation measures for fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall. Since 2005, the limit on the number of vessels has been reduced to 235 in accordance with Resolution 05-03. Since 2012, FAJ has issued specific authorization to 245 vessels 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater allowed to fish bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in the Convention area in accordance with Recommendation 11-01.

Furthermore, since the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna have been reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for further reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. The number and the total GRT of authorized vessels in the 2013 fishing year were 22 and 9,641 respectively.

3.2 Minimum size limits

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance, by Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for bigeye, swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

3.3 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from operating in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. This closure for the bluefin tuna fishery has been extended to the East Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10°W and north of 42°N, where such fishing has been prohibited from 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with Recommendation 13-07.

3.4 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program of vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2013, the national observer program covered 50.0% of the total number of fishing vessels fishing for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean in accordance with the 2012 East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna recommendation. In addition, the program covered 7.2% of the total number of fishing days operating in the entire Atlantic Ocean, which was well above 5% in accordance with Recommendation 10-10 regarding observer programs.

3.5 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan had prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

Japan has lifted the prohibition on import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia in 2012 in accordance with Recommendation 11-19.

3.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.7 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.8 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.9 Implementation of the positive listing measure

Based on the 2002 Recommendation to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure on November 14, 2003. Based on Recommendation 09-08, the list was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. The species and product type currently covered by the measure are frozen bluefin tuna, frozen bigeye tuna and frozen swordfish. If there were tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, importation is not permitted by the Japanese government.

The Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004. For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, it has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 13-07.

3.10 Conservation of sharks

Based on the relevant recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead shark, whitetip shark and bigeye thresher shark by Ministerial Order.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in the summary of the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in the summary of Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	12/9/2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	South Africa: Arrangements: 15/4/2014 (1 vessel), 24/4/2014 (2 vessels), 4/6/2014 (1 vessel), Termination: 28/8/2014 (2 vessels). 3/10/2014 (1 vessel) Namibia: Arrangements: 11/3/2014 (4 vessels), 8/5/2014(1 vessel), Termination: 3/6/2014 (1 vessel), 25/6/2014 (3 vessels).
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	12/9/2014 (at sea), 17/9/2014 (in ports).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	30/7/2014
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	30/7/2014
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A

GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. We have no infringement under paragraph 24 of Rec. 12-07.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. We do not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. We do not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	249
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Our high seas fishing fleet does not engage in sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A. We have no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. We have no comment regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	12/9/2014 Revised: 19/9/2014 (BFT).
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A. We have no information regarding non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. We have no data to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	3/2/2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. Japan has not modified the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	10/10/2014
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	11/3/2014
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	30/6/2014
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	26/2/2014, 2 vessels. Revised: 25/3/2014, 1 vessel

BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in a JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	26/2/2014
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	26/2/2014
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	2014 fishing year: 4 (as of October 16, 2014), 2013 fishing year: 9 (revised: 1).
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2014 fishing year: 1 (as of October 16, 2014), 2013 fishing year: 4.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	2013 fishing year: 6/12/2013.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	1348
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/9/2014
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	12/6/2014
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	12/11/2013, 3/3/2014, 5/3/2014, 17/6/2014, 14/7/2014.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	1/10/2014
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. We have no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28/2/2014 Revised: 23/7/2014, 25/7/2014.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	1/7/2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	1/7/2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A. We have no implemented observer program on BET/YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	24/3/2014, 30/9/2014.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	24/3/2014,30/9/2014
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.

SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	12/9/2014
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to fish actively for albacore in the Atlantic Ocean.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. Japan has not prohibited dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	16/10/2014
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	8/10/2014
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system other than ICCAT eBCD and an experimental use of electronic traceability system for tunas.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

4.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect tuna fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch patrol vessels because of the Tohoku earthquake. Since 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean.

4.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

4.3 Management of transshipment

A prior permission from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to reefers at foreign ports and at sea. Transshipment at sea is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. Transshipment at sea of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order, upon entry into force of Resolution 10-04 on June 17, 2009. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or reefers return to Japanese ports.

Section 5: Other activities

5.1 Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is legally required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ. Submission of this report is established by a Ministerial Order of January 22, 1963 and as amended on July 25, 2008. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the quantities of gear used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by the National Research Institute for Far Seas Fisheries.

5.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

The information necessary for stock analyses, such as length, weight and sex of fish caught, is collected by fishermen as a voluntary measure.

5.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishermen to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

For sea turtles, FAJ is conducting a pilot program to use circle hooks to reduce the incidental catch of sea turtles by Japanese longline vessels. When Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds often occur, it is required to use a tori-pole and other devices to avoid seabirds from approaching the hooks and bait in accordance with the relevant measures adopted by regional tuna fisheries management organizations including ICCAT. In other areas, fishermen are also encouraged to use the device. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

5.4 Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products. Such tuna trade data is collected by 31 items including species, fresh/frozen and type of product.

5.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean have been limited to 5 and 22 vessels in 2013 and 2014 fishing year, respectively. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels operating in the northern part of the East Atlantic Ocean to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas has been limited to 245 in 2014 in accordance with the 2011 recommendation on a multi-year conservation and management program for bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

5.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

No Japanese large-scale tuna longline vessel has been authorized to operate on the high seas unless the government of Japan issues a license. No Japanese vessel can escape from FAJ's control even when a vessel is conducting a fishing operation in waters distant from Japan, since a Japanese port is designated as its operational base and all the products are brought into Japan. The export and lease of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly and closely controlled by FAJ to avoid their use for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

5.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A new law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. This law establishes that the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from the foreign country that is recognized by the relevant international organization not to rectify its fishermen's activity and thus is diminishing the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, ensuring the strength of tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of IUU vessels whose products enter the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transport their tuna.

5.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels

Implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US\$ 28 million (3.3 billion Japanese yen). Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

5.9 Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT resolution concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles, as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following new measures in order to dispose of the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, and 69 IUU LSTLVs have been committed to comply with the following cooperative management schemes:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize these vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.
- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, were taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

5.10 Establishment of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishermen, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyze the import data of tunas and provide them to the OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. The OPRT's other task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of the products caught by IUU fishing vessels. The representatives of the fishermen of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of the OPRT. Fishermen of Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Fiji, Micronesia Malaysia, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have joined the OPRT.

5.11 Access agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangement and some Japanese fishing vessels have been operating in the EEZ of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ could not provide that information.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2013.

Year	Longline		Purse seine	Pole-and-line	
	Number of boats	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of boats	
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012	101	187	186	-	-
2013*	101	159	157	-	-
Average (2003 - 2012)	148	254	175		
2013 / average	68%	62%	90%		

* 2013 values are preliminary.

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2013. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Bluefin discards	Swordfish discards	Grand total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636				
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794				
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596				
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096				
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497				
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241				
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300				
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325				
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514				
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930				
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883				
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515				
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917				
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442			58,284
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492			54,647
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295			52,898
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	8		40,631
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	-	-	43,152
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	-	-	35,102
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	-	598	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	-	567	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	-	319	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	-	263	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	-	0	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	-	0	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	-	0	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	-	0	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	735	33,339	8,106	-	0	41,445
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	312	28,431	5,646	-	0	34,077
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	531	26,855	5,541	-	0	32,397
2011	1,666	172	1,530	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	958	23,483	5,063	-	-	28,546
2012	1,396	309	3,303	15,390	4,661	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	336	27,991	5,941	-	-	33,932
2013*3	1,446	972	4,928	13,452	4,662	821	24	187	1	79	90	479	27,140	4,450	-	-	31,590
average (2003 - 2012)	2,419	448	1,499	16,287	5,220	1,880	35	626	2	124	86	639	29,265	4,630	-	-	33,895
2013*3 / average	60%	217%	329%	83%	89%	44%	69%	30%	31%	64%	104%	75%	93%	96%	-	-	93%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993.
 *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.
 *3 2012 values are preliminary.
 *4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks.

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2012 and 2013.

2012

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>WEST</i>	<i>EAST</i>	<i>NORT</i>	<i>SOUTH</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>MEDI</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
bluefin	304	1,093							0		1,396
southern bluefin					0	0	309	0			309
albacore			400	2,903							3,303
bigeye										15,390	15,390
yellowfin	1,024	3,637									4,661
swordfish *1			639	1,162							1,801
white marlin			31	11							42
blue marlin			242	189							430
back marlin					0	0	2	0			2
sailfish	16	157									173
spearfish	13	134									147
skipjack	1	4									5
porbeagle					1	48	25	0			74
blue shark					1,929	507	2,919	141			5,496
shortfin mako					37	19	284	7			347

*1 Discards were not included

2013*2

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>WEST</i>	<i>EAST</i>	<i>NORT</i>	<i>SOUTH</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>MEDI</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
bluefin	317	1,129							0		1,446
southern bluefin					0	0	952	20			972
albacore			1,746	3,182							4,928
bigeye										13,452	13,452
yellowfin	736	3,926									4,662
swordfish *1			300	521							821
white marlin			13	11							24
blue marlin			115	72							187
back marlin					0	0	0	0			1
sailfish	7	72									79
spearfish	3	86									90
skipjack	0	5									6
porbeagle					0	98	16	0			114
blue shark					1,666	149	2,219	141			4,175
shortfin mako					28	5	114	5			152

*1 Discards are not included.

*2 2013 values are preliminary.

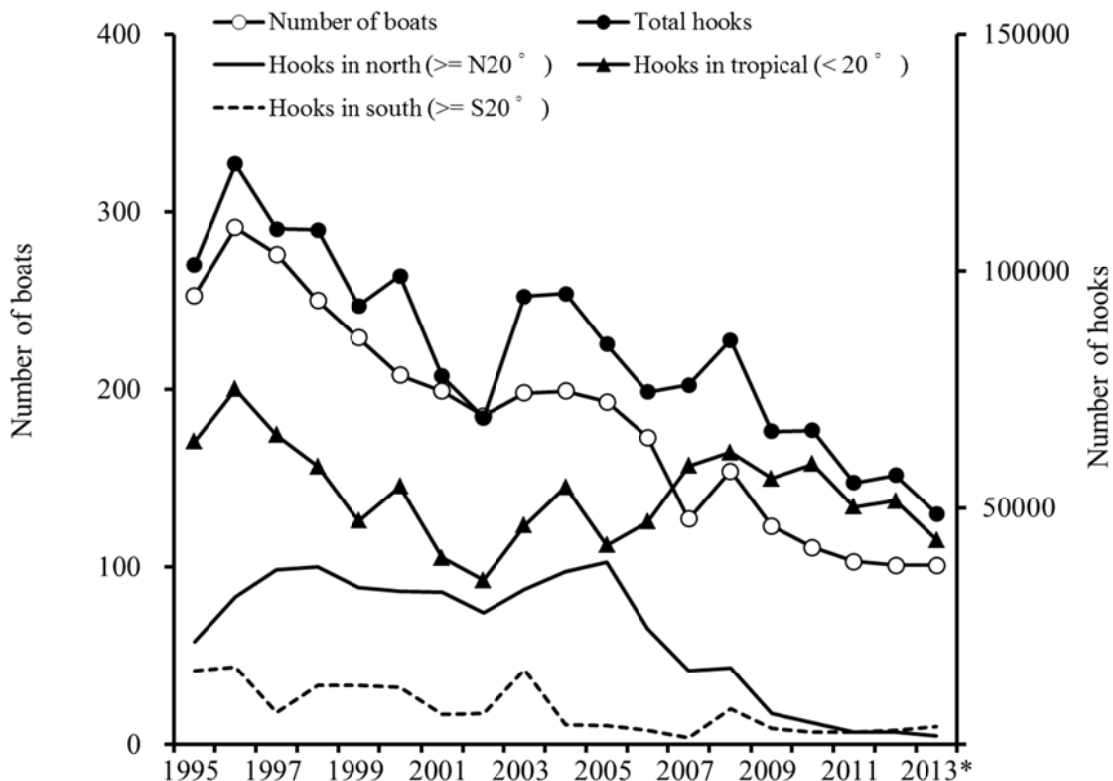


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2013. Number of hooks are also presented by area (North ($\geq 20^{\circ}$), tropical (20° - equatorial - 20° S) and South ($\geq 20^{\circ}$ S)).

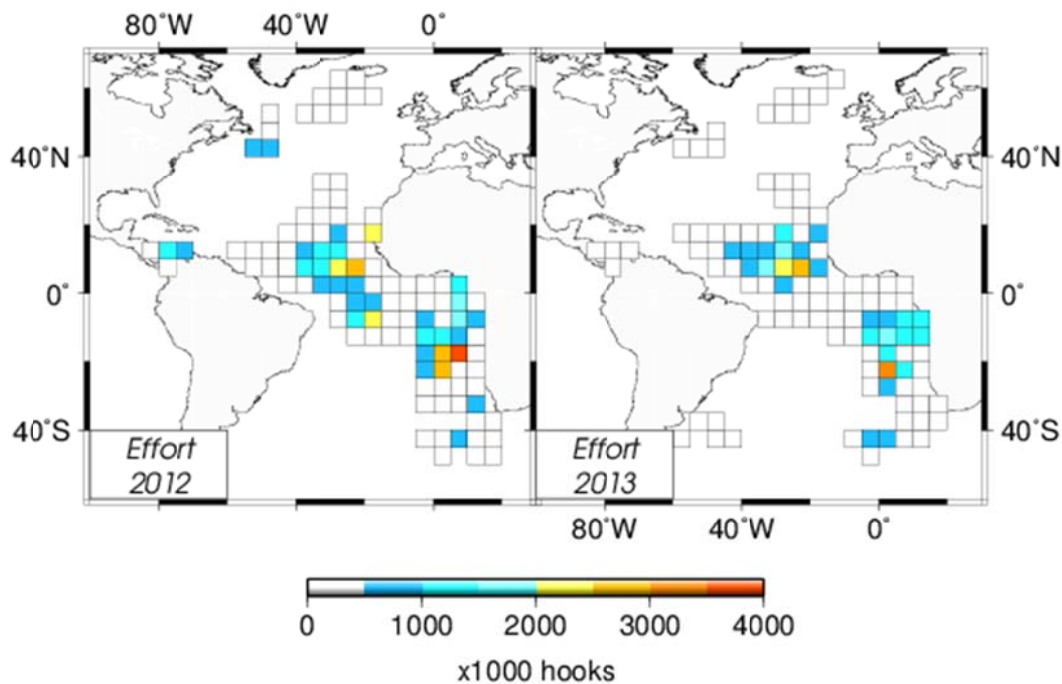


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

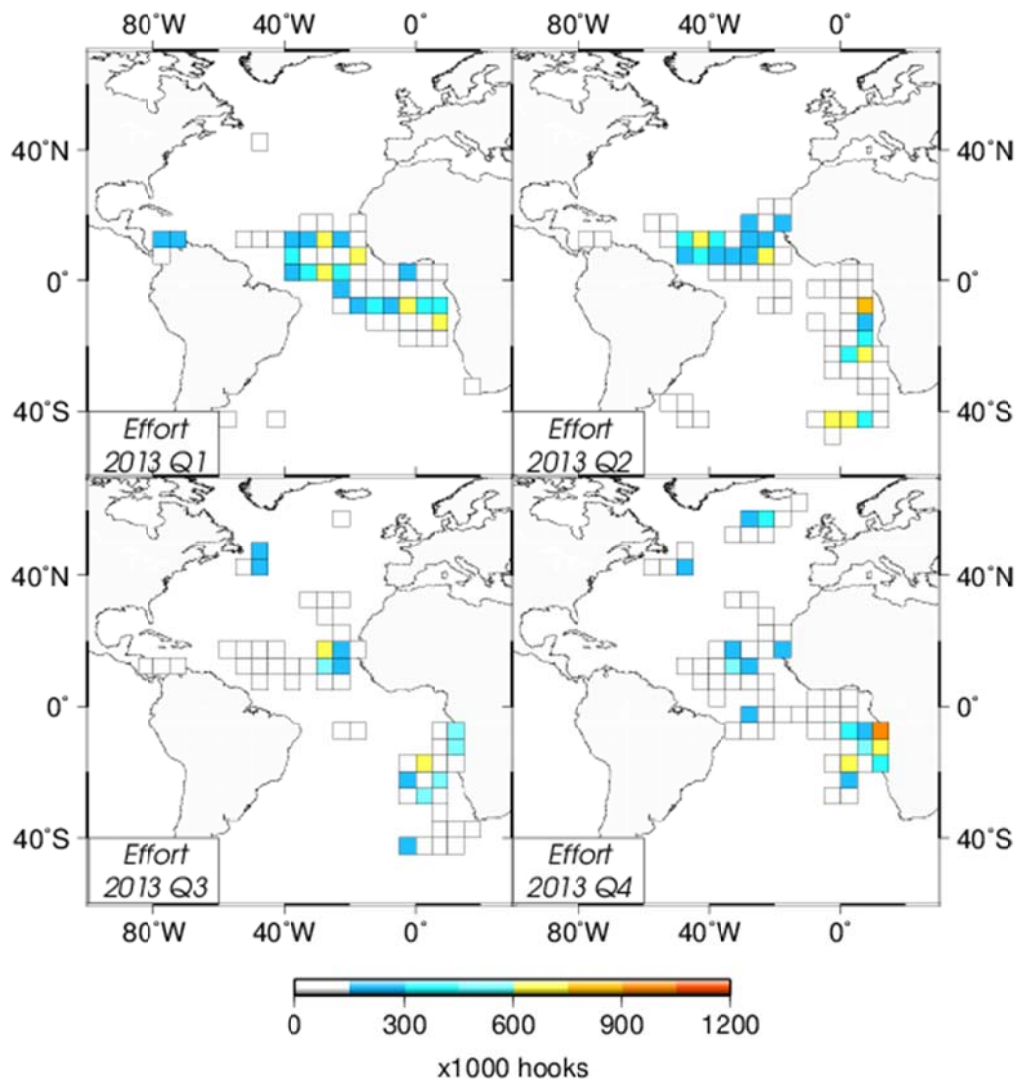


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2013.

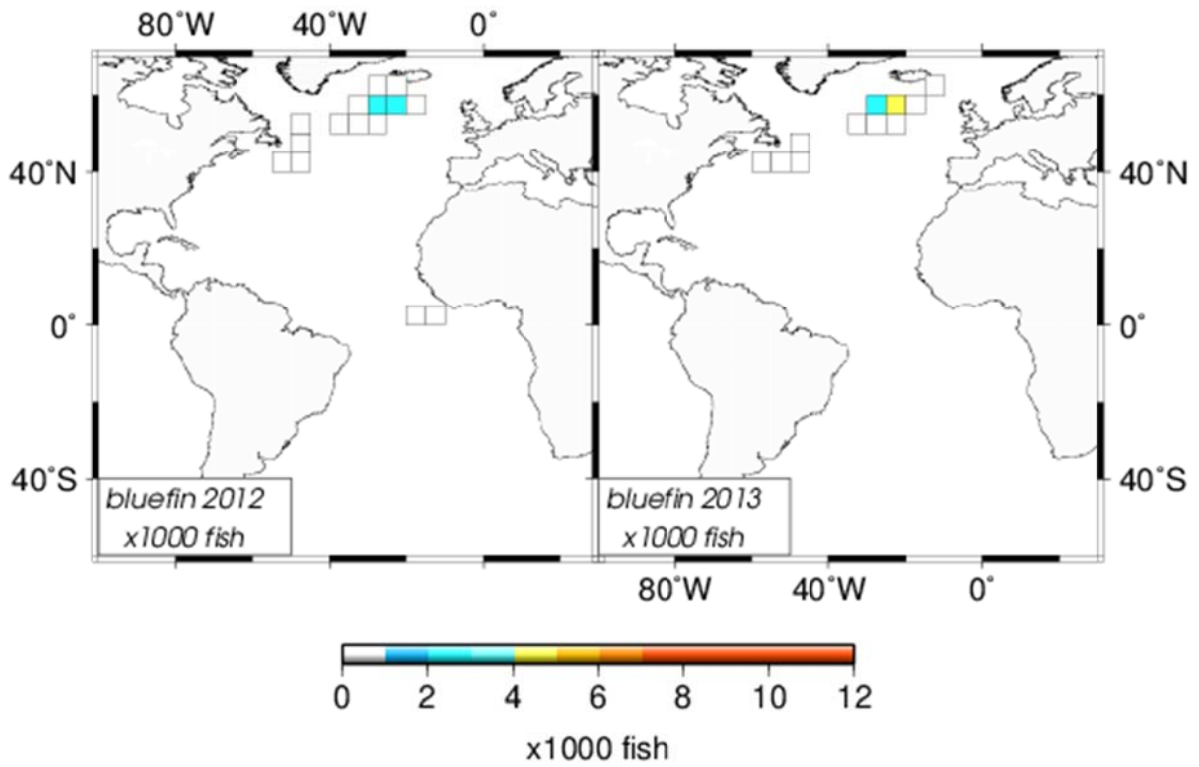


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

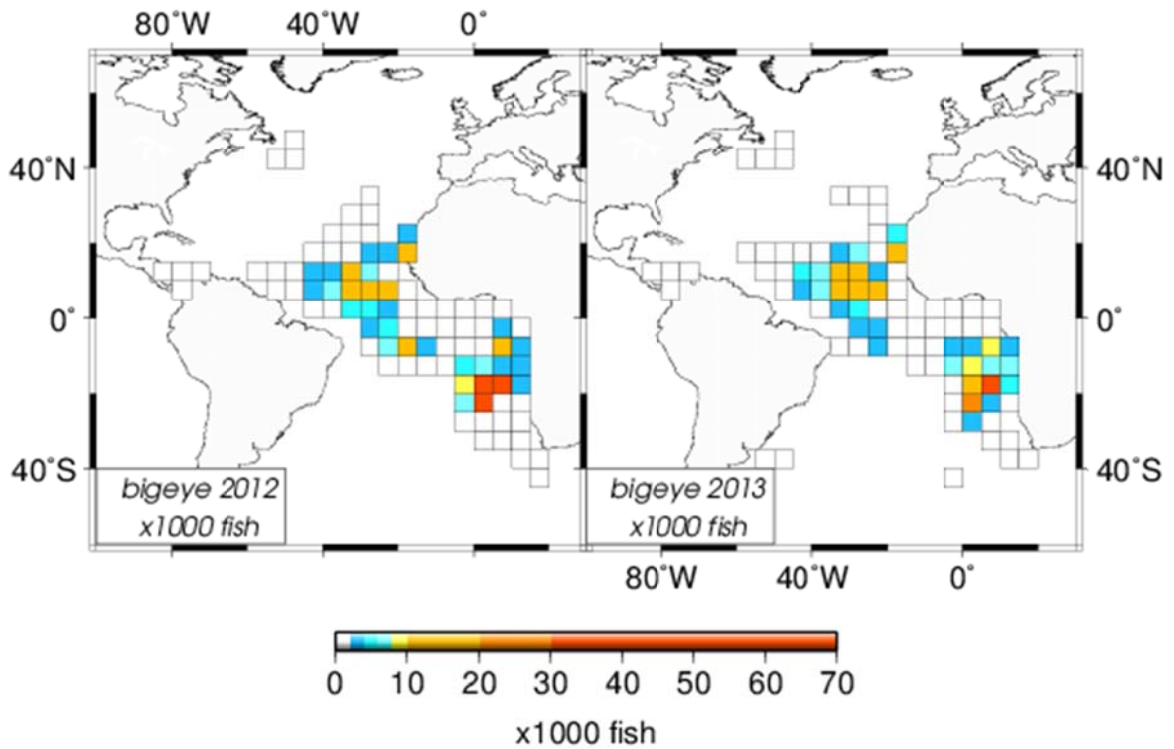


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

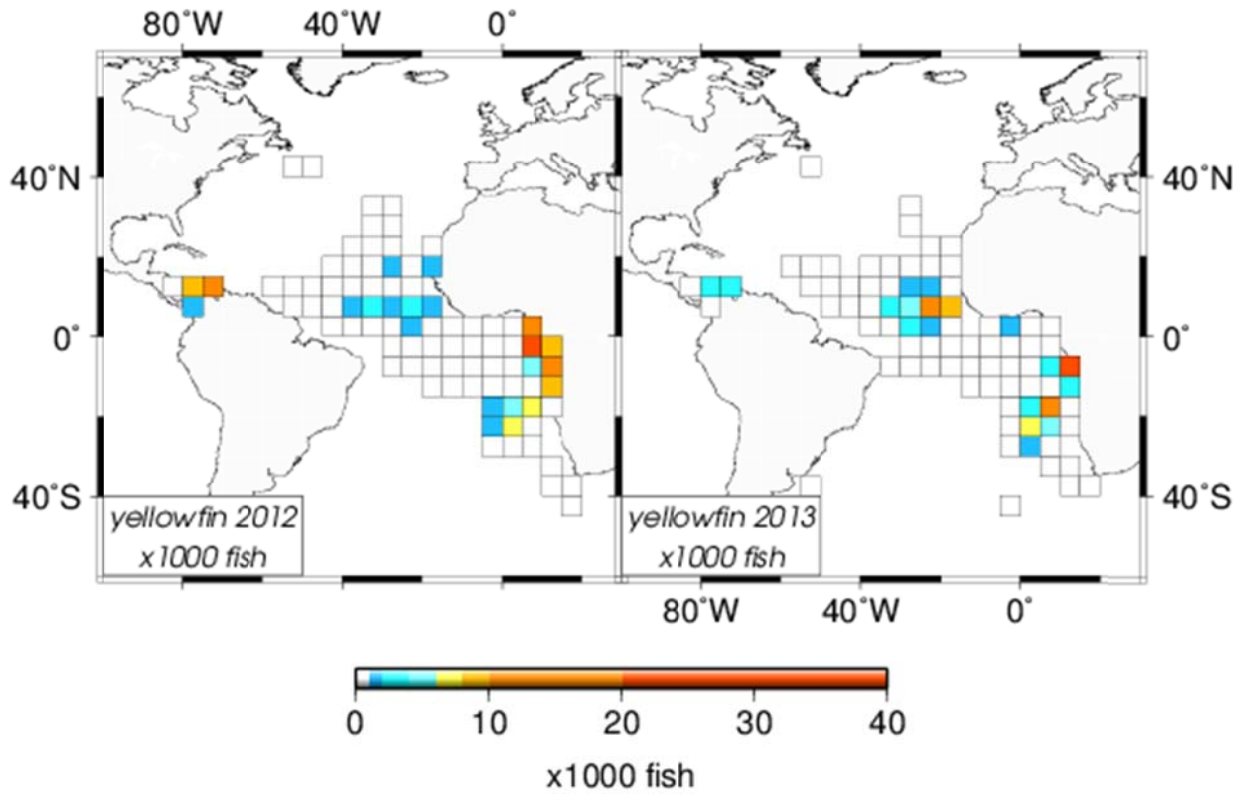


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

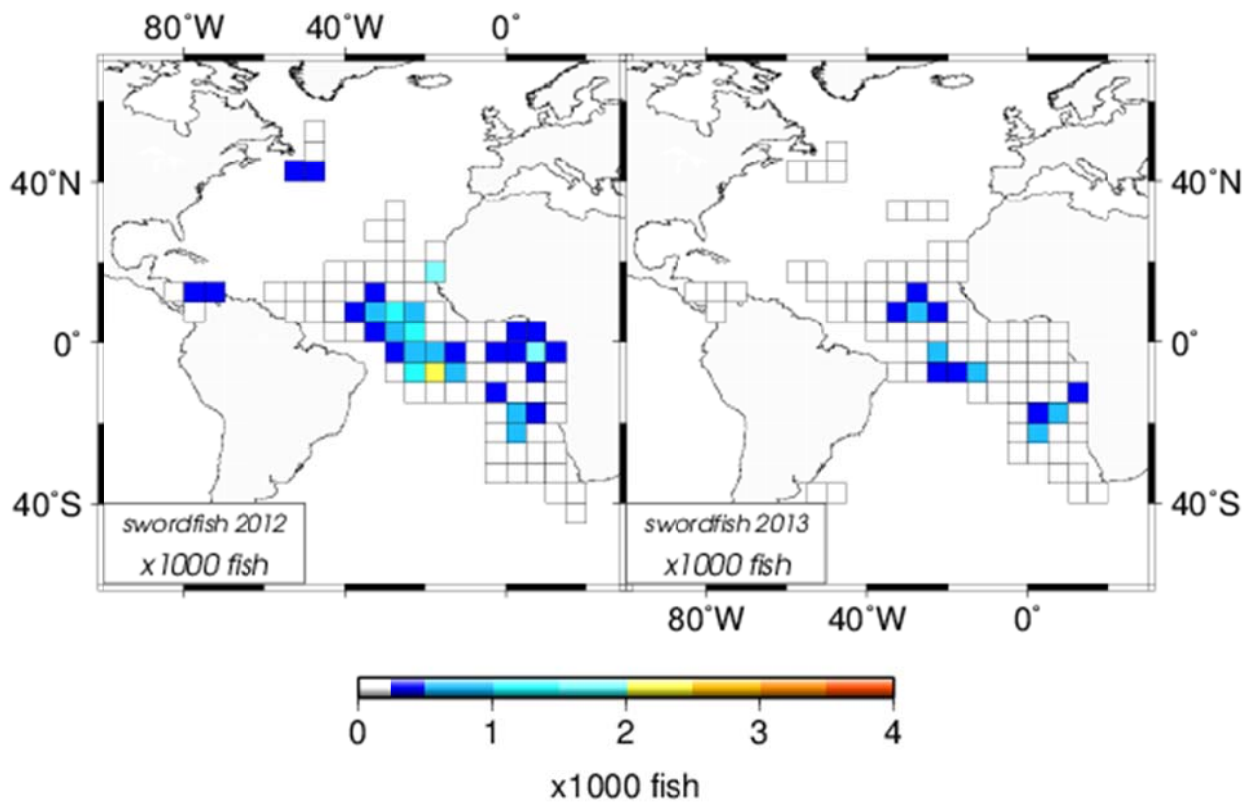


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

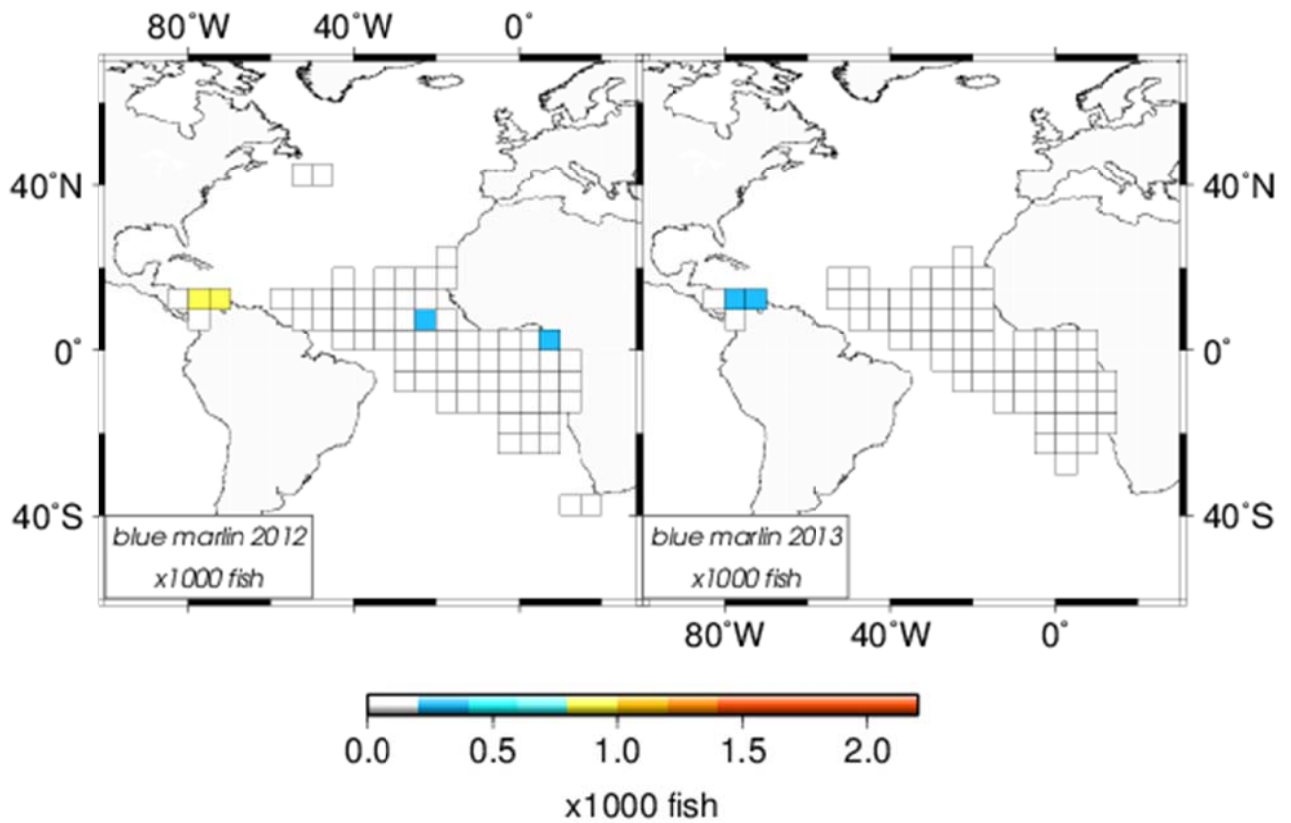


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2012 (left) and 2013 (right).

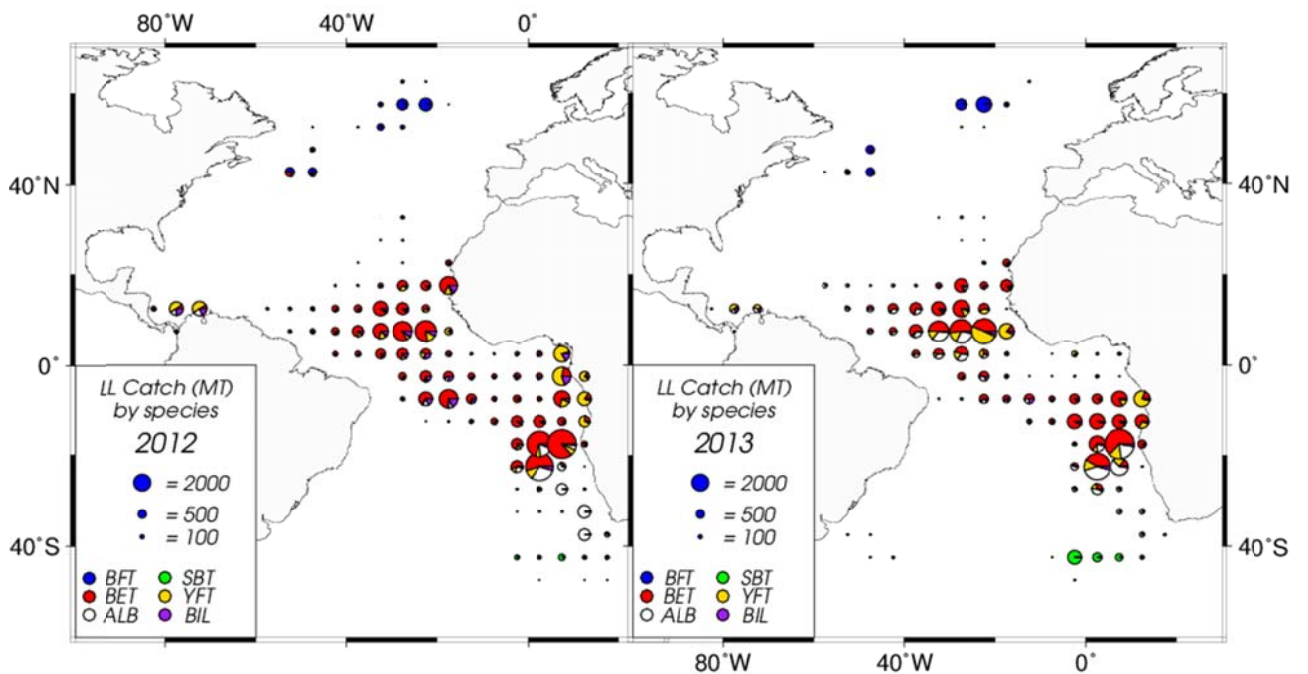


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2012 (left) and 2013 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2013, 13 Korean longliners engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total Korean longliner catches were 2,146 t, declining by 34.8% from the previous year. Bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna dominated the catches with 1,151 t, 218 t and 212 t, respectively. Northern swordfish was 64 t, of which 19 t was discarded and southern swordfish was 47 t. And the catches of shark species were 423 t. The fishing area was almost the same as in previous years, which had been in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year from January to December. Two observers were deployed onboard a longline vessel in the period from January to May and in the other period from March to July 2013. Observer coverage was about 11.6% in terms of efforts (number of hooks). In 2013, 1 Korean purse seiner caught about 80 t of Atlantic bluefin tuna. Data collection and reporting complies with the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting revised and put into effect from 5 December 2012. It includes the recording in the logbook of the discards/release for target and bycatch species and also the method of bycatch mitigation used and obligates its monthly submission to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI). In accordance with the Act, the NFRDI is undertaking the cross-checking of data between logbook, catch document, observer report and VMS data. Also, the current Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008) has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag State's responsibilities. This amended Act entered into force as of 31 January 2014. The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries has further amended the Act to strengthen the fisheries regulations including domestic procedures of Port States Measures and administrative and financial sanctions on the Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level. This amended Act is expected to be entered into force in 2015.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, 13 palangriers sous pavillon coréen se sont livrés à des activités de pêche ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique. Le total des prises des palangriers coréens s'est élevé à 2.146 t, soit une baisse de 34,8% par rapport à l'année antérieure. Le thon obèse (1.151 t), le germon (218 t) et l'albacore (212 t) dominaient les captures. La prise d'espadon du Nord se chiffrait à 64 t, dont 19 t de rejets et la capture d'espadon du Sud s'élevait à 47 t. Les prises de requins se sont chiffrées à 423 t. La zone de pêche était presque la même que celle des années précédentes, à savoir la zone tropicale de l'océan Atlantique (20°N-20°S, 20°E-60°W) tout au long de l'année, de janvier à décembre. Deux observateurs ont été déployés à bord d'un palangrier de janvier à mai et entre mars et juillet 2013. La couverture d'observateur s'est élevée à environ 11,6% en termes d'effort (nombre d'hameçons). En 2013, un senneur coréen a capturé environ 80 t de thon rouge de l'Atlantique. La collecte et la déclaration des données se fait conformément à la Loi révisée sur l'information des pêcheries et la déclaration des données qui est entrée en vigueur le 5 décembre 2012. Celle-ci prévoit la consignation dans le carnet de pêche des rejets/remises à l'eau des espèces cibles et accessoires, ainsi que de la méthode d'atténuation des prises accessoires utilisée et rend obligatoire leur transmission mensuelle à l'Institut national de recherche et de développement halieutiques (NFRDI). Conformément à cette loi, le NFRDI procède à la vérification par croisement des données entre le carnet de pêche, le document de capture, le rapport de l'observateur et les données VMS. En outre, la loi actuelle sur la pêche hauturière (2008) a été amendée afin d'incorporer la nécessité de renforcer les responsabilités de l'État de pavillon. Cette loi amendée est entrée en vigueur le 31 janvier 2014. Le ministère des océans et des pêches a encore modifié la loi afin de renforcer les réglementations en matière de pêche incluant des procédures nationales de mesures du ressort de l'État du port et des sanctions administratives et financières imposées aux navires coréens participant à des activités de pêche IUU à un niveau accepté à échelle internationale. Cette loi amendée devrait entrer en vigueur en 2015.

¹ Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

RESUMEN

En 2013, 13 palangreros coreanos pescaron túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico. Las capturas totales del palangre coreano se situaron en 2.146 t, lo que supone un descenso del 34,8% con respecto al año anterior. El patudo, el atún blanco y el rabil fueron las especies predominantes en las capturas con 1.151 t, 218 t y 212 t, respectivamente. Se capturaron 64 t de pez espada del norte, de las cuales 19 t se descartaron, y la captura de pez espada del sur fue de 47 t. Se capturaron 423 t de tiburones. La zona de pesca fue prácticamente la misma que en años anteriores, es decir, la zona tropical del océano Atlántico (20°N-20°S, 20°E-60°W) durante todo el año, de enero a diciembre. Se embarcaron dos observadores en un palangrero desde enero a mayo y en otro de marzo a julio de 2013. La cobertura de observadores fue de aproximadamente el 11,6% en términos de esfuerzo (número de anzuelos). En 2013, un cerquero coreano capturó en torno a 80 t de atún rojo del Atlántico. La recopilación y comunicación de datos cumple el Acta de comunicación de datos e información sobre pesquerías, que entró en vigor el 5 de diciembre de 2012. Esto incluye consignar los descartes y liberaciones de especies objetivo y de captura fortuita en los cuadernos de pesca, así como el método de mitigación de captura fortuita utilizado y presentar de estos datos al Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo e Investigación de Pesquerías (National Fisheries Research and Development Institute - NFRDI). De conformidad con esta Ley, el NFRDI realiza verificaciones cruzadas de los datos entre los cuadernos de pesca, los documentos de captura, los informes de observadores y los datos VMS. Además, la Ley de pesca de aguas distantes (2008) ha sido enmendada recientemente para incorporar la necesidad de mejorar las responsabilidades del Estado del pabellón. Esta Ley enmendada entró en vigor el 31 de enero de 2014. El Ministerio de Océanos y Pesca ha enmendado la Ley para reforzar las reglamentaciones pesqueras, incluyendo procedimientos nacionales de Medidas del Estado rector del puerto y sanciones administrativas y financieras, de un nivel internacionalmente aceptado, a los buques coreanos que participen en actividades IUU. Está previsto que esta Ley enmendada entre en vigor en 2015.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Korean distant water tuna longline fishery commenced in 1957 in the Indian Ocean and expanded to the Pacific Ocean in 1958 and the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s. Since then, it has become one of the most important fisheries in Korea together with the domestic fisheries. By early 1970, the tuna catch of the Atlantic Ocean was the highest among other Korean distant water tuna fisheries but has become minor since the 1990s. There were three types of Korean gears to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean which were longline, baitboat and purse seine. While baitboats had been operated from 1973 to 1985 and a few purse seiners started in 2004 but operated under a chartering arrangement since October 2010, longline is the main fishery since the beginning of 1960s. The number of longliners decreased from 29 in 1987 to a few in 2002 but increased to 24 in 2008. From 2010, the numbers of longliners and the catch were subject to the ICCAT conservation measures. In recent years, annual catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean tuna longliners in ICCAT areas decreased from 4,306 in 2008 to 2,146 t in 2013.

1.1 Annual trend of catches and number of vessels

In 2013, 13 Korean longliners were engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean (**Table 1**). The total catches were 2,146 t, which was a decrease of 34.8% compared to the previous year. Of the catches, bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna dominated as 1,151 t, 218 t and 212 t, respectively. Among catches of billfish, 64 t of northern swordfishes were caught, of which 19 t were discarded and 47 t of southern swordfish were caught (**Table 2**). The catches of shark species were 423 t (**Table 3**). 1 Korean purse seiner caught about 80 t of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2013 (**Table 4**). In 2013, length distribution of bigeye tuna ranged from 65 cm to 197 cm (AVG 128.6 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 78 cm to 180 cm (AVG 140.6 cm) and albacore tuna ranged from 82 cm to 114 cm (AVG 103.8 cm), respectively (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Distribution of fishing grounds

Korean longliners have mainly operated in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year from January to December, targeting bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. In 2013, fishing area was the almost same as in the previous year (**Figure 2**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Tuna catch statistics of Korea are obtained from two sources of data reports. The Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA) collects total catches by gear types from the Korean tuna industries, which are used as Korea's official total catch. The National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) collects logsheet sampling data from vessels. Progress was made in this area. The Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting was revised and put into effect from 5 December 2012. It includes the data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the tuna RFMOs for discards/release and bycatch mitigation, etc. for target species as well as bycatch species. In line with the Act, the NFRDI developed a program able to monitor data collection, cross-check the catches from different sources and manage reporting data in a timely and accurate way.

2.2 Observer program

Two observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessel in the ICCAT area of competence from January 2013 to May 2013 and from March to July (**Table 5**). Observer coverage was about 11.6 % in terms of efforts (number of hooks). The Korean national observer program, the responsibility of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) was started in 2002 but has experienced a lack of observers. For improvement, the observer program has been revised by incorporating it into the Distant Water Fisheries Act, which will be operated by the Ministry with advice from the NFRDI on the coverage design and education on biological sampling.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	22/09/2014
S2	Fleet characteristics	31/07/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/07/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/07/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/07/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/07/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Korea does not have tagging declarations in place.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Korea does not operate sport and recreational fisheries taking tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species in the ICCAT Convention area.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Korea does not operate sport and recreational fisheries taking tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species in the ICCAT Convention area.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/07/2014
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Korea does not have small scale vessels which cannot carry an observer on board.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Korea does not have information on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Korea does not operate pelagic longline fisheries in the Mediterranean.

Number	Information required	Response
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Korea does not operate sport and recreational fisheries taking E-BFT.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Korea does not have farming facilities.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Korea does not have confiscated BFT of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Korea is not involved in W-BFT.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/07/2014
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Korea does not have purse seiner using fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/07/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT scientific program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	None. However, Korea reported the report in 31/07/2013 that there was no improved thing of that report.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/07/2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. There was no thresher sharks catch in 2013.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. There was no silky sharks catch in 2013.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	None. However, Korea reported the report in 31/07/2013 that there was no improved thing of that report.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Korea does not catch silky sharks for local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Korea does not catch hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. There was no hammerhead shark catch in 2013.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/07/2014. 0 catch was reported through Task 1 Nominal catch form.

Number	Information required	Response
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	None. However, Korea reported the report in 31/07/2013, there was no improved thing of that report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	26/02/2014
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/07/2014
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/07/2014
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Korea does not operate artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch and four sea turtles were caught in 2013 but were released alive to the sea.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Korea has implemented most of the reporting obligations and sent most of the data required by the Recommendations to the ICCAT Secretariat, to the extent possible, to meet the deadline. Korea will continue to make effort to implement all compulsory conservation and management measures adopted in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Korea has revised its domestic regulations in July 2012 to improve data collection, particularly for Task I and Task II. This revision entered into force as of 5 December 2012 and data collection has been much improved through the introduction of electronic form of logsheets. Most of catch data on tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species were submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	11 September 2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Korea does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Korea has no vessel chartering termination to report.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	10 September 2014
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	10 September 2014
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	28 May 2014
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	18 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17 October 2013

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Korea has 123 authorized vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational fisheries in the ICCAT area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	13 February 2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Korea does not farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Korea did neither modify its fishing plan nor individual quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	15 October 2014
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	19 February 2014
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	19 February 2014 and one purse seiner authorized catching BFT vessel.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT other vessels.

BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	21 May 2014
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Korea does not tranship BFT catches in ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Korea does not land BFT catches in ports.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Four weekly catch reports were sent to ICCAT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Two monthly (May and June 2014) catch reports were sent to ICCAT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	E-BFT fishery for Korea has been closed as of 9 June 2014 and the notification was sent to ICCAT dated on 17 June 2014.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm	Not applicable. Korea does not fish BFT in the western Atlantic.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Korea does not land BFT catches in ports.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	1 October 2014
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	28 July 2014
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea does not change its BCD legislation in place.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Korea does not require its catching vessel to affix a tag to each BFT at the time of killing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Korea does not have information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28 March 2014
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	1 July 2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	1 July 2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have vessels having allegedly carried out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Korea does not operate in the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Korea does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	19 February 2014 and 1 October 2014
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	19 February 2014 and 1 October 2014
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.

SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Korea does not fish with harpoons or longliners in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15 September 2014
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not operate directed fishery on northern albacore with catches over 200 t.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Korea does not have its domestic law to prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Before Rec. 12-04 enters into force, Korea has instructed its fishing vessels catching blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish as bycatch to comply with this measure with its official document.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching silky sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2006, Korea has encouraged its fishing vessels to release live shortfin mako shark, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, in order to implement its mortality reduction.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act, fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or carcass of silky shark since June 2012.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008), fishing vessels should be compliant with all compulsory conservation and management measures including shark-related measures adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, shark by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. Otherwise, they should be punished depending on the gravity of non-compliance.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, sea turtles by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. All fishing vessels should be compliant with Rec. 10-09 to maximize the probability of sea turtles survival.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	18 October 2013. Partially not applicable. Korean longline vessels do not normally operate in the area south 25 degrees South latitude. Korea is currently preparing NPOA for seabirds.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch& reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate bycatch and four sea turtles were caught in 2012 but were released alive to the sea to reduce discards.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Korea does not take part in the pilot programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Korea has not presented an objection to Recommendation until now.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The Korean government established its domestic legislation called “Distant Sea Fisheries Act” (DSFA) in March 2008 to implement all compulsory recommendations and resolutions adopted by International Fisheries Management Organizations such as ICCAT, IOTC, CCSBT, etc. This Act consists of five Sections and 36 Articles which stipulate provisions all Korean distant fishing vessels shall comply with such as Authorization to Fish, Port Inspection, and Installation of VMS etc. This Act comes from the environment where many regional fisheries management organizations and international fisheries organizations have been adopting a wide range of conservation and management measures each year. However, if new and urgent measures such as Statistical Document Programs or Bluefin Tuna Catch Scheme are adopted, the Korean government shall establish a separate Notice of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries even though the DSFA contains some relevant provisions. Especially, Article 13 (Observation of Distant Sea Fishermen) of the Act states that distant sea fishermen shall conduct their fishing activities with their legitimate fishing licenses and comply with conservation and management measures and other obligatory regulations adopted by international fisheries organizations. The DSFA has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag state responsibilities. This includes the strengthening administrative² and financial sanctions³ on Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level. In line with this purpose, the Korean government has operated Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Center to monitor in-near real time the fishing activities of Korean flagged vessels around the world. Korea is also strengthening its port state’s monitoring and control capacity consistent with internationally accepted instruments (e.g. Port State Measures of the UNFAO). Korea is planning to establish and maintain the list of fishing authorization given to Korean flagged vessel both by the Korean authorities and Coastal States so that up-to-date information on such authorization can be constantly monitored. This amended DSFA entered into force as of 31 January 2014.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Basically, Korea does not have technical difficulties to implement and comply with ICCAT conservation and management measures in place. Korea, however, has experienced the governmental reorganization at the end of March 2013. One of big challenges we have experienced was to divide the previous MIFAFF (Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) into two sections and recreated a new Ministry (MOF, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries). Due to this reorganization, the Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA), which had been in charge of issuing and validating Statistical Document Program and Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation, was divided into two sections; one of sections has been newly established under the name of National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS). Since the reorganization, most of the new inspectors have experienced difficulties in understanding on how to check statistical documents for exports and import as well as re-export and validate BCDs. For this reason, submission of some data collection and reporting, particularly, of statistical documents and BCDs could be delayed but Korea will try to meet the deadline as much as possible.

² Administrative sanctions on the master and officers of IUU-related vessels (1st violation: 90-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 2nd violation: 180-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 3rd violation: fishing authorization and license revocation).

³ Financial sanctions up to three times of the amount of financial gain resulting from IUU fishing.

Table 1. Nominal catch (t) of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 1986-2012.

Year	No. of vessels	BFT	YFT	ALB	BET	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	OTH	Total
1986	28	-	1,818	694	6,084	11	437	96	71	11	674	9,896
1987	29	-	1,457	401	4,438	6	726	152	27	8	370	7,585
1988	29	-	1,368	196	4,919	3	1,042	375	19	12	6	7,940
1989	33	-	2,535	107	7,896	6	1,096	689	135	24	531	13,019
1990	17	-	808	53	2,690	-	101	324	81	28	183	4,268
1991	9	-	260	32	802	-	150	537	57	23	17	1,878
1992	8	-	219	5	866	-	150	24	10	4	4	1,282
1993	4	-	180	28	377	-	217	13	8	5	8	836
1994	4	688	436	3	386	-	180	56	43	10	31	1,833
1995	4	663	453	5	423	-	180	56	23	10	118	1,931
1996	16	683	381	20	1,250	-	26	144	59	23	172	2,758
1997	12	613	257	5	796	-	33	56	23	9	122	1,914
1998	5	66	23	7	163	-	7	2	-	-	7	275
1999	9	-	94	14	124	-	5	3	-	-	31	271
2000	9	6	142	18	43	-	10	1	-	-	3	223
2001	5	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	22
2002		-	8	-	87	-	2	-	-	-	-	97
2003	3	-	209	5	143	-	24	-	11	-	10	402
2004	11	3	984	37	629	-	70	1	40	-	2	1,766
2005	8	1	675	101	770	-	87	6	7	-	72	1,719
2006	8	79	283	111	2,067	-	159	33	-	-	53	2,785
2007	21	-	573	68	2,136	-	351	64	113	-	49	3,354
2008	24	-	993	147	2,599	-	380	91	96	-	-	4,306
2009	24	-	433	458	2,134	-	14	8	78	1	84	3,210
2010	14	-	380	240	2,646	-	147	55	2	-	361	3,831
2011	16	-	491	130	2,762	-	-	57	-	-	1,167	4,607
2012	16	-	498	289	1,908	-	42	34	-	4	519	3,294
2013	13	-	212	218	1,151	-	112	24	-	7	423	2,146

Table 2. Nominal catch (t) and discard (t) of billfish by Korean longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean, 2013.

Year	BUM		SAI		SWO-N		SWO-S	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
2013	24	-	7	-	64	19	47	-

* R: retained; D: discards.

** BUM: Blue marlin; SAI: Sailfish; SWO-N: Northern swordfish; SWO-S: Southern swordfish.

Table 3. Nominal catch (t) of key shark species by Korean longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean, 2013.

Year	BSH		OCS		POR		SMA		Others	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
2013	387	-	-	-	14	-	22	-	-	1

* R: retained; D: discards.

** BSH: blue shark; OCS: oceanic whitetip shark; POR: porbeagle; SMA: shortfin mako shark.

Table 4. Nominal catch (t) of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2004-2013.

Year	No. of vessels	BFT	BET	SKJ	YFT	Total
2004	1	700	-	-	-	700
2005	1	1,145	-	-	-	1,145
2006	1	68	-	-	-	68
2007	1	276	-	-	-	276
2008	1	335	-	-	-	335
2009	1	102	-	-	-	102
2010	1	-	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	1	77	-	-	-	77
2013	1	80	-	-	-	80

Table 5. Summary of results for 2013 scientific observer programs.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Set observed</i>	<i>Effort observed (hooks)</i>	<i>Effort observed (%)</i>	<i>Catch observed (t)</i>
2013.1-2013.5, 2013.3-2013.7	192	629,812	11.6	393

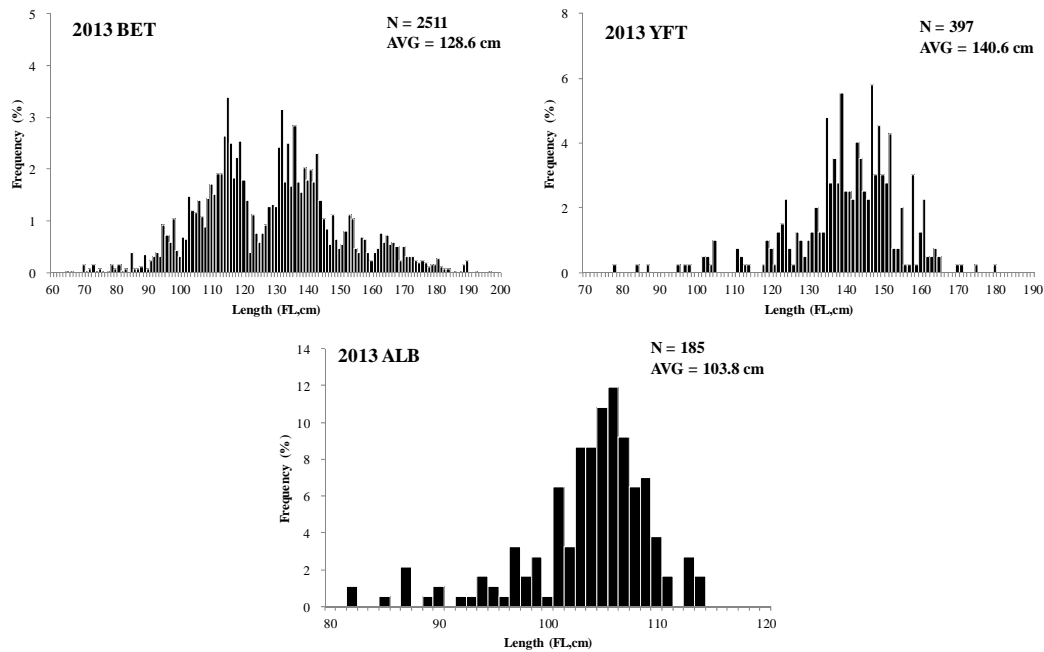


Figure 1. Length distributions of major tunas caught by Korean tuna longliners in Atlantic Ocean in 2013.

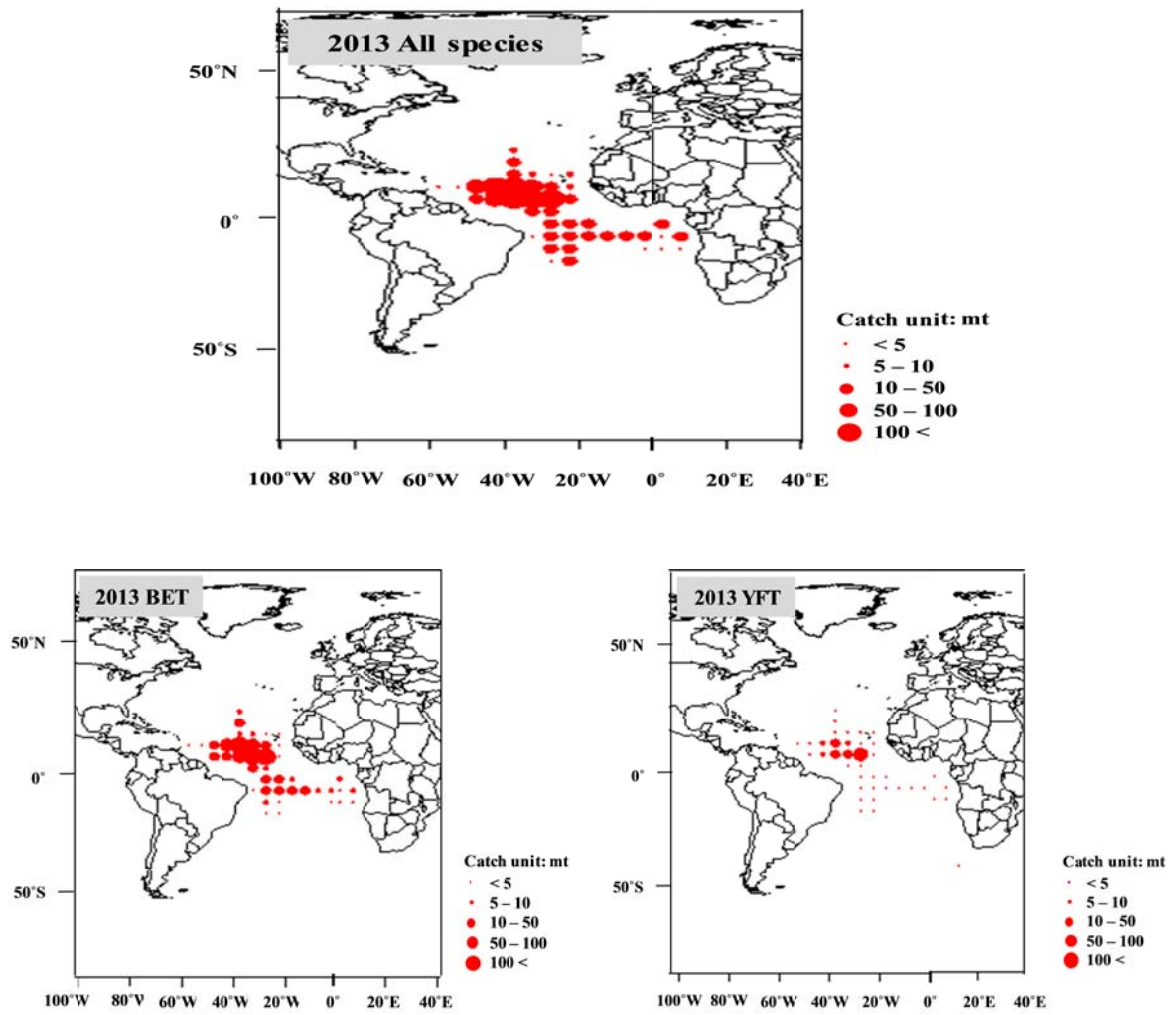


Figure 2. Distribution of catches by Korean tuna longliners in Atlantic Ocean in 2013.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1 to December 31, 2013) and is divided into two parts; namely, part one (Information on fisheries, research and statistics) and Part Two (Management implementation). Liberia, as a country, has not maximized or benefited from its tuna resources, but is in the process of establishing and has established some management measures (i.e. an Access Agreement has been prepared for investors and can be found at www.liberiafisheries.net, the establishment of an effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, the requirement of VMS for all vessels, 25% observer coverage for all tuna companies, and daily reporting of catch by individual vessels to the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC)) to insure the proper management of its tuna fisheries. During the period under review, Liberia was not engaged in any tuna fishing.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport couvre la période d'un an (du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 2013) et est soumis en deux parties : la première partie concerne les informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques et la seconde partie sur la mise en œuvre de la gestion. Le Liberia, en tant que pays, n'a pas maximisé ou tiré profit de ses ressources thonnières, mais est en train d'établir quelques mesures de gestion, et en a établies quelques-unes (à savoir un accord d'accès a été préparé pour des investisseurs et peut être téléchargé à l'adresse www.liberiafisheries.net, la création d'une unité effective de suivi, contrôle et surveillance, l'obligation relative au VMS pour tous les navires, une couverture d'observateurs de 25% pour toutes les sociétés thonnières et la déclaration quotidienne des captures par des navires individuels au centre de contrôle des pêcheries (FMS)) afin de garantir une gestion correcte de ses pêcheries thonnières. Pendant la période faisant l'objet d'examen, le Liberia n'a participé à aucune pêche thonnière.

RESUMEN

Este informe cubre el periodo de un año (del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2013) y se divide en dos partes: la parte uno (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas) y la parte dos (Implementación de la ordenación). Liberia, como país, no ha maximizado o se ha beneficiado de sus recursos atuneros, pero se encuentra inmersa en el proceso de establecer algunas medidas de ordenación y las ha establecido (por ejemplo, se ha preparado un Acuerdo de acceso para los inversores que está disponible en www.liberiafisheries.net, se ha establecido una Unidad de seguimiento, control y vigilancia eficaz, se requiere el VMS en todos los buques, un 25% de cobertura de observadores en todas las empresas atuneras y la comunicación diaria de la captura por parte de los buques individuales al Centro de seguimiento de la pesca (FMC)) para garantizar la ordenación adecuada de sus pesquerías de túnidos. Durante el periodo de revisión, Liberia no ha pescado túnidos.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Due to its location within the ICCAT Convention area, Liberia has become a Contracting Party. As a result, the exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species is expected to become a major revenue-generating source. Therefore being a member of ICCAT is expected to bring immense socio-economic benefits to Liberia. Liberia is endowed with tuna and tuna-like species, mainly bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, and albacore but historically these have not been harvested. Liberia is now prepared to engage in tuna fishing and will comply with all its obligations to ICCAT. The Liberian coastline is 570 kilometers in length and the country has an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) that extends 200 nautical miles offshore, consisting of relatively warm waters with low nutrient content. The continental shelf extends from Côte d'Ivoire to Robertsport in Liberia, with an average width of 34 km and the widest part in the central region of Liberia. Liberia reserves an inshore exclusion zone (IEZ), six nautical miles closest to shore, for the sole use of subsistence, artisanal and semi-industrial fishing activities, within which trawling is not permitted.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Division and the Marine Division of the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) are the divisions responsible for the collection of statistical and monitoring data. Although Liberia was not engaged in tuna fishing in 2013, measures have been put in place to adequately collect data from tuna fishing vessels that will be licensed by Liberia. A draft Access and Charter Agreement has been prepared by the BNF and is available on its website (www.liberiafisheries.net) for tuna companies. All company vessels are required to have an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), compatible with the Iridium-based Liberian VMS system and 25% observer coverage (Liberian fisheries observers). A dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or a foreign designated port. Liberia has also developed an artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries data collection program and has recruited enumerators and inspectors who are collecting catch and effort data, length frequency for selected species and catch composition from selected landing sites.

ANNEX 1 TO PART 1 OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL –all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period, only four Trawler Vessels were registered and operating. The four vessels characteristics are attached in the annex.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period, only four trawler vessels were registered and operating.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period, only four trawler vessels were registered and operating.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period, only four trawler vessels were registered and operating.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period, only four trawler vessels were registered and operating.
S7	Tagging declaration (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. The fisheries observers onboard these vessels have not encountered any tag.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. No sport & recreational boats were licensed in 2013. Furthermore, Liberia is not located in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. No recreational boats were licensed in 2013.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Liberia just became a member of ICCAT (2014).
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2013.

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2013 that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water. Liberia has no record of recreational vessels targeting bluefin tuna.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. No bluefin pilot studies under para 88 have been conducted in Liberia.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified in Liberian territorial water.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2013.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Management plan under development; but section 36 of the fisheries regulation of Liberia discusses the maintenance and deployment of a fish aggregating device.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or bait boat fishing vessels	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2013.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2013.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2013.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Liberia does not have specific fishery for swordfish.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Liberia does not have scientific programs for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Liberia is yet to establish a scientific program for billfish.

SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks, only artisanal fishers' target sharks.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks, only artisanal fishers' target sharks and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. No silky sharks were discarded, released or retained in 2013.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No silky sharks were discarded, released or retained in 2013.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting silky sharks, only artisanal fishers' target sharks and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting hammerhead sharks, only artisanal fishers' target shark and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting hammerhead sharks, only artisanal fishers' land sharks as by-catch and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting oceanic whitetip sharks, only artisanal fishers land sharks as by-catch and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Liberia just became member of ICCAT this year (2014).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Liberia just became member of ICCAT this year (2014).
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Liberia just became member of ICCAT this year (2014).
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Not applicable. Liberia just became member of ICCAT this year (2014).
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Liberia just became member of ICCAT this year (2014).
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Liberia just became member of ICCAT this year (2014).

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Liberia has no tuna vessels in its registry.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Liberia has no vessels chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Liberia has no vessels chartering.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2013.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2013.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2013.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2013.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2013.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2013.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2013.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2013.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2013.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2013.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2013.

GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in Access Agreements in 2013.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in Access Agreements in 2013.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational fisheries in Liberia have not been of great significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manages its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. No sport and recreational vessels were licensed in 2013.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2013.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No tuna vessels were sighted in 2013.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No tuna vessels were sighted in 2013.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna trapping.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna trapping.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Liberia is not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.

BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin Catch Documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a Bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged into tuna fisheries in 2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged into tuna fisheries in 2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged into tuna fisheries in 2013.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged into tuna fisheries in 2013.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged into tuna fisheries in 2013.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged into tuna fisheries in 2013.

TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Liberia was not engaged into tuna fisheries in 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2013.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2013 and no special permits for harpoons and longline were issued.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2013.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks were issued.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2013.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Liberia has not developed a development or fishing management plan for north swordfish.
ALB	4001	Annuaire of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Liberia did not register any northern albacore vessels.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Liberia has not taken step to prohibit dead discard of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures identify	<p>Not applicable. Section 44-55: of the fisheries regulation discusses the applicable measure for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS in Liberia and every vessel registered in Liberia water must carry onboard Liberia's VMS. Below is MCS organization and operation in Liberia;</p> <p>MCS staff are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 senior staff (MCS Focal Person, Deputy MCS Focal Person, and MCS Adviser) -3 Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) staff, 1 FMC Supervisor <p>Fisheries Observers are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A 3-man Management Team (Manager, Logistics Officer, Debriefer) -10 regular Fisheries Observers. <p>Fisheries Inspectors are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A Lead Inspector -2 regular Fisheries Inspectors <p>MCS Sub-Committee of the Co-Management Association (CMA) in Robertsport is comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 Chairman -9 regular committee members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberia Coast Guard (LCG) Personnel are comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Head of boarding team for fisheries patrol -Head of operations and tactical plans -18 technical and support staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint areal patrol (LCG, United Nation Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), Liberia Maritime Authority (LMA), National Port Authority (NPA))

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dockside inspection team (Senior MCS Staff, FMC staff, Fisheries Inspector & Observer) • At sea inspection team (LCG, Inspector/ Observer/ FMC Staff) <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) • Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) • Automatic Identification System (AIS) • High Frequency (HF) • Very High Frequency (VHF) • Sea-vision
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The Fisheries Regulations of Liberia give authority to the Minister to develop and enforce any management measure for the protection and conservation of any species including those under the jurisdiction of any regional, sub-regional and international agreement on fisheries management and conservation to which Liberia is a member. Liberia is member of an international organization that deals with the conservation of hammerheads sharks in international trade - the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the MOU on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Sharks. Liberia is also a party to two international legally binding fisheries instruments, the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfinmako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic laws or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.

BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch& reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	None, at this time.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA

SUMMARY

In the 2014 fishing season, bluefin tuna was targeted by the Libyan fishing fleet in the Mediterranean Sea using only one type of fishing gear, purse seine. The total number of vessels engaged in the operation was 14 purse seiners. No traps or fattening farms operated and no other tuna species were targeted by the Libyan fishing fleet in 2014. The total catch of bluefin tuna was 932.63 t. The fishing operations for bluefin tuna took place in Libyan waters. ICCAT conservation measures were respected and VMS data were transmitted to ICCAT. National observers and ROPs were appointed on board each licensed fishing vessel to monitor and control the fishing activity, and all catching activities were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat by the required time.

RÉSUMÉ

Au cours de la saison de pêche de 2014, le thon rouge était ciblé par la flottille de pêche libyenne en Méditerranée au moyen d'un seul type d'engin, à savoir la senne. Le nombre total de navires prenant part aux opérations s'élevait à 14 senneurs. En 2014, aucune madrague et aucune ferme n'était en opération et la flottille de pêche libyenne n'a ciblé aucune autre espèce de thonidés. La prise totale de thon rouge s'est chiffrée à 932,63 t. Les opérations de pêche ciblant le thon rouge ont eu lieu dans les eaux libyennes. Les mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées et les données VMS ont été transmises à l'ICCAT. Des observateurs nationaux et régionaux ont été embarqués à bord de chaque navire de pêche muni d'une licence afin d'effectuer un suivi et un contrôle des activités de pêche et toutes les activités de pêche ont été régulièrement déclarées au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais prescrits.

RESUMEN

En la temporada de pesca de 2014, la flota pesquera libia se dirigió al atún rojo en el Mediterráneo utilizando solo un tipo de arte de pesca, el cerco. El número total de buques que participaron en las operaciones fue de 14 cerqueros. En 2014, no hubo almadrabas o granjas operativas y la flota pesquera libia no se dirigió a otras especies de túnidos. La captura total de atún rojo fue de 932,63 t. Las operaciones pesqueras dirigidas al atún rojo tuvieron lugar en aguas de Libia. Se cumplieron las medidas de conservación de ICCAT y se transmitieron los datos de VMS a ICCAT. Se designaron observadores nacionales y programas regionales de observadores a bordo de cada buque pesquero con licencia con el fin de controlar y hacer un seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras. Todas las actividades de captura fueron comunicadas a la Secretaría en su debido momento.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Types of fisheries

During the 2014 blue fine fishing season purse seine was the only gear authorized and there was no trap activity. Bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species along the Libyan coast and fishing activity took place in accordance with the ICCAT measures (Rec. 08-05, Rec. 10-04 and Rec. 12-03).

¹ General Authority for Marine Wealth.

1.2 Fishing effort trends

The total number of active fishing vessels during the 2014 season was 14 purse seiners, while in the previous year (2013) there were 13 PS. Furthermore during the 2011 season there was no BFT fishing activity due to the exceptional circumstances.

1.3 Catch trends

The total catch trend of BFT in the Libyan waters and the Convention area during 2014 was 932.63 t. Data on BFT catch during the period 2003-2014 is submitted accordingly (**Table 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Data collection of the BFT fishery is necessary for scientific research. However, during the 2014 fishing season, daily BFT data were collected by the scientific observers and assessed in the Marine Biology Research Centre to determine and pre-announce the closure time to the fishing vessels.

2.1 Fishery data

Some fishery data were collected (Task I and Task II) from purse seine fishing vessels to be sent regularly to the Secretariat and they were sent on 29/5/2014 (some data analyzed and shown in **Figures 1, 2 and 3**). Regarding the information on catch from sport and recreational fisheries and domestic observer and alternative programs this is not applicable because there are no activities of these kinds and information is available. Furthermore, some data of BFT caught from Libyan waters during the harvest time (13/01/2014) was collected by cooperation with a Turkish farmer (some data analyzed and shown in **Figures 4 and 5**). All information and data required and reported to the SCRS is tabulated and attached to the scientific report.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT 15/9/2014.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT 29/5/2014.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT 29/5/2014.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 29/5/2014.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 29/5/2014.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT 29/5/2014.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.A. Libya has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N.A. Libya has no activity.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N.A. No activity at all.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N.A. Libya has no activity.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N.A. There is no alternative monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N.A. There is no information available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N.A. There is no information available.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N.A. Not declared in Libya 2014 fishing plan.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.

Number	Information required	Response
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N.A. No unauthorised by-catch was recorded.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A. Libya not involved in W-BFT activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N.A. Libya not involved.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N.A.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N.A. No available data.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N.A. No available data.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N.A. No available data.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N.A. No available data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N.A. No available data.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N.A. No available data.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N.A. No available data.

Number	Information required	Response
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	N.A. No available data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.A. No available data.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N.A. No available data.

Implementation of reporting obligations for ICCAT fisheries including shark species Libya – 2014:

1. A provisional BFT fishing plan was prepared and transmitted to ICCAT at the beginning of 2014 BFT fishing season.
2. A final list of active vessels authorized to fish BFT in the Mediterranean Sea, with their individual quota was sent to ICCAT later after finalization.
3. The total number of catching vessels actually engaged in fishing activities involving BFT in the Mediterranean was 14 PS (no LL vessels operated in 2014).
4. The total catches of each vessel, date of entry to fishing and date of ending fishing season for each vessel are shown in **Table 2**.
5. Only one JFO authorized and consented with Korea and all relevant documents sent to ICCAT 10 days before starting fishing.
6. No trap activity authorized during 2014 fishing season.
7. No fattening farms operated in 2014.
8. Measures to respect individual quotas were implemented by coordination between national and ROP observers on board of fishing vessels. All vessels stop the fishing activity on time as required by Rec. 13-07 measures, (21 June). The total BFT catch in the 2014 fishing season was (932.63 t) as (99.47%) of total adjusted quota for the 2014 season.
9. Only BFT species was caught by Libyan vessels, no other species included in BFT fisheries.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with the reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

- Regarding the information on bilateral arrangements for port inspection, Libya has no BFT landed at its port. Ports were reported to ICCAT and were also included in its fishing plan (these ports have been replaced by (Tunisian and Turkish) ports due to the situation in Libya during the fishing season).
- There was no sport and recreational fishing in the 2014 season.
- There was not any agreement activity carried out.
- For undersize fish /tag program Libya advised all authorized vessels and/or other fishermen to release small fish and manage the tagged fish with the Authority. Libya has no any tagging program in 2014.
- All other requirements to be reported in Annual Report do not concern Libya which is involved only in E- BFT.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report part II on 024/2014.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT 29/9/2014.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 14/9/2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Libya does not carry out any transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Libya does not submit transshipment declarations.
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Libya does not have any authorised carrier vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Libya does not authorise to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Libya does not have any points of contact for port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Libya does not have any designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels enter.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Libya does not have a notification period.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Libya does not have copies of port inspections.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Libya does not have copies of port inspections.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Libya does not take action following port inspection.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Libya does not have notification of results of investigation.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable Libya does not have information of bilateral arrangement
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Libya does not have any access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Libya does not carry out such activities.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Sent to ICCAT 10/04/2014.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT 29/9/2014.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. No LSTLV included in 2014.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries included.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Libya does not have vessels involved in IUU.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Libya does not have vessels involved in IUU.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No BFT landed.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT 25/09/2014.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No investigation.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel has been sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel has been sighted.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Libya has no farm activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.No farming in Libya.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No fish carried over.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Libya has no caging declaration (no farms).
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Libya has no traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Libya does not operate bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Sent to ICCAT 14/02/2014.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Libya does not operate bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Sent to ICCAT 25/04/2014.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Sent to ICCAT 29/9/2014.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Sent to ICCAT 26/3/2014.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT 25/04/2014.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT 25/04/2014.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT 16/05/2014.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Regularly reported to ICCAT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Are not included in Libyan plan.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No list reported.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No list reported.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. No inspection ports.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No transport ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 23/02/2014.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Yes (regular) on time 2/6-9/6-16/6 and 22/6/2014.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent to ICCAT 26/06/2014.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT 22/06/2014.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No tagging, but many steps were acknowledged to fisherman. Local decree 2015/2013 regulates release and tags.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Within 5 days.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 18/09/2014.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent to ICCAT 11/7/2014.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. No tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels presumed.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Libya involved in BFT, no by-catch.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. No sea birds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Libya involved in BFT.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels and their fishing activity is concentrated in Libyan waters. In order to ensure sustainable fishing activity for bluefin tuna, the Minister of Agriculture, Husbandry and Marine Wealth issued Decree #205/2013, updating the previous decree #61/2010 which regulates licensing, monitoring, control and inspection of bluefin tuna fishing activity in Libyan waters and complied with the control measures adopted by ICCAT (Recs. 08-05 ,09-06) and more recently Rec. 12-03 which modified by Rec.13-07 concerning the multiannual recovery plan for BFT, which were fully observed and applied in the 2014 fishing season.

Catch information and activity were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat in the required time.

4.1 Closed season and catch limits

The authorized fishing period for BFT by purse seiners has been set from 26.5.2014 until 24.6.2014, the opening and closing of the season was announced by the officials from the Authority. Any vessel/JFO that completed its individual and declared quota shall inform the Authority and also be controlled.

In case of determining BFT which have been caught by the fishing vessels without fishing permission or adequate individual quota or determining BFT which have been misstated, the fish shall be seized and released.

4.2 Prohibitions of length and weight

These were stated and reported by stereo camera at sea/caging, the percentage of an incidental catch less than 5% of blue fin tuna weighing (10-30 kg) where it is authorized (1.45%) of catch less than 8 kg.

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It is obligatory for all BFT fishing and towing vessels to have an operational VMS, any defect in devices should be notified to the Authority and regular position data should be submitted to the same authority.

VMS information was regularly reported to the Secretariat every 6 hours.

4.4 Licensing and fishing method

In accordance with ICCAT measures and domestic local regulation such as decree No. 205/2013 which regulates the tuna fishery in Libya, it is mandatory for BFT fishing vessels and BFT tug boats to obtain a bluefin tuna fishing license and bluefin tuna tug vessel license from the related division (The General Authority For Marine Wealth of Libya). In addition to these, vessels which tug BFT cage(s) for farming purposes are obliged to have a bluefin tuna transfer license and to notify the General Authority for Marine Wealth about their location, final destination, planned arrival time, and the amount of product in the cage(s).

All vessels that have permission to fish BFT shall be obliged to record the data required by the Authority with regard to amount of BFT caught and sold and shall be obliged to comply with the rules regarding implementation.

4.5 Observers

It is obligatory for all fishing/towing vessels that participate in the fishing period to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers. Furthermore, National Observers are also accommodated although there is an obligation in this season for purse seiners. They will collect as much scientific data as possible in order to provide to the SCRS. Observers have reported on fishing, transfer and towing operations.

4.6 Inspection schemes and activities

All licensed Libyan fishing vessels operating in the 2014 fishing season had to have a national and a ROP observer on board to monitor and ensure that all fishing activities were conducted in line with pertinent ICCAT Recommendations.

Libya did not participate in an inspection scheme with other regional inspectors for bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean but there is a program for its landing in harbours (see section 3).

Section 5. Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Although Libya did its best to cover all ICCAT measures on implementation and management of BFT in the fishing season, some difficulties were encountered with implementation such as:

- Difficulties in use of local designated ports because of the exceptional situation of the country. We have been advised to use alternative ports in neighbouring countries (Mehdia and Sfax) in Tunis and (Antalia and Analine) in Turkey. The Regional Observers and National Observer have been embarked from these ports.
- Could not report some requirements in the required time because of missing data/delay.
- No participation in the inspection program because of the exceptional situation.
- VMS program difficulties because is not domestically establishment (foreign agencies).
- Misestimating of catch because of using different monitoring tools, video camera/stereo camera. Difficulties in using stereo camera at sea because of bad weather.
- Could not establish farming facility because of the exceptional situation.

Some steps taken to overcome these difficulties as:

- Cooperation in sufficient time with the Secretariat to choose the alternative ports advised by ICCAT (Tunis and Turkey).
- Encouraging the fishery agencies to submit data in sufficient time.
- Training the national observer to improve capacity.
- Program in progress to maintain the inspection program by cooperation with the concerned Authorities.
- Establishing a VMS local system is under study and preparation.
- Cooperation with experienced CPCs in our region to implement the stereo camera at sea and at caging while training our people.

Table 1. Data on BFT catch during the period 2003-2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Initial quota (t)</i>	<i>Current catch (t)</i>
2003	1286	752.2
2004	1300	1299.6
2005	1400	1090.7
2006	1440	1254
2007	1280.14	1359
2008	1236.99	1317.8
2009	946.52	1081.64
2010	725.750	645.303
2011	902	ZERO
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.1
2014	937.65	932.63

Table 2. Catch vessels actually engaged in BFT fishing season 2014.

NO.	VESSEL NAME	ICCAT NO.	VESSEL TYPE	Quota	Total catch (kg)	Start date	End date
1	Morina	AT000LBY00028	PS, 24-40 m	22375	22308	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
2	Cyrene	AT000LBY00010	PS, 24-40 m	69156	68599.5	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
3	Tripolitania	AT000LBY00013	PS, 24-40 m	69156	68599.5	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
4	ALmadina	AT000LBY00027	PS, 24-40 m	69125	68599.5	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
5	Khandeel II	AT000LBY00038	PS, 24-40 m	69125	68599.5	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
6	AL hares 2	AT000LBY00074	PS, 24-40 m	92072	92068	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
7	Tayma	AT000LBY00083	PS, 24-40 m	22375	22373	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
8	EL hader 2	AT000LBY00037	PS, 24-40 m	67125	67123	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
9	Jarjaroma	AT000LBY00037	PS, 24-40 m	67125	67123	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
10	Ozu II	AT000LBY00009	PS, 24-40 m	22375	22375	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
11	TELEL	AT000LBY00076	PS, 24-40 m	54750	54750	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
12	AL bahir ELhader	AT000LBY00077	PS, 24-40 m	113928	113900	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
13	ALAMEEN	AT000LBY00031	PS, 24-40 m	64125	64125	26/5/2014	21/6/2014
14	AL ssafa IV	AT000LBY00060	PS, 24-40 m	132125	132100	26/5/2014	21/6/2014

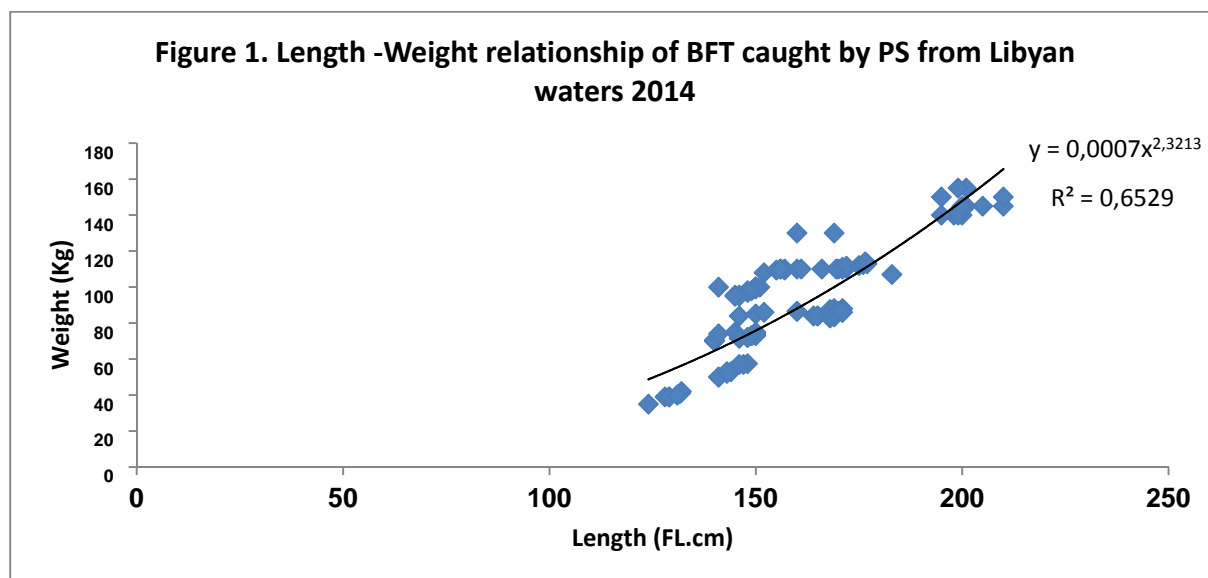


Figure 2. Percentages frequency distribution of BFT caught by PS from Libyan waters 2014

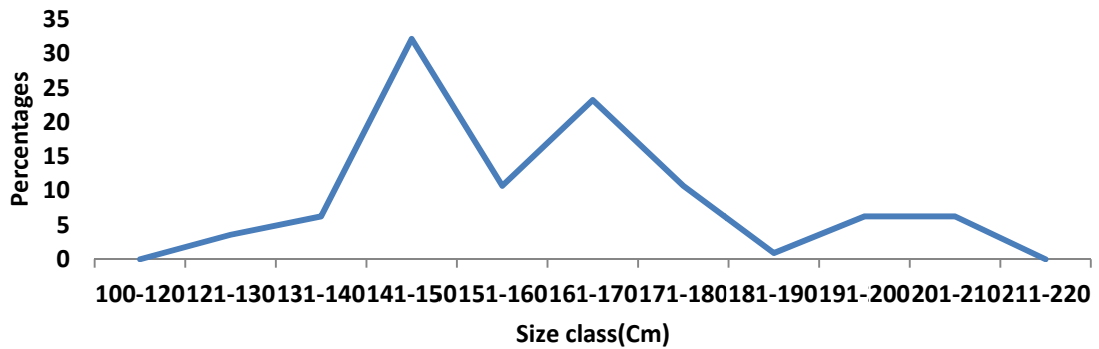


Figure 3. Sex ratio of males, females and unknown of BFT caught by PS from Libyan waters

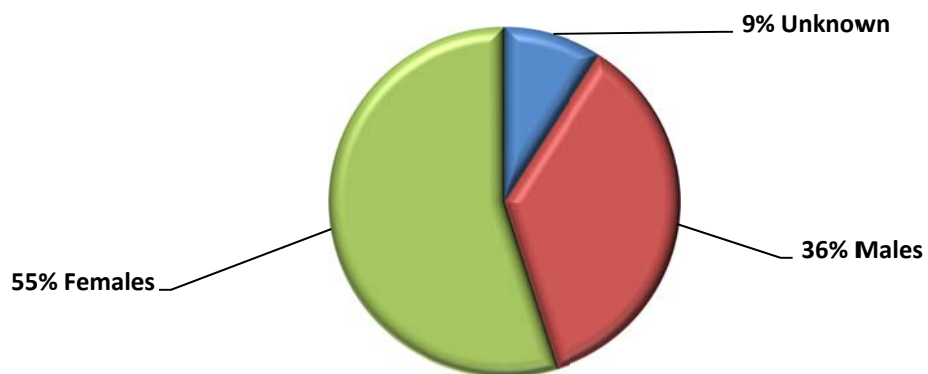
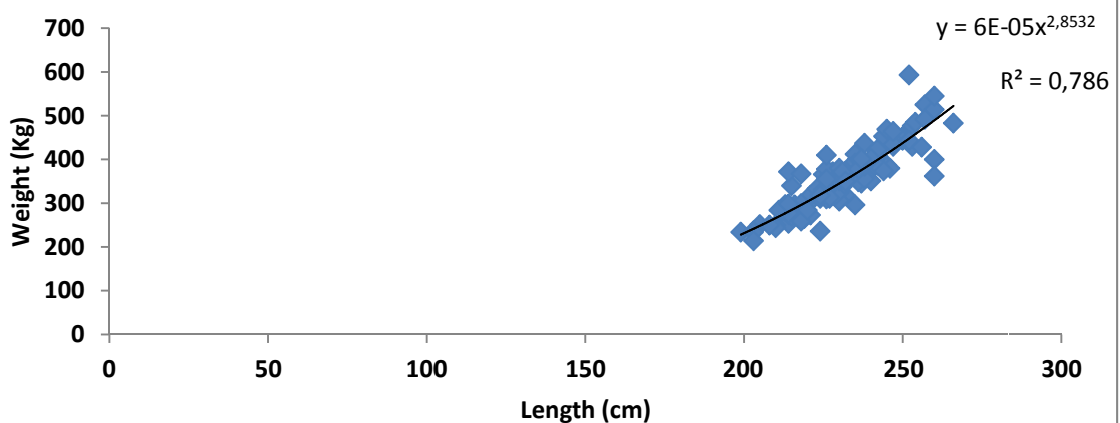
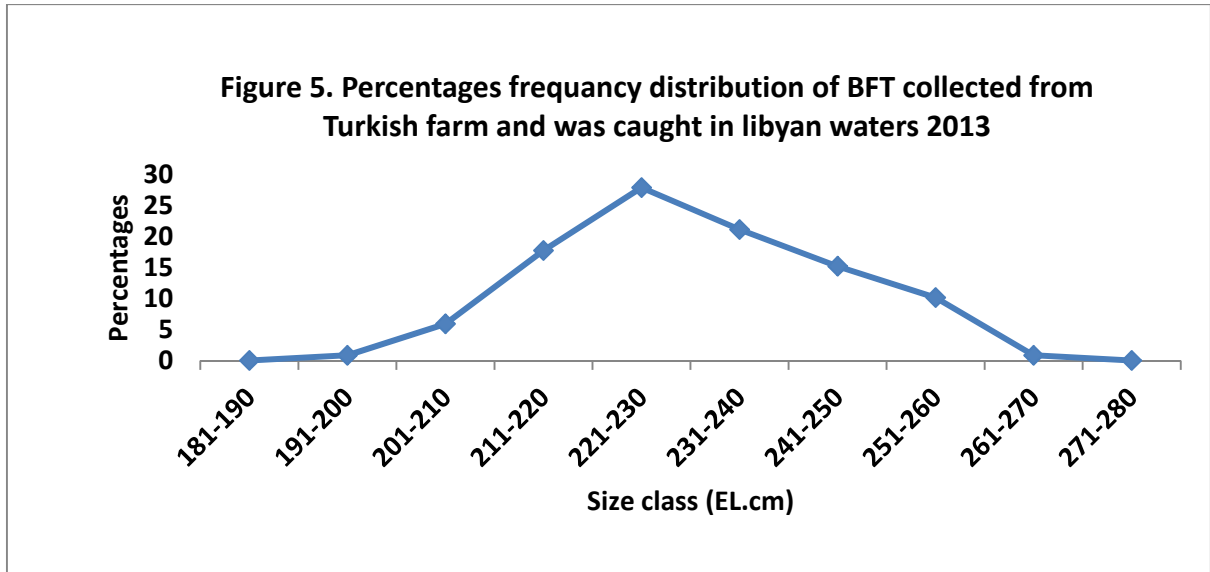


Figure 4. Length-Weight relationship of BFT collected from Turkish farm and caught in Libyan waters 2013





**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

SUMMARY

*In Mauritania, high seas tuna species were targeted by foreign fleets only (Spanish, Senegalese and Japanese), operating under a free licence arrangement. The fleets of these Contracting Parties landed their products in foreign ports. Coastal tuna species were fished as by-catch by small pelagic industrial vessels. The catches reported by these fisheries closely correlated to those of sardinellas (prey of preference) which were targeted by these fleets. These statistics show that by-catch of high seas tuna taken by the industrial fishery amounted in 2013 to 845 t (i.e. a decrease of almost 84% as compared with 2012) and essentially comprised *Sarda sarda* (30%), compared to *Auxis* spp. (12%) and *Euthynnus* spp. (30%). The catches landed by the artisanal coastal fishery have risen steadily. In 2013, they amounted to 1,663 t and essentially comprised wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*), (approximately 85%), and *Scomberomorus tritor* (5%). The presence of *Acanthocybium solandri* was limited in 2012 and exceptional in 2013, which is a major phenomenon to be signalled.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères (espagnole, sénégalaise et japonaise), opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces Parties contractantes débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités industrielles de petits pélagiques. Les captures déclarées par ces pêcheries sont étroitement corrélées avec celles des sardinelles (proie préférentielle) qui sont ciblées par ces flottilles. Ces statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche industrielle a atteint en 2013 845 tonnes (soit une diminution de presque 84 % par rapport à 2012), composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 30 % contre 12 % pour l'*Auxis* sp. et 30 % pour *Euthynnus* sp. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et côtière sont en augmentation continue. Elles ont atteint en 2013 une valeur de 1.663 tonnes composée essentiellement du thazard noir (*Acanthocybium solandri*), représentant une contribution de l'ordre de 85%, et de *Scomberomorus tritor* (5%). L'apparition d'*Acanthocybium solandri*, de façon timide en 2012, mais exceptionnelle en 2013 est donc un phénomène majeur à signaler.*

RESUMEN

*En Mauritania, las especies de túnidos de altura son objetivo únicamente de flotas extranjeras (española, senegalesa y japonesa) que operan en el marco de regímenes de licencia libre. La flota de estas Partes contratantes desembarca su producción en puertos extranjeros. Las especies de túnidos costeros son pescadas de forma accesoria por unidades industriales de pequeños pelágicos. Las capturas declaradas por estas pesquerías están estrechamente relacionadas con las de sardina (presa preferencial), especie a la que se dirigen estas flotas. Estas estadísticas muestran que la captura fortuita de túnidos de altura realizada por la pesca industrial se situó, en 2013, en 845 t (es decir, un descenso de casi el 84% respecto a 2012). Estas capturas se componen esencialmente de bonito atlántico, con una contribución del 30%, frente al 12 % para la melva y del 30% para la bacoreta. Las capturas desembarcadas por la pesca artesanal y costera aumentan de forma constante. En 2013 alcanzaron un valor de 1.663 t y estuvieron compuesta básicamente de peto (*Acanthocybium solandri*), que respondió aproximadamente del 85% de las capturas y, en mucha menor medida, de *Scomberomorus tritor* (5%). La aparición de *Acanthocybium solandri*, de forma tímida en 2012, pero excepcional en 2013 es un fenómeno importante que hay que señalar.*

1^{ère} Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

En Mauritanie la pêche est pratiquée par des flottilles industrielles, artisanales et côtières, nationales et étrangères. La gestion des pêches relève du Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime. L'accès à la ressource est régi par un système de licences délivrées par ce dernier. On distingue trois régimes d'accès qui sont le régime d'acquisition réservé aux flottilles nationales. Le régime d'affrètement qui concerne les unités étrangères affrêtées par les opérateurs nationaux et battant pavillons mauritaniens. Enfin le régime de licence libre s'adresse aux navires de pêche étrangers qui ne sont pas concernés par le régime de l'affrètement, accordé aux navires étrangers travaillant dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux de pêche.

Les régimes de l'affrètement et de la licence libre constituent, au sens de la convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer de 1982, des modes d'accès des navires étrangers aux ressources halieutiques excédentaires pour lesquelles le pays, en l'occurrence la Mauritanie, n'a pas toutes les capacités techniques et financières permettant leur exploitation. Potentiellement, ces deux régimes pourraient occasionner une entrave à la mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion préconisées par la législation nationale et internationales sur les pêches ; il s'agit notamment des difficultés du suivi scientifique et de contrôle des captures en l'absence de débarquement. Un avantage au profit de ces régimes de l'affrètement et de la licence libre est que l'effort de pêche qu'ils engendrent ne constitue pas de surcapacité nationale.

La recherche est la mission principale de l'Institut Mauritanien des Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP), basé à Nouadhibou. Il joue à ce titre le rôle d'outil d'aide à la décision pour le Ministère de Tutelle qui est le Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime. Les pêcheries industrielles prélèvent 85 pour cent de la production annuelle qui a enregistré plus de 1,26 millions de tonnes en 2011.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport porte exclusivement sur la pêche accessoire des thons par les flottilles étrangères industrielles de petits pélagiques autorisées à opérer dans la ZEE mauritanienne et celle de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Jusqu'à présent la Mauritanie ne dispose pas de capacité de pêche propre pour les thons.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à l'Institut mauritanien des recherches océanographiques et des pêches (IMROP). L'IMROP compte 255 personnes dont environ 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) réparties entre les six laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois villes différentes. Il regroupe à son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite de ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique, etc.).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques pour suivre l'état de l'environnement marin.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé de programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans son plan quinquennal 2008-2012. En revanche, dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2014-2018, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris pour les thons.

Les statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche industrielle sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 1990. Ces données sont introduites dans une base de données gérée par les garde-côtes mauritaniens, structure civile affiliée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte des données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques (35 hommes et femmes), de niveau Master 2 en biologie marine, qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

L'IMROP suit aussi les débarquements de la pêche industrielle qui se font en Mauritanie (à Nouadhibou) de manière exhaustive. Il détient une base de données réservée à cette fin.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale et côtière, l'IMROP conduit depuis 1980 un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale. Ce système a connu deux temps importants. Un premier système basé sur le comptage matin et soir des embarcations visualisées dans les points de débarquement pour estimer l'effort de pêche du jour a été mis en œuvre jusqu'en 2005. À partir de 2006, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la très forte dynamique de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Quatre principales enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre de ce système :

- Enquête au retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué, sur les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.
- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche.
- Enquêtes des lots auprès des usines où les enquêteurs, pour chaque lot enquêté, prélèvent le nom scientifique de l'espèce, sa catégorie ou taille, son poids total, le nombre d'individus de cette espèce, les fréquences de taille de l'échantillon.
- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (PA/PI) et le poids total.

2.1 La pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par les flottilles industrielle de petits pélagiques. Il s'agit de la sarde (*Sarda sarda*), de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei* et *Auxis thazard*), de la palomette (*Orcynopsis unicolor*) et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*).

Dans le journal de pêche, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 2006 à 2013 (**Tableau 1**).

Sur la base des données des observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires, la ventilation de cette rubrique « divers thons » a été conduite afin de disposer de résultats par espèce. De 2006 à 2013, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (*Sarda sarda*), domine largement les captures (68 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2013, mais dont la baisse en 2012 et surtout en 2013 est responsable du déclin des captures pour ce groupe, en raison principalement de la chute drastique de l'effort de pêche industriel étranger suite à l'introduction de nouvelles zones de pêche jugées très contraignantes par les flottilles étrangères. La contribution moyenne des autres espèces de thons mineurs varient de 13% pour *Auxis sp* à 20 % pour *Euthynnus sp*.

2.2 La pêche artisanale et côtière

C'est le seul segment qui peut être considéré comme une pêcherie domestique. Dans cette flottille, les thons sont presque exclusivement côtiers. Leurs captures ont doublé entre 2012 et 2013 passant de 800 tonnes à 1.670 tonnes environ (**Tableau 2**). Cette hausse a été précédée par une importante baisse qui s'explique surtout par la chute de la capture de la principale espèce (*Scomberomorus tritor*) (**Tableau 2**).

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui veillent au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Étant donné que la Mauritanie, n'ayant pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection des unités de pêche, ne pouvant pas s'assurer du respect des quotas des flottilles thonières, se limite à vérifier la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, en conformité avec les licences détenues par ces unités et les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que GCM a souvent relevé la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques.

Chapitre 5 : Schéma et activités d'inspection

Pour les thons hauturiers, la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucun moyen de captures propres. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et du Japon, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestiques. Les captures en thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrée en 2013, restent assez faibles (environ 1.600 tonnes en 2013). L'apparition du thazard noir *Acanthocybium solandri*, de façon timide en 2012 mais exceptionnelle en 2013, est à signaler.

En revanche, les prises, déclarées des flottilles des petits pélagiques industrielles étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, sont passées de presque 16.000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 850 tonnes en 2013. Cette chute est corrélée à celle des petits pélagiques suite aux retraits en cascades des flottilles étrangères industrielles.

Étant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est actuellement appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations à la place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

Tableau 1. Évolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche industrielle de petits pélagique (ventilées par espèce suivant les données observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97
<i>Euthynnus sp.</i>	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491
Total (tonnes)	2234	1400	3144	3798	11513	15828	5446	845

Tableau 2. Évolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données enquêtes de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28	1575,33
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	1,4	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,6	0,0		0,00
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>							0,0	0,01
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>							5,28	3,33
<i>Sarda sarda</i>							616,59	0,01
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>							122,93	84,77
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,00
Total (tonnes)	508	591	490	223	201	114	808,86	1663,44

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MEXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO

SUMMARY

This report describes the characteristics of the longline yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) fishery in the Gulf of Mexico as well as the species that make up the by-catch, while highlighting compliance with national regulations and/or enforcement of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Fishing for yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) in the Gulf of Mexico was carried out by mid-water vessels using longline. In addition to the target species, other species are also caught incidentally such as: skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), bigeye (Thunnus obesus), Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus), sharks and swordfish, among others. The legal framework that regulates this fishery includes the General Law on Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture (LGPAS), and the Official Mexican Standard governing exploitation of tuna species using longline vessels in waters of federal jurisdiction in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea (NOM-023-PESC-1996), which was updated in February 2014 for the purposes of updating and incorporating the regulations adopted by ICCAT. The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA), through the National Aquaculture and Fisheries Commission (CONAPESCA), is the national authority responsible for implementing policies, programmes and regulations which facilitate competitive and sustainable development of Mexico's fisheries and aquaculture sector. For its part, the National Fisheries Institute (INAPESCA) is responsible for carrying out scientific research and collecting statistics on the longline tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport décrit les caractéristiques de la pêche palangrière ciblant l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) dans le golfe du Mexique ainsi que les espèces capturées en tant que prise accessoire, soulignant le respect des réglementations nationales et/ou l'application des recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT). Des bateaux semi-pélagiques ciblent l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) dans le golfe du Mexique au moyen de la palangre. Outre la capture de l'espèce-cible, d'autres espèces sont également capturées accidentellement : le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus), le thon rouge (Thunnus thynnus), des espèces de requins et l'espardon, entre autres. Le cadre légal qui régit cette pêcherie comprend la loi générale sur la pêche et l'aquaculture durables (LGPAS) et la Norme officielle mexicaine qui régit l'exploitation des thonidés avec des palangriers dans les eaux sous juridiction fédérale du golfe du Mexique et de la mer des Caraïbes (NOM-023-PESC-1996). Cette dernière a été mise à jour en février 2014 en vue d'actualiser et d'intégrer les réglementations adoptées par l'ICCAT. Le Secrétariat de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, du développement rural, de la pêche et de l'alimentation (SAGARPA), par l'intermédiaire de la Commission nationale de l'aquaculture et de la pêche (CONAPESCA), est l'autorité nationale chargée de la mise en œuvre de politiques, programmes et normes qui facilitent le développement compétitif et durable du secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture du Mexique. Quant à l'Institut national de pêche (INAPESCA), il est chargé de développer la recherche scientifique et de recueillir les statistiques sur la pêche des thonidés à la palangre dans le golfe du Mexique.

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RESUMEN

*El presente informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el golfo de México y las especies que integran la captura incidental, destacando el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. En ésta, además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el patudo o bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería incluye la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de Jurisdicción Federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe (NOM-023-PESC-1996), la cual se actualizó en febrero de 2014 para actualizar e incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México.*

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Flota atunera palangrera

En 2013 la flota palangrera mexicana operó con un total de 27 embarcaciones, con actividad en: Alvarado, Veracruz, con el 2%, Progreso, Yucatán, con el 3%, y Tuxpan, Veracruz, con el 94%. Esta flota tiene como especie objetivo el atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) y se realiza a través de palangre tipo americano que en promedio presenta una longitud total de 35 millas; 37 brazas de longitud de reinal, longitud de orinque de 12 brazas, diámetro de línea madre de 3.5 mm, diámetro de reinal de 2mm. Se utiliza anzuelo circular 16/0. La carnada utilizada han sido ojón, jiniguaro, sardina, macarela y calamar y puede ser viva o muerta.

1.2 Esfuerzo pesquero

Se registraron 321 viajes de pesca con un total de 3,136 lances. El número de anzuelos calados fue de 1'962,708, los cuales se utilizaron porcentualmente por trimestre de la siguiente manera: 19% en el primero, 29% en el segundo, 29% en el tercero y 23% durante el cuarto. El patrón espacial es diferente a la distribución de los lances de pesca pues el mayor promedio de anzuelos por lance se observó durante el cuarto trimestre con 653 anzuelos/lance, en el tercer trimestre fueron 623 anzuelos/lance, 619 anzuelos/lance en el primer trimestre y 612 en el segundo trimestre, es decir que tanto cuarto como tercer trimestre el número de lances y anzuelo fue mayor.

1.3 Captura total

Las especies capturadas en las operaciones de la flota palangrera fueron clasificadas en: a) atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), b) otros atunes, especies secundarias de túnidos, c) marlines d) tiburones y rayas y e) otros peces. La captura total se divide en: embodegada, liberada viva y descartada muerta.

En 2013 se obtuvo una captura total de 1,453 t, de los cuales 1,336 t (92%) corresponden a captura embodegada, 89 t (6%) a captura descartada muerta y 28 t (2%) a captura liberada viva (**Figura 1a**). Se capturaron un total de 84,301 organismos, de los cuales 42,653 organismos (50%) correspondieron a captura embodegada, 39,449 organismos (47%) a captura descartada muerta compuesta en su mayoría por organismos del género *Alepisaurus* sp., respecto a la captura liberada viva se registra un total de 2,199 organismos (3%) (**Figura 1b**).

En lo correspondiente a la captura embodegada el 75% corresponde al atún aleta amarilla, el 16% al grupo de marlines, 4% a otros peces, 3% a otros atunes y 2% a tiburones (**Figura 2a**). En cuanto al número de organismos el 63% corresponde al atún aleta amarilla, el 20% a marlines, 11% a otros peces, 5% otros atunes, 1% tiburones (**Figura 2b**).

Respecto a la captura descartada muerta el 97% corresponde a otros peces, el 3% al atún aleta amarilla (**Figura 3a**). En número de organismos el 99% corresponde a otros peces y el 1% al atún aleta amarilla (**Figura 3b**).

La captura liberada viva en cuanto a peso registra 55% de atún aleta amarilla, 25% de tiburones, el 17% de otros peces, 3% de marlines (**Figura 4a**). Respecto al número de organismos el 61% corresponde al atún aleta amarilla, el 25% a tiburones, el 12% a otros peces, el 2% a marlines (**Figura 4b**).

En la **Figura 5** se muestra la captura del atún aleta amarilla por trimestres en 2013, se observa que la mayor captura total en peso corresponde al segundo y tercer trimestre, con el 61% en peso y el 62% en organismos.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Durante 2013 se trabajó coordinadamente con el Programa de Observadores a Bordo para recopilar y sistematizar los datos obtenidos por los cruceros de pesca comercial de embarcaciones palangreras en la pesca del atún del Golfo de México.

En agosto de 2013, México y Estados Unidos se reunieron en el marco del esquema de colaboración científico-técnica MEX-US Golfo que mantienen en materia de pesca desde hace más de 20 años para la región del Golfo de México, oportunidad en la que acordaron trabajar en el intercambio de información derivada de los patrones espaciales y temporales del atún aleta amarilla en el Golfo de México, así como su seguimiento, temas vinculados a CICAA.

Por otra parte, en el tercer trimestre, como parte de los acuerdos MexUS Golfo y en coordinación con la National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS por sus siglas en inglés) y la Administración Nacional Oceánica y Atmosférica (NOAA, por sus siglas en inglés) de los Estados Unidos, se llevó a cabo el marcaje electrónico de atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de México en colaboración con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos (a través de la NOAA, por sus siglas en inglés) con el objetivo de identificar los patrones espaciales y temporales, asociar los parámetros físicos provenientes, identificar el movimiento migratorio en el Golfo de México y Océano Atlántico para contribuir al manejo y conservación de la especie en el marco CICAA. Asimismo, se realizaron pláticas entre personal del INAPESCA y NOAA sobre el proyecto de marcaje electrónico a fin de intercambiar conocimientos científicos y técnicos.

En diciembre de 2013, se participó en el Taller “Highly Migratory Species, Climate and Satellite Oceanography Project Team Workshop” celebrado en University of Miami Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, Miami, Florida, en la que a través del INAPESCA se presentó la ponencia titulada “Mexican Research on Highly Migratory Species in the Atlantic Ocean”, lo que permitió el intercambio de metodología, análisis y discusión de resultados de investigaciones relacionadas con atún rojo en el Golfo de México a fin de determinar acciones futuras.

Durante el 2013, se llevó a cabo el proyecto titulado “Evaluación y propuestas de manejo para pesquerías de peces pelágicos costeros del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe: FASE I. Caracterización y análisis de la situación actual de las pesquerías de pequeños túnidos en Veracruz”, cuyo propósito es la evaluación biológico-pesquera como sustento para el diseño de las estrategias más apropiadas para el aprovechamiento sustentable, incorporando de forma equilibrada los componentes biológico, social y económico. La primera fase que consiste en el análisis de las diferentes pesquerías que tienen como pesca objetivo o incidental las especies más representativas dentro de los pelágicos costeros en el litoral del estado de Veracruz, incluyendo su distribución espacio-temporal, captura, esfuerzo y captura por unidad de esfuerzo, así como la caracterización de sistemas de pesca involucrados. Las especies que se incluirán en el estudio, en esta primera fase son de la familia Scombridae: sierra (*Scomberomorus maculatus*), peto (*Scomberomorus cavalla*), atún (*Thunnus* spp.) y bonito (*Sarda sarda* y *Euthynnus alleteratus*). En 2014 se está llevando a cabo la Fase II. Parámetros Poblacionales y Aspectos Socioeconómicos de las Pesquerías de Pequeños Túnidos en Veracruz.

Por otra parte, se ha llevado a cabo la exploración de los patrones espaciales de la captura obtenida por la flota palangrera dirigida a la pesca del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), utilizando los datos provenientes del Programa de Observadores a Bordo de FIDEMAR a través del software *Fishery Analyst*, cuyo análisis incluyó la descripción del área de estudio con base a los aspectos oceanográficos y los aspectos biológicos y pesqueros de las especies que integran la captura total. Este análisis ha sido complementario al trabajo que se lleva a cabo en el manejo sustentable de los recursos pesqueros altamente migratorios en el Golfo de México.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	09/09/2014
S2	Características de la flota	30/07/2014
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/07/2014
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	30/07/2014
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/07/2014
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/07/2014
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	22/06/2012
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No aplicable
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	30/07/2014
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	30/07/2014
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	30/07/2014
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable

TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	30/07/2014
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	No aplicable
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	30/07/2014
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	30/07/2014
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	30/07/2014
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	30/07/2014
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	30/07/2014
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	30/07/2014
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	30/07/2014
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/07/2014
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/07/2014
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	15/02/2014
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	30/07/2014
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	09/09/2014
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	09/09/2014

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT****PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) con palangre en el Golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, se describe el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	16/10/2014
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	12/09/2014
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplicable
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplicable
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable

GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	19/06/2014
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	19/06/2014
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	19/06/2014
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se sigue trabajado en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx , donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable

BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes correspondientes a 2013
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Se encuentra vigente la NOM-023-PESC-1996 que establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo, un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	Se han enviado en tiempo y forma los documentos estadísticos BCD.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	25/08/2014
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	01/09/2014
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	01/09/2014
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	La NOM-023-PESC-1996 establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos con los que se acredite su legal procedencia, deben acompañarse del certificado CICAA que para tal propósito expide la autoridad nacional competente.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	Se han venido realizando pruebas en el nuevo sistema eBCD, para que no se tenga inconveniente alguno en su momento migrar al nuevo sistema
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	19/06/2014
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2013	19/06/2014
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplicable
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplicable
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplicable
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	27/03/2014
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable

SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	25/08/2014
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables establece que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables establece que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y asimismo se prevé llevar a cabo durante 2014 la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y asimismo se prevé la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	México comunica los datos de Tarea I seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la ICCAT, se analiza la inclusión de dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y asimismo se prevé la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	La información se presenta en el informe anual.

BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Se incluirán dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Por otro lado, se ha promovido mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Actualmente la recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, al respecto dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, como asimismo al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No se ha aplicado ningún programa piloto de este tipo, sin embargo se analizará la posibilidad de implementar un programa para mejorar los programas de documentación estadística.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplicable

Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

4.1 Datos y talla mínima

4.1.1 96-14 párrafo 1 Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 1)

Según lo reportado en tiempo y forma en los datos presentados por México en la Tarea I, no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2013 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

4.1.2 97-01 Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

Durante 2014 se realizará la actualización de la NOM-023-PESC-1996 para incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA, estableciendo que la captura incidental de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo, un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm.

Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Asimismo, se establece que ésta no debe ser mayor al 20% (incluye atún rojo, pez espada, pez vela, marlín, entre otras) de su captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario.

4.2 Documentos estadísticos

4.2.1 01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

4.2.2 01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza la exportación de pez espada, sin embargo los datos estadísticos se presentan en Tarea I y Tarea II.

4.3 Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

4.3.1 12-04 Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca

En México la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, en su artículo 68 establece que las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

Por otra parte, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Asimismo, para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

Esta misma disposición establece que las especies de marlin (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Cabe señalar, que en México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en palangres. Al respecto, se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

Asimismo, el 24 de diciembre del 2013 se publicó el “Acuerdo por el que se establece la cuota de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp.), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para los años 2013, 2014 y 2015”, en el cual se estableció una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 toneladas y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco durante los citados años, con base a lo estipulado en la presente Recomendación.

Por último, otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportiva recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

4.3.2 03-04 Recomendación sobre el pez espada del Mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

4.3.3 13-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2014, 2015 y 2016, la cual no ha sido superada, siendo que dentro de los últimos 10 años se ha mantenido una captura promedio anual de 27.8 toneladas. Asimismo, esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. En relación al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de esta especie, en la misma resolución se señala que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un peso en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques, por lo anterior, dado que se ha documentado a través del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de delfines que la captura incidental de esta especie es menor al 5% de los desembarques de atún.

4.3.4 06-08 Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

4.3.5 05-05 Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

4.3.6 07-06 Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones (Párrafo 4)

México ha adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

En la última actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 24 de agosto de 2012 se establece como medida de manejo adicionales, que desde 1993, no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos para no incrementar el esfuerzo de pesca existente, aun así, se considera que el estatus de la pesquería aprovechada se encuentra al máximo sustentable.

4.3.7 09-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de ICCAT, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón Zorro Ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo en el Instituto Nacional de Pesca, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

4.3.8 10-06 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la ICCAT, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

4.3.9 10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

4.3.10 3-11 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por otro lado, se ha promovido mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

4.3.11 11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

4.3.12 11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

Actualmente la recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Al respecto, dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.

4.4 Otros

4.4.1 05-11 Resolución de ICCAT sobre *Sagassum* pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

4.5 General

4.5.1 12-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto (Párrafo 7)

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión.

4.5.2 99-07 Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha trabajado en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

4.5.3 05-08 Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

4.5.4 01-18 Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU.

De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo dentro del cumplimiento del PIIVPCPI son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del "Certificado de Participación en el Programa Estadístico para el Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

4.5.5 03-16 Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

4.5.6 03-12 Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT

México mantiene su compromiso porque los barcos bajo su bandera cumplan con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión. De tal manera, con el fin de controlar a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido a través de la LGPAS que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICA en la zona del Convenio.

4.5.7 05-09 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo con el Programa de observadores a bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

4.5.8 12-06 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6)

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

Dentro del mismo contexto, en el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

4.5.9 10-10 Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

4.5.10 11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-1996, donde se establece que las especies de marlin (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

4.5.11 11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

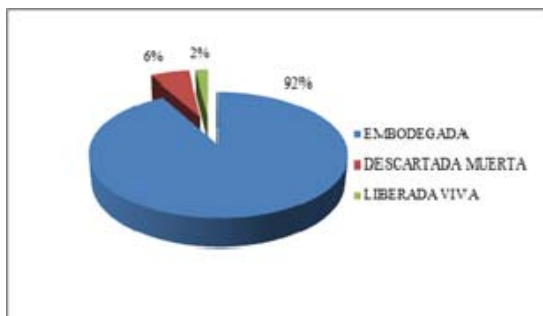
4.5.12 11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

Sección 5. Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No aplica.

a)



b)

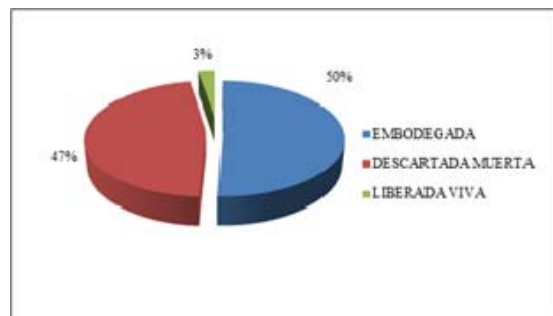
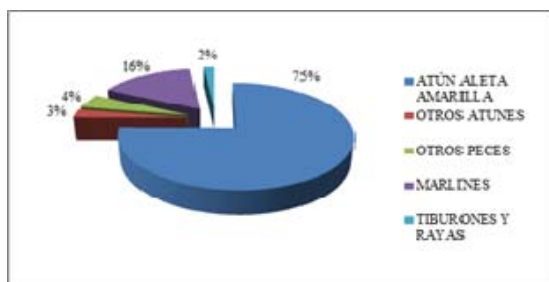


Figura 1. Porcentaje de la captura total en peso (a) y organismos (b), obtenida por la flota mexicana en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2013.

a)



b)

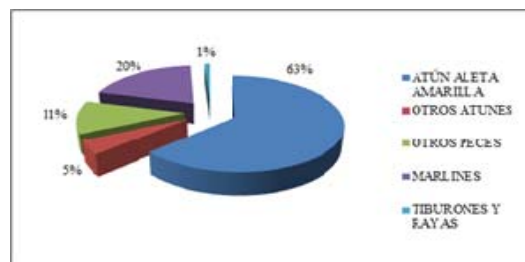
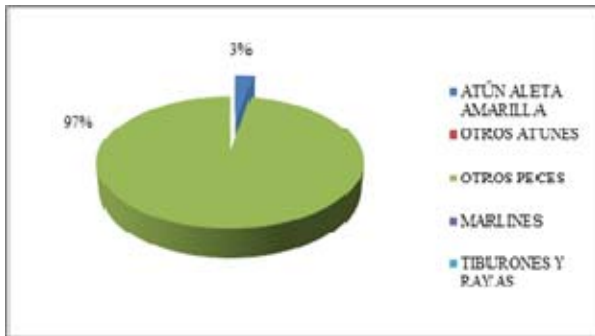


Figura 2. Porcentaje de la captura embodegada en peso (a) y organismos (b), obtenida por la flota mexicana en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2013.

a)



b)

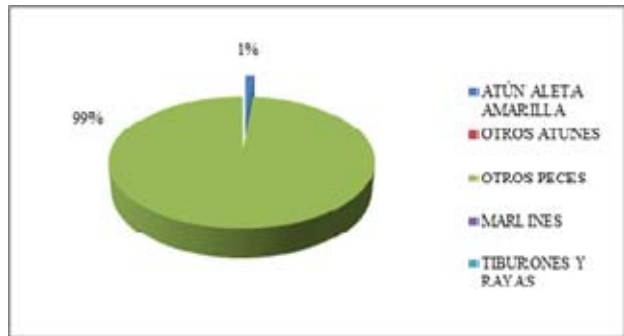
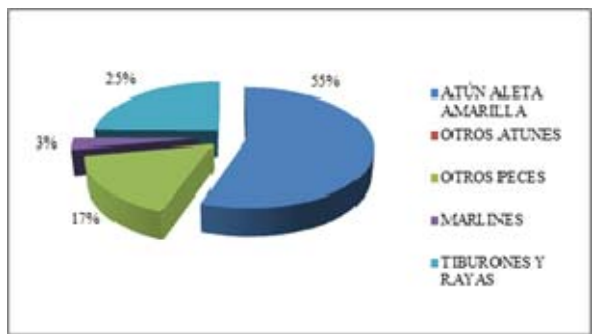


Figura 3. Porcentaje de la captura descartada en peso (a) y organismos (b), obtenida por la flota mexicana en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2013.

a)



b)

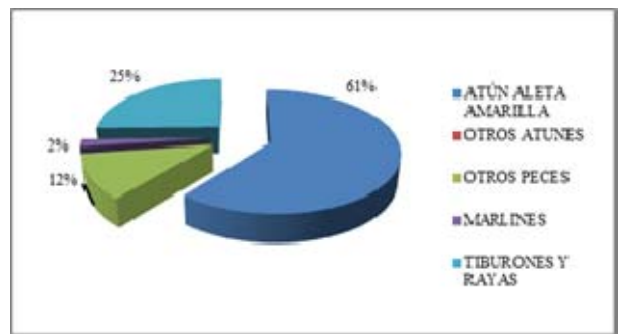


Figura 4. Porcentaje de la captura liberada viva en peso (a) y organismos (b), obtenida por la flota mexicana en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2013.

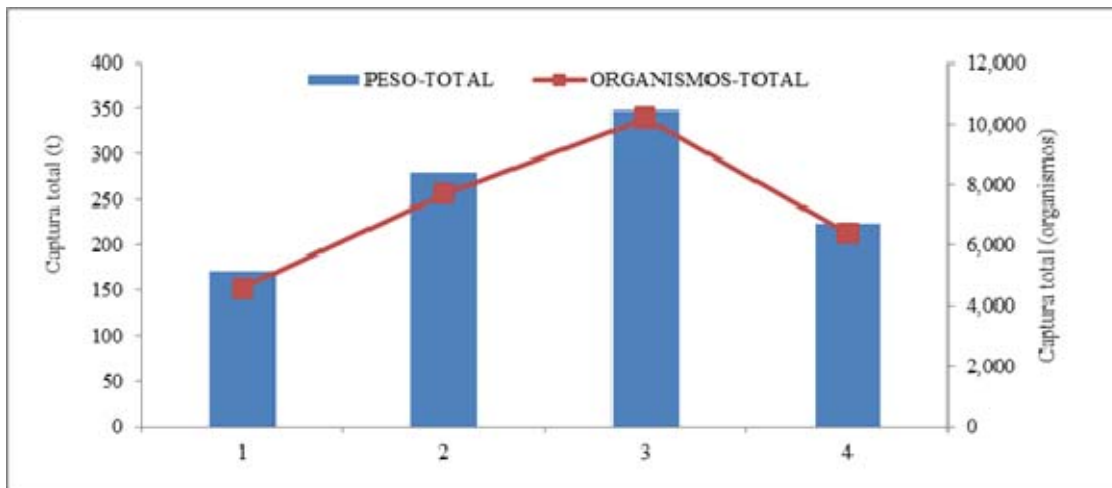


Figura 5. Captura total del atún aleta amarilla obtenida por la flota mexicana con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2013.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS**

SUMMARY

Fishing of tuna and tuna-like species attained a production of 7815.1 t in 2013 compared to 8221.4 t in 2012, which is a decrease in volume of around 9.5%. The major species caught along the Moroccan coasts are bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, small tunas and other tunas and some shark and dogfish species. Collection of statistical fishing and effort data is virtually exhaustive, and is performed through fishing administrative structures (Département des Pêches (Fisheries Department) and the Office National des Pêches (National Fisheries Office)), established along Morocco's Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. Moreover, a subsequent control is also carried out by the Exchange Office regarding the export of fishing products. On the scientific level, the Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (National Institute of Fisheries Research) (INRH), through its Regional Centres (6 centres), covering the entire Moroccan coast, has reinforced the collection of biological data on the major species (bluefin tuna and swordfish). The Regional Centre of the INRH in Tangier serves as coordinator for the collection of all these data. In recent years, monitoring of other species has begun, in particular, the tropical species (bigeye tuna, among others) and small tunas, with an extension of the research work towards areas located to the south of Morocco. Great progress has been recorded in terms of statistical and biological data collection, as evidenced by the series of scientific papers, and the Task 2 data, submitted by Moroccan researchers to the different SCRS sessions, for the purposes of tuna stock assessments.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 7815.1 tm au cours de l'année 2013 contre 8221.4 tm au cours de l'année 2012 soit une baisse d'environ 9.5 % en termes de volume. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon, les thonidés mineurs, autres thonidés et des requins et squales. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département des Pêches et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) et les thonidés mineurs), avec une extension des travaux de recherche vers les zones situées au Sud du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche 2, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes sessions SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pesca de túnidos y especies afines ha alcanzado una producción de 7815,1 t durante el año 2013 en comparación con las 8221,4 t del año 2012, lo que supone un descenso de aproximadamente el 9,5 % en términos de volumen. Las principales especies explotadas en aguas frente a las costas marroquíes son atún rojo, pez espada, patudo, rabil, atún blanco, pequeños túnidos, así como otras especies de túnidos, tiburones y escualos. La recopilación de datos estadísticos de pesca y de esfuerzo se realiza prácticamente de un modo exhaustivo, a través de las estructuras administrativas de pesca (Departamento de Pesca y Oficina Nacional de Pesca) situadas a lo largo de toda la costa atlántica y mediterránea de Marruecos. Además, la Oficina de Cambio realiza también un control de las exportaciones de los productos de la pesca. En el plano científico, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Pesquera (Institut National de Recherche Halieutique INRH), a través de sus centros regionales (seis), que cubren todo el litoral marroquí, ha reforzado la recopilación de datos biológicos de las principales especies (atún rojo y pez espada). El Centro regional del INRH en Tánger ejerce las funciones de coordinador de la recopilación de todos estos datos. Durante los últimos años, se ha comenzado a realizar un seguimiento de otras especies, sobre todo de túnidos tropicales (patudo, entre otras) y de pequeños túnidos con una ampliación de los trabajos de investigación hacia las zonas situadas al Sur de Marruecos. Por tanto, se han constatado importantes progresos en materia de recopilación de datos estadísticos y biológicos, tal y como atestigua la serie de documentos científicos, así como los datos de la Tarea II, presentados por los investigadores marroquíes en las diferentes sesiones de evaluación de los stocks de túnidos del SCRS.

Ière Partie : Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont (**Tableau 1**) :

- le thon rouge (**Tableau 2**)
- l’espadon (**Tableau 2**)
- le thon obèse
- l’albacore
- le germon
- les thonidés mineurs (listao, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d’autres espèces (**Tableaux 3 et 4**)

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l’exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines. Les espèces débarquées sont diversifiées.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, auxide, listao, etc.) sont pêchés habituellement sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales capturent le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant les mois de juillet à septembre. Des espèces de thons mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L’espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu’au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l’albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique, mais en faibles quantités, au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine (**Tableau 5**).

Pour ce qui est des requins, les principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques (**Tableau 6**).

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces voisines sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

1.3.1 La madrague

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2013, 10 madragues ont été calées, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet. Néanmoins, ces dernières années, en raison de la forte abondance de thon rouge et la réduction substantielle du quota national en cette espèce, la période de calage des madragues ne dépasse guère le mois de mai. Parmi les espèces capturées accessoirement, il y a lieu de citer : l'auxide, la bonite à dos rayé et la bacorette en quantités très faibles.

Il est à noter que plus de 35.500 individus de thon rouge ont été relâchés par les madragues après épuisement du quota national alloué à ce segment soit 7.455 TM qui a été notifié au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

1.3.2 Ligne à main et palangre

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du détroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de tjb < 2 tnx.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions du sud du Maroc. Elle est presque continue durant toute l'année, avec un arrêt d'activité de 2 à 3 mois par an.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre. D'autres espèces sont également capturées par cet engin, notamment les thonidés mineurs.

1.3.3 Senne tournante

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique durant les périodes autorisées, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par les autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de pélamides.

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée, dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Le Maroc ne dispose plus de ferme de thon rouge. Il disposait d'une seule unité qui n'a jamais été opérationnelle pour des raisons liées à la gestion de l'entreprise qui en avait fait la demande.

Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche

2.1 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain en 2013 auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers spécialisés, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement dans les engins sont la tortue caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la tortue luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec 71% de l'effectif total d'individus. Elles sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. À titre indicatif, ces espèces peuvent être prises accidentellement dans les palangres une fois toutes les 10-12 marées.

- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

Dans cette zone, des techniques pratiques et astuces sont adoptées pour éviter les prises accidentelles de ces espèces.

2.2 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces thonières enregistrée en 2013.

2.3 Échantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2013, les deux navires thoniers senneurs marocaines, Azrou1/AT000MAR00081, et Mediouna /AT000MAR01418 ont opéré dans le cadre de la JFO2013-008, avec les navires turcs. Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni remise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ces deux navires. En conséquence, aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.4 Échantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

Voir les données qui seront déclarées par la Turquie car les deux navires marocains de type « thonier-senseur » ayant ciblé le thon rouge vivant, en 2013, ont opéré dans le cadre de la JFO 2013-008 et leur production a été destinée à des fermes d'engraissement battant pavillon turc.

2.5 Activités de recherche

En 2013, l'Institut national de recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution dans les efforts de la communauté scientifique visant à une amélioration des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure des stocks ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine à la réunion d'analyses de données biologiques sur le thon rouge (mai 2013) aux réunions de préparation et d'évaluation des stocks de l'espadon de l'Atlantique nord, tenues, respectivement, en juin et septembre 2013, ainsi qu'aux réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS.

Aussi, durant l'année 2013, l'INRH, à travers son centre régional de Tanger a collaboré pour la troisième année consécutive, dans le cadre du projet de recherche ICCAT sur le thon rouge englobant tout l'Atlantique (GBYP), et ce à travers les actions suivantes :

- Collecte, traitement et envoi au coordinateur du programme « échantillonnage biologique et génétique de thon rouge », 50 paires d'otolithes et 50 échantillons génétiques de thon rouge. Les résultats d'analyse de ces échantillons ainsi que d'autres, ont été présentés par le coordinateur du programme à la réunion de préparation des données de thon rouge (Mai 2014) ;
- Marquage conventionnel et électronique du thon rouge adulte dans la madrague marocaine « Essahel », 265 spécimens de thon rouge ont fait l'objet d'un double marquage conventionnel, dont 14 spécimens ont été marqués avec des marques électroniques « pop-up », en collaboration avec la société « Maromadriba » et le Fond mondial pour la nature (WWF) ;
- Participer au programme de marquage conventionnel de thon rouge juvénile dans le détroit de Gibraltar, coordonné par l'IEO.

Concernant les données de Tâche II, l'INRH a aussi activement participé, dans le cadre du programme de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs, en récupérant, traitant et transmettant au secrétariat ICCAT des séries historiques (1984-2011) de données mensuelles de capture et d'effort relatives aux thonidés mineurs exploités par les pêcheries artisanales et les madragues. La disponibilité de ces données ainsi que d'autres permettrait à court ou à moyen terme d'améliorer sensiblement les données sur ces espèces et donc évaluer leur état d'exploitation dans le cadre de l'ICCAT.

Afin de jouer pleinement son rôle en tant que laboratoire de référence en matière d'études biologiques des thonidés, le laboratoire des ressources halieutiques du centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger, chargé des grands pélagiques, devrait être équipé de moyens et d'équipements scientifiques nécessaires pour accomplir ses missions. Des objectifs que l'on pourrait atteindre en partie à travers nos implications dans des projets et programmes de recherche internationaux tel que le GBYP, d'une part, et par le renforcement des capacités des chercheurs marocains, à travers des formations pointues en matière de biologie et de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation, d'autre part.

ANNEXE DE LA I^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 29/06/2014.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 25/07/2014.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 20/06/2014.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 20/06/2014.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 20/06/2014.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 20/06/2014.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Envoyé au GBYP le 19/07/2013.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sportives et récréatives des thonidés en Méditerranée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries récréatives des thonidés en Méditerranée.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Formulaire CP45Obsprog envoyé le 02/07/2014.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 25/07/2014.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de sargasse.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable. Le Maroc ne dispose pas de fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge en 2013.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 02/06/14.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 02/06/14.
S18	Informations et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Communiquées à l'ICCAT en tant que données Tâche II le 20/06/14.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas des prises accessoires non autorisées.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries ciblant les thonidés tropicaux.

S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Ces données ont été communiquées à l'ICCAT en tant que Tâche II (S4, S5 et S6) le 20/06/2014.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de pêcheries qui ciblent les istiophoridés. En conséquence, aucun suivi scientifique spécifique à ces espèces n'est actuellement en place.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de pêcheries qui ciblent les makaires.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Ces données ont été communiquées en tant que Tâche II (S3 et S4) le 20/06/2014.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. Le renard de mer ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable. Le requin soyeux ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Le requin soyeux ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Le requin-marteau ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Le requin-marteau ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Le requin océanique ne figure pas parmi les espèces de requins capturées.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide n'est actuellement élaboré.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Cf. Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Cf. Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Les prises accessoires sont déclarées dans les formulaires Tâche I et Tâche II.

S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Toutes les prises accessoires des pêcheries artisanales sont destinées à la consommation. Donc il n'y a pas de rejets concernant ces pêcheries. Un programme d'enquêtes est sur place pour collecter toute l'information sur ces pêcheries artisanales.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Une réflexion est en cours de développement dans le cadre des travaux de recherche pour réduire les prises accessoires des requins dans la pêche palangrière. Aucun rejet des prises accessoires n'est actuellement enregistré dans cette pêche.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

3.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 3 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines. Ce projet est en cours d'amendement pour y inclure la nouvelle taille commerciale minimale de thon rouge (Rec. 06-05 de l'ICCAT) qui a été notifiée aux opérateurs par lettre circulaire.

3.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche, permet d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêche du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la Recommandation 10-04 de l'ICCAT en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1^{er} juillet 2008.

3.3 Le contrôle des activités de pêche

Le contrôle des activités de pêche a pour principaux objectifs de veiller à la stricte application de la réglementation en vigueur, de sanctionner les contrevenants et permet par la même occasion de contribuer à la gestion de la ressource, en complément aux instruments déjà mis en place tels que les mesures techniques, les limitations de captures et d'effort de pêche.

Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.

Le contrôle en mer consiste à vérifier les caractéristiques de l'engin de pêche (contrôle de la conformité de l'engin et du maillage par rapport à l'espèce cible et la zone géographique), à inspecter l'activité de pêche elle-même (journal de bord, légalité de l'activité de pêche par rapport à la période de pêche et au quota), et la cargaison (taille minimale, quantités par espèces).

Les informations statistiques recueillies lors des contrôles permettent aussi de suivre les niveaux de capture.

L'organisation du contrôle est faite de la manière suivante :

3.3.1 Contrôles en mer

Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs scientifiques. Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par satellite (GPS).

Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.

Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs scientifiques dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles, espèces, le tonnage et la collecte des données biologiques. Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs scientifiques du Département des Pêches Maritimes. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

3.3.2 Contrôles à terre

Ils sont effectués par les délégués du Département des Pêches Maritimes, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les représentants du corps des Observateurs Scientifiques qui forment les Commissions de Contrôle.

Ces inspections sont soit ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de débarquement, les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes.

Parallèlement à ces procédures, le Département des pêches maritimes a mis en place, depuis le mois de juin 2004, un schéma pratique permettant de déterminer l'origine des individus d'espadon capturés en Atlantique nord et en Méditerranée. Ce schéma, intitulé « Schéma de contrôle et d'identification de l'origine des captures de l'espadon dans les prises des flottilles marocaines », a permis de mieux affiner les données de prises de cette espèce notamment celles réalisées par les navires pratiquant la pêche dans ses zones d'une part, et les lieux de sa capture d'autre part.

Dans le cas de ce schéma, il ne s'agit pas particulièrement de revoir le système actuel de contrôle de l'activité de pêche de l'espadon, du moment qu'il se fait de manière efficace, mais de l'élargir par des méthodes qui permettront de déterminer principalement avec exactitude l'origine de capture de l'espadon.

Ces mesures s'intègrent, également, dans le cadre de l'application des dispositions du plan d'action national pour l'abandon du filet maillant dérivant et la reconversion des flottes qui l'utilisent.

Tous ces dispositifs sont renforcés par l'entrée en vigueur, au 1^{er} janvier 2010, de la nouvelle procédure réglementaire de lutte contre les formes de pêche INN.

3.4 Système de repérage et de suivi par satellite des navires de pêche (DRS/GPS)

Dans le cadre d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources halieutiques et dans le but d'assurer un meilleur suivi de l'activité de la flotte sur un grand espace géographique, le Département des Pêches Maritimes a mis en place toute une structure pour l'utilisation des systèmes de suivi et de transmission de données par satellite.

Aussi, et dans le but de contribuer efficacement à contrecarrer la pêche illégale, non réglementée et non déclarée (IUU) dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT, des outils de contrôle supplémentaires ont été mis en place pour compléter les systèmes électroniques déjà mis en place par les autorités chargées du contrôle des activités de pêche.

Enfin, il faudrait rappeler que le Département des Pêches Maritimes abrite et coordonne les activités du Centre de Contrôle National des Pêches.

3.5 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change en autorisant à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croisés avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

3.6 Données de la Tâche II

Les données de Tâche II des thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines pour l'année 2013 sont résumées dans le **Tableau 7**.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Voir Rapport National transmis le 29 juin 2014.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le Maroc a formulé des réponses à toutes les exigences scientifiques et de gestion touchant aux pêcheries thonières, espèces apparentées et espèces capturées en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT notamment les requins. La plupart des réponses ont été transmises bien avant les délais. Le Maroc souscrit pleinement à toutes les dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration de toutes les pêcheries gérées par la Commission, notamment les espèces capturées en association avec ces pêcheries, en l'occurrence les requins. Le Maroc a procédé à la transposition de certaines dispositions en Arrêtés Ministériels. Le Maroc à travers des lettres circulaires, informe tous les services extérieurs sur les obligations en matière de déclaration, et ce, pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Le 16 Juin 2014
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable, le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	NEANT
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Le 09 juillet 2013
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Le 09 juillet 2013
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures, comme notifié dans le Formulaire CP24_AuthPorts_Tri a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 9 juillet 2013.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	- Le 30 septembre 2014, le 17 septembre, concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mis à mort après son engraissement à la ferme « BLUE FARM/AT001MAR00002 ». - Le 5 juin 2014 et le 2 mai 2014, ces rapports concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mort capturé par les madragues marocaines, qui sont inspectés avant la réception du thon rouge des madragues et avant de quitter les eaux territoriales marocaines.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Aucun rapport d'inspection au port n'a fait état de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	NEANT
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	NEANT
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	NEANT
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	NEANT
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	NEANT
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le 24 décembre 2013 et à chaque changement.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	NEANT
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	NEANT
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	NEANT
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	NEANT
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	NEANT
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	NEANT
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	NEANT
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Le Maroc a autorisé une (01) ferme en 2014 dénommée « BLUE FARM » et a été enregistrée le 28 février 2014 sur le registre ICCAT sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Le 29 août 2014
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	NEANT
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Le 08 mai 2014
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Le 28 février 2014

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Les Documents de capture de thon rouge validés (signés par l'autorité habilitée et dont le spécimen de signature et sceau figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet) correspondant aux captures des madragues marocaines, sont transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT presque dans les 24 heures suivant la capture.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Le 14 février 2014
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Le 2 mai 2014
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Les 21 et 26 mai 2014
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07	Le 14 octobre 2013
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	Le 27 mars 2014
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Le 21 Avril 2014
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Le 27 février 2014 pour les navires auxiliaires (<i>trap setters</i>) et le 30 juin 2013 pour les autres navires de thon rouge qui capturent accessoirement le thon rouge et autorisés du 01 juillet au 31 octobre 2013 (631 unités dont 14 ont une LHT(LOA) supérieure à 15m).
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Le 2 mai 2014
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Le 26 février 2014
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Le 26 février 2014
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	24 (vingt-quatre) rapports hebdomadaires sauf erreur ou omission. Les rapports hebdomadaires sont transmis même après l'arrêt de pêche de thon rouge notifié à l'ICCAT le 26 septembre 2014.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	6 (six) rapports mensuels.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Le 26 septembre 2014
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg / 115 cm	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné, il fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	- 1213 BCD ont été validés par le Maroc correspondant aux captures réalisées au titre de la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2014. - 9 BCD relatifs aux opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après son engraissement au niveau de l'établissement d'engraissement « BLUE FARM/AT001MAR00002. Tous ces BCD ont été transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT et figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 23 septembre 2014.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Le point de contact n'a pas changé.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Voir pièces jointes au Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la recommandation 13-07(Exigence BFT 1010) transmis le 14 octobre 2014 (Exigence BFT 1010).
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	NEANT
	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	NEANT
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Le Maroc a notifié dans les délais, avant même le 16 mai 2014e au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT son intention d'utiliser les BCD sur papier pendant la saison 2014. Toutes les données ont été transmises à la société TRAGSA, le système e BCD sera mis en vigueur au Maroc à partir du mois de Mars 2015. Le 6 juin 2014, le Maroc a transmis toutes les données telles que requises, par la Circulaire ICCAT # 3392/2014, et ce, conformément à la Recommandation ICCAT 13-17/para 2.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	NEANT
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	NEANT
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	NEANT
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	NEANT
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	NEANT
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant, le Maroc n'importe pas l'espadon et le thon obèse.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui applicable. Une mise à jour est effectuée à chaque changement.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Le 24 décembre 2013
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Néant, le Maroc n'autorise pas la pêche sportive et récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 05 Août 2014.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 05 Août 2014.
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 9 juillet 2014. Adoption de l'arrêté du 9 avril 2012 visant l'interdiction temporaire de pêche de trois espèces de requins : requin marteau, requin océanique et requin renard à gros yeux.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 9 juillet 2014. Les requins soyeux ne sont pas capturés dans les eaux marocaines et ne font pas l'objet d'importation, pour sa commercialisation sur le marché Marocain.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Transmise le 9 juillet 2014. Une Décision ministérielle a été mise en place depuis 2009 qui a mis des mesures visant la préservation des espèces de requins (seuil de capture ne dépassant pas 5%, interdiction de ciblage de ces espèces, interdiction de traitement à bord des navires (éviscération et enlèvement des ailerons).
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Transmise le 9 juillet 2014. Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Transmise le 9 juillet 2014. Suivi de l'activité de pêche des requins (journal de bord), identification de la flottille ciblant ces espèces, traçabilité, ventilation des débarquements en requins et squalidés par espèces. - Un Arrêté portant sur la conservation des espèces de requins est en cours d'adoption.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Cf. section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Cf. section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Cf. Exigence scientifique « S4 » de l'annexe de la 1 ^{ère} partie du rapport annuel.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	NEANT
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	NEANT

Tableau 1. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTALTM</i>	
	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>		
Albacore (YFT)	136.6	0
Germon (ALB)	0	0
Thon obèse (BET)	308	0
Thon rouge (BFT)	960.5	309.4
Bacorette (LTA)	10.6	0
Listao (SKJ)	2041.6	2.5
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	88.7	0.4
Auxide (FRI)	55.2	236.8
Palomette (BOP)	554.9	15.7
Espadon (SWO)	1062	770
Makaïre blanc (WHM)	0	0
Makaïre Bleu (BUM)	0	0
Makaïre noir	0	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	24.8	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin gris (SBL)	58.1	0
Requin HÂ (GAG)	13.1	4
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	0	0
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0	0
Requin perl (HXT)	6	0
Requin sombre (DUS)	3	0
Taupe bleue (SMA)	666.7	0
Taupe commune (POR)	1	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	228.6	52.7
Autres thonidés	190.5	14.1
SOUS TOTAL (Tm)	6409.5	1405.6
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	7815.1	

Tableau 2. Données statistiques des pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl.	Trap	960.5	Atl	Trap	00
Atl.	PS	00	Atl	PS	00
Atl.	LL	00	Atl	Gill	00
Atl.	Gill	00	Atl	HL	62
			Atl	LL	1000
Méd.	Hand (HL)	139.4			
Méd.	Gill	00	Méd	LL	770
Méd.	PS	170	Méd	Gill	00
Méd.	LL	00	Méd	PS	00
Méd.	Trap	00	Méd	Hand	00
			Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		960.5	Tot-Atl		1062
Tot-Méd		309.4	Tot-Méd		770
Tot		1269.9	Tot		1832

Tableau 3. Données de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

<i>Espèces</i>		<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Listao (SKJ)</i>	<i>Auxide (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	2	18	921.6	10.2	140	1091.8
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL	4	60	00	15	320	399
Atl	PS	4.6	10.7	1120	30	94.9	1260.2
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	00	02	16.8	4.7	23.5
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	LL	00	0,2	00	160	5	165.2
Méd	PS	00	0,2	0,5	60	6	66.7
Tot-Atl		10.6	88.7	2041.6	55.2	554.9	2751
Tot-Méd		0	0.4	2.5	236.8	15.7	255.4
Total		10.6	89.1	2044.1	292	570.6	3006.4

Tableau 4. Autres espèces.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>Albacore (YFT)</i>	<i>Germon (ALB)</i>	<i>Thon obèse (BET)</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	PS	00	00	20.6	00	00	20.6
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	00	00	00	00	220	220
Atl	LL	00	00	116	00	88	204
Méd	LL	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	PS	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Tot-Atl		00	00	136.6	00	308	444.6
Tot-Méd		00	00	00	00	00	00
Tot		00	00	136.6	00	308	444.6

Tableau 5. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

	<i>Atl</i>	<i>Méd</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	960.5	309.4	1269.9
Thon obèse	308	00	308
Thon germon	00	00	00
Thon albacore	136.6	00	136.6
Espadon	1062	770	1832
Petits thonidés	2751	255.4	3006.4
Autres thonidés	190.5	14.1	204.2
Squalidés & requins	1001.3	56.7	1057
TOTAL	6409.5	1405.6	7815.1

Tableau 6. Requins et squalidés débarqués en 2013.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HÄ (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlon (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squales & Requins *</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl.	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl.	PS	9.8	00	18.1	4.1	00	00	00	01	50.7	00	67.6	151.3
Atl.	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl.	LL & Hand	15	00	40	9	00	00	06	02	616	01	160	849
Méd.	LL	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	24	26
Méd.	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd.	PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	18	19
Méd.	Hand	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	10.7	11.7
Méd.	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Tot-Atl.		24.8	00	58.1	13.1	00	00	06	03	666.7	01	228.6	1001.3
Tot-Méd.		00	00	00	4	00	00	00	00	00	00	52.7	56.7
Tot.		24.8	00	58.1	17.1	00	00	06	03	666.7	01	280.3	1057

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données de Tâche II disponibles pour l'année 2013 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

<i>Espèce/stock</i>	<i>Type données</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Série temporelle</i>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est+MED (BFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	Trap & HL	2013
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL	2013
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL	2013
Albacore et Taupe bleu de l'Atlantique (YFT& SMA)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL	2013
Listao de l'Atlantique (SKJ)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille.	HL	2012-2013
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ;	HL	2013

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE NAMIBIA**

SUMMARY

Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other States, as well as conservation and management measures developed by ICCAT and any other RFMOs of which Namibia is a member. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by a duly completed and validated statistical document. Namibia continued to undertake research in 2013 on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard those fishing vessels were analysed and the preliminary results were submitted to ICCAT in July 2013. A drastic decrease in most of the species landed (both targeted and by-catches) was recorded in 2013 as compared to 2012. Fisheries observers were also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard fisheries patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to international organisations, such as ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

La Namibie, en qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, s'efforce de mettre pleinement en œuvre toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. Les navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger entrant dans les ports namibiens font l'objet d'une inspection exhaustive afin de veiller à ce qu'ils n'ont pas enfreint la législation et les réglementations de la Namibie ou celles d'autres États, ni les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT et de toute autre ORGP dont la Namibie est membre. En outre, des mesures de suivi sont en place afin de garantir que tous les produits provenant de navires de pêche de thonidés autorisés, à leur entrée ou sortie du pays, soient accompagnés d'un document statistique dûment complété et validé. En 2013, la Namibie a poursuivi ses travaux de recherche sur toutes les espèces ICCAT capturées par des navires opérant dans les eaux namibiennes. Les données extraites des carnets de pêche fournis aux navires de pêche, ainsi que les données recueillies par les inspecteurs des pêches déployés sur tous les sites de débarquement et les données rassemblées par observateurs des pêcheries embarqués à bord de ces navires de pêche, ont été analysées et les résultats préliminaires ont été présentés à l'ICCAT en juillet 2013. Une baisse drastique de la plupart des espèces débarquées (à la fois espèces cibles et accessoires) a été enregistrée en 2013 par rapport à 2012. Les observateurs des pêcheries ont également été chargés d'observer les activités des navires de pêche en mer et de signaler toute infraction afin que des mesures soient éventuellement prises à l'encontre des coupables. De plus, la Namibie a déployé des inspecteurs des pêches en mer à bord de patrouilleurs des pêcheries et dans les ports afin de garantir le strict respect des normes et des réglementations du pays concernant l'exploitation des ressources marines vivantes, comprenant celles adoptées par la Namibie dans le cadre de ses obligations à l'égard d'organisations internationales telles que l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Namibia, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, se esfuerza por implementar plenamente todas las medidas de conservación de ICCAT. Los buques pesqueros extranjeros que entran en los puertos namibios se someten a una exhaustiva inspección para garantizar que no infringen las legislaciones y reglamentos de Namibia o de otros Estados, así como las medidas de conservación y ordenación desarrolladas por ICCAT y por otras OROP de las que Namibia es miembro. Además, se han implementado medidas de seguimiento para garantizar que todos los productos procedentes de buques pesqueros atuneros con licencia, en el momento de entrar o salir del país, van acompañados de un documento estadístico debidamente cumplimentado y validado. Namibia continuó realizando investigaciones en 2013 de todas las especies de ICCAT capturadas por los buques que operan en Namibia. Se analizaron los datos obtenidos de los cuadernos de pesca suministrados a los buques de pesca, así como los datos recopilados por los inspectores de pesca asignados a todos los puntos de desembarque y los datos recopilados por los observadores de pesquerías embarcados en los buques pesqueros, y los resultados preliminares de estos análisis se transmitieron a ICCAT en julio de 2013. En 2013 se registró un drástico descenso en la mayoría de las especies desembarcadas (objetivo o de captura fortuita) con respecto a 2012. Los observadores de las pesquerías también recibieron instrucciones para observar las actividades de los buques pesqueros en el mar y comunicar cualquier infracción, con el fin de que se puedan emprender acciones con respecto a los infractores. Además, Namibia ha desplegado inspectores pesqueros tanto en el mar, en buques patrulla, como en los puertos para garantizar el estricto cumplimiento de las normas del país y de los reglamentos relacionados con la explotación de los recursos marinos vivos, lo que incluye los adoptados por Namibia como parte de sus obligaciones con respecto a organizaciones internacionales, como ICCAT.

Part I: (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

Namibia charters baitboats on a seasonal basis, mostly from South Africa and Japan, to catch tuna and tuna-like species during the 6 month fishing season from November to April. During 2013, 10 baitboats and 13 longline vessels operated in Namibian waters. A summary of catches landed by the baitboats, as well as by longline vessels operating in Namibia since 2011, is shown in **Table 1** below.

It is shown in the table that the catches of most species namely; ALB, SWO, BET, YFT and SMA have drastically decreased in 2013, when compared to 2012. Only the catches of BSH showed a slight decrease from 2012 to 2013. There was also a noticeable decrease in the number of pole & line vessels during the same period, while that of longline vessels, which targets mostly sharks, has increased.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its large pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the logsheets supplied to Masters of fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). All this data is then worked-up into the ICCAT excel worksheets and submitted annually to ICCAT by the end of July.

2.1 Logsheets

The following information is noted on each of these logsheets:

- Vessel License No.
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No.
- Year and month of the trip
- Logsheets serial No.
- Date and time of set/shoot plus lat&long
- Date and time of haul/catch plus lat&long
- Effort (hooks/poles)

- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's guess of the catch (in kg) for each species.

The information collected on these logsheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station- and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, No. sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, Vessel ID, Trip No., Station No., Date and First Sampler No. and Sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellowfin tuna, and bigeye tuna) and tuna-like species (swordfish and skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (Biological data).

2.3 Observer programme

Namibia deploys fisheries observers (**Table 2**) on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of eatable and marketable fish species
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's scientists

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent 19/09/2014.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent on 03/07/2014.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent on 03/07/2014.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent on 03/07/2014.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent on 03/07/2014.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent on 03/07/2014.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct recreational fisheries on any of the ICCAT species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 03/07/2014.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch Pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean sea.

BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target or land blue fin tuna.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET/YFT, but these are landed as by-catch in albacore fishery.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not use such support vessels.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Task I and Task II data was sent on 03/07/2014. See section 5.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	See section 5.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. A total catch of blue marlin landed is included on the nominal catches sent on 03/07/2014. No white marlin was caught in 2013.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Sent on 03/07/2014 for BSH and SMA, which are commonly caught in Namibia.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Sent on 03/07/2014.

S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. Namibia has no records of silky shark catches.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA) for sharks sent on 07/07/2014.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Namibia has no records of silky shark catches.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No hammerhead catches were recorded in Namibia during 2013.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. No live releases were recorded during 2013.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. No live releases were recorded during 2013.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi <i>et al.</i> , FAO, Rome (1999).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	See section 5. No such information exists.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	NPOA for Seabirds still being developed.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. All by-catches landed were included on the nominal catches sent on 03/07/2014.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	NPOA for sharks sent on 07/07/2014.

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures****ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Namibia submitted the annual Scientific Report to the SCRS in September 2014, while the annual Commission Report was also submitted in October 2014. As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other States. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by a duly completed and validated statistical document (Appendix 1).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Namibia submitted Task I and Task II data, as required by ICCAT. To improve the quality of these data and especially for sharks biological sampling, onboard observers are to be given refresher courses in future on how to collect these data. Namibia has also implemented the ICCAT recommendations on some shark species, namely hammerhead (Recommendation 10-08) sharks and thresher sharks (Recommendation 09-07) which are sometimes caught in Namibia. In this regard, no catches of Hammerhead sharks were landed during 2013 and Task II data for thresher sharks landed in 2013 was submitted to ICCAT in July 2013.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on 03/07/2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering – summary report	Sent on 03/07/2014.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering – arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Namibia has not terminated any chartering agreement during 2013.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.

GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transhipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted on 24 February 2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent on 24 February 2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Indicate number of reports sent 4 reports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2013.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2013.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2013.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such bilateral arrangement.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2013.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2013.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	10 baitboats and 13 longlines.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such techniques for ICCAT managed fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2013.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2013.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not sure what this means.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2013.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2013.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings were reported in 2013.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sighting was reported in 2013.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2013.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean or north Atlantic.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not fish in the North Atlantic.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Very few blue marlin was caught during 2013 and the catch of blue marlin landed is included on the nominal catches sent on 03/07/2014. No white marlin was caught in 2013.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Namibia has notified its Fisheries Inspectors and officials dealing with exports that no export or import of hammerhead sharks is permitted in Namibia. In addition, Namibia is also a member of CITES which has added hammerhead sharks to its Appendix II list during the CoP 16 meeting, held in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2013. The implementation date for this listing is 14 September 2014 and this will also strengthen Namibia's case to curb any possible illegal export of hammerheads, as the prospective exporters will be asked produce the CITES permits which can only be issued by the government.

SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Namibia has reduced the number of longline vessels authorised to catch large pelagic species from 16 in 2011 to 13 in 2013. This has also resulted in the reduction of the amount of shortfin mako that was landed during the same period from 889 t in 2011 to 8 t in 2013.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Of these recommendations, most of them are not applicable to Namibia as the concerned shark species have not been landed in Namibian waters during the reporting period. Only Recommendations 10-08 and 09-07 are applicable and the details could be found under GEN 0002.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during 2013.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Namibia is currently in the process to finalise the NPOA for seabirds. The draft regulations aimed at reducing seabird by-catches have been prepared and are now being checked by the legal drafters. As soon as this process is done, the NPOA regulations shall become part of the conditions of licences issued to fishing vessels and the implementation of the NPOA shall become effective.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibia domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The onboard observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such pilot systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by a duly completed and validated statistical document. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on albacore and gear restrictions for longline and pole & line only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for pole & line vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Namibia is currently still in the process of equipping some of her fishing vessels with the VMS system. So, currently there is still a challenge when it comes to monitoring the activities of some fishing vessels at sea. Furthermore, the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sea-birds is not yet finalised and this makes it difficult to enforce mitigating measures aimed at reducing the by-catch of seabirds in the trawl and longline fisheries. Another challenge is the limited availability of trained observers and scientists to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities, especially from the shark fisheries. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and trans-boundary. Last, but not least, there is a need to put in place measures to assess the extent of turtle and other by-catch species that may go unreported. SCRS could assist CPCs in developing such measures.

Table 1. Landings (in t) of ICCAT species caught by baitboats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2011 to 2013.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Pole & line vessels</i>	<i>Longline vessels</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
2011	41	20	4166	345	292	95	2967	385
2012	34	16	2267	369	265	1.3	1620	152
2013	10	13	848	129	135	13	1147	8

Table 2. Level of observer coverage over the last three years 2010-2013.

<i>Fishing season</i>	<i>Fishing trips</i>		<i>Observer trips</i>	
	<i>Pole & line</i>	<i>Longline</i>	<i>Pole & line (% trips covered)</i>	<i>Longline (% trips covered)</i>
Jul 09 – Jun 10	88	5	84 (95.45%)	5 (100%)
Jul 10 – Jun 11	260	12	238 (91.54%)	12 (100%)
Jul 11 – Jun 12	148	17	144 (97.30%)	17 (100%)
Jul 12 – Jun 13	33	11	24 (72.73%)	3 (27.27%)

DETAILS AND RESULTS OF INSPECTION SCHEMES

The Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) component of Namibia comprises an integrated programme of inspections and patrol at sea, and on land to ensure compliance to Namibian Marine legislation, through deploying fisheries patrol vessels, patrol aircrafts, harbour, factory and coastal patrols respectively. Fisheries Inspectors at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources are responsible to enforce fisheries legislation, to monitor and control fishing activities along the country's coastline, in harbours, onshore processing plants and at mid-water. In addition to this they also monitor all landings to ensure compliance with quota limits and conditions. Conditions attached to fishing licenses dictate that all fish caught under a Namibian fishing license be offloaded and monitored by a fisheries inspector at either of the two commercial ports of Lüderitz or Walvis Bay.

All foreign fishing vessel entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that all fishing vessels that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or other States or involved in any IUU fishing activities, conservation and management measures developed by ICCAT and any other RFMOs of which Namibia is a member. Foreign vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area regularly make use of Namibian ports to offload their catches. These vessels are monitored and controlled under the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme whereby the following procedures are in place:

- Advance Entry Notification by foreign fishing vessels are submitted by vessel agents at least 5 working days in advance with copies of their fishing licenses, high seas permits, vessel registration documents, authorized vessel registration on ICCAT website, cargo manifest, crew list and VMS/ positional report.
- The Ministry of Fisheries verifies this documentation, confirms consent from flag State whether vessels are legal, confirms vessel listing on the ICCAT website and other RFMOs' IUU listings such as CCMLAR, SEAFO and IOTC.
- Approvals are then granted for entry into port.
- In port, the Fisheries Inspectors verify the original documentation onboard and allow offloading to commence. They monitor the landings and complete a Port Inspection Report at the end.
- The approved Advance Notification and Port Inspection Report are filed for future reference.

Namibia has designed a port State inspection form that records all landings. The fisheries inspector completes the form and results are presented to the master of the vessel for comments. Once satisfied, both the fisheries inspector and master sign the form.

Two patrol vessels namely "Nathaniel Maxuilili" and "Anna Kakurukaze Mungunda" are deployed at sea to strengthen fisheries control function through regular monitoring, control and surveillance. Inspectors onboard the patrol vessels inspect the fishing vessels for activities ranging from irregular round-straps, outdated vessel hold drawings, displaying of unclear vessel names on the vessel side and incomplete daily log books. Non-compliance in this regard is fined on the spot. There are two fisheries patrol aircrafts "Sea Eagle I" and "Sea Eagle II".

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA**

SUMMARY

At present, Nigeria still has not developed her tuna fishery. Therefore, no tuna fishing boat has been licenced to fish in the Nigerian territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. All Nigerian registered vessels are targeting shrimps in the inshore waters. The current status of the tuna fisheries resource in Nigeria is still being determined. Therefore the proposal by ICCAT for the Large Scale Tropical Tuna Tagging Program in the Gulf of Guinea would be of great importance to Nigeria as it would improve our knowledge on the biology and population dynamics of the tuna stock. Nigeria is currently reviewing its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirements. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures. To that effect our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub-sector with a special team mandated to take charge of data specifically required by ICCAT. Nigeria has conservation and management measures in place for other fisheries which include the following: i) use of Turtles Excluder Devices (TEDs) on all shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of conserving the sea turtles; ii) other By-Catch Reduction Device (BRDs) is also installed on shrimp trawl nets; iii) the EU Catch Certification Scheme is also being implemented to deter IUU fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates. A Vessel Monitoring System is also in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Discarding of fish at sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian fisheries laws and regulations and therefore ICCAT recommendations banning retention, storing, landing and selling of sharks species and turtles are implemented by Nigerian registered vessels accordingly.

RÉSUMÉ

À l'heure actuelle, le Nigeria n'a pas encore développé sa pêcherie thonière. Par conséquent, aucun navire de pêche thonière n'a été autorisé à pêcher dans les eaux territoriales nigériennes et dans sa zone économique exclusive (ZEE). De plus, le Nigeria n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec aucun pays en ce qui concerne des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT et d'autres pêcheries. Tous les navires nigériens immatriculés ciblent les crevettes dans les eaux du littoral. L'état actuel des ressources halieutiques thonières au Nigeria n'est pas encore établi. Par conséquent, la proposition émanant de l'ICCAT concernant le programme de marquage à grande échelle des thonidés tropicaux dans le golfe de Guinée revêtirait une importance toute particulière pour le Nigeria car cela améliorerait les connaissances sur la biologie et la dynamique des populations des stocks thoniers. Actuellement, le Nigeria procède à l'examen de ses procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données au regard des exigences de l'ICCAT. De grands efforts sont faits afin d'améliorer la qualité des procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données. À cet effet, nos formulaires de données ont été restructurés et améliorés afin de couvrir le sous-secteur des pêcheries côtières artisanales avec une équipe spéciale chargée de s'occuper des données requises par l'ICCAT. Le Nigeria met en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion s'appliquant à d'autres pêcheries qui comprennent i) l'utilisation de dispositifs d'exclusion des tortues (TED) placés sur tous les chaluts à crevettes à des fins de conservation des tortues marines, ii) d'autres dispositifs de réduction des prises accessoires (BRD) sont également installés sur les chaluts à crevettes, iii) le programme de certification des captures de l'UE est également appliqué afin de contrecarrer la pêche IUU. Il est obligatoire que tous les poissons et les produits des pêcheries capturés dans les eaux marines à des fins d'exportation vers d'autres pays soient pourvus de certificats de capture. Un système de suivi des navires est également établi afin de contrôler les activités de pêche de pêche des navires ciblant les crevettes dans les eaux côtières. Le rejet des poissons en mer est interdit, en vertu des lois et des réglementations sur les pêches du Nigeria et dès lors les recommandations de l'ICCAT interdisant de retenir à bord, de stocker, de débarquer et de vendre des espèces de requins et des tortues sont mises en œuvre en conséquence par les navires nigériens immatriculés.

RESUMEN

Actualmente, Nigeria no ha desarrollado aún su pesquería de túnidos. Por lo tanto, no hay ningún pesquero atunero con licencia para pescar en aguas territoriales nigerianas ni en la ZEE. Nigeria tampoco cuenta con acuerdos de acceso con ningún país en relación con especies de ICCAT u otras pesquerías. Todos los buques registrados en Nigeria se dirigen a los camarones en aguas costeras. Aún se está determinando la situación actual de las pesquerías atuneras en Nigeria. Por lo tanto, la propuesta de ICCAT sobre el Programa de marcado de túnidos tropicales a gran escala en el golfo de Guinea sería de gran importancia para Nigeria, ya que mejoraría nuestros conocimientos sobre la biología y la dinámica de población de los stocks de túnidos. Nigeria está revisando actualmente sus procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos respecto a los requisitos de ICCAT. Se están haciendo grandes esfuerzos para mejorar la calidad de los procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos. Con este fin, se han rediseñado los formatos de datos y se han actualizado para cubrir el subsector de las pesquerías artesanales costeras con un equipo especial encargado de hacerse cargo de los requeridos específicamente por ICCAT. Nigeria cuenta con medidas de conservación y ordenación en vigor para otras pesquerías, que incluyen: i) uso de Dispositivos para la exclusión de tortugas (TED) en todas las redes de arrastre de camarones con el fin de conservar las tortugas marinas, ii) otros dispositivos de reducción de la captura fortuita (BRD) están también instalados en las redes de arrastre de camarones, iii) se está implementando también el Programa de certificación de capturas de la UE para impedir la pesca IUU. Es obligatorio que todos los peces y productos de la pesca capturados en aguas marinas para su exportación a otros países vayan acompañados de Certificados de captura. También se dispone de un Sistema de seguimiento de buques para verificar las actividades pesqueras de los camaroneros costeros. Está prohibido realizar descartes de peces en el mar tal y como establecen las leyes y reglamentaciones pesqueras de Nigeria, y por tanto, las recomendaciones de ICCAT que prohíben la retención, almacenaje, desembarque y venta de especies de tiburones y tortugas son implementadas en consecuencia por los buques registrados en Nigeria.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	(24/07/2014)
S2	Fleet Characteristics	(24/07/2014)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	(24/07/2014)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	(24/07/2014)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	(24/07/2014)
S6	Catch estimated by size	(24/07/2014)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Nigeria does not have tags to declare.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in sport and recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing. No domestic observer program in place.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Nigeria has no data on pelagic <i>sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in pelagic longline fisheries.

Number	Information required	Response
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in sport and recreational fishing.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT fishing.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Nigeria has no information.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing for now.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A. Nigeria does not have data on SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in shark fisheries.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	

Number	Information required	Response
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A. No information on interaction of fleet with sea turtle in ICCAT fisheries by gear type.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	N/A. No seabird incidental catch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Discard fish at sea is prohibited by Nigerian fisheries law.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Insert date sent to ICCAT or SCRS document number if applicable or brief description (250 words max in this text box). Longer text should be attached as Appendix.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec 2).

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of the reporting obligations is contained in the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The explanation of the implementation of the reporting obligation is included in the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. (N/A) Nigeria does not operate tuna fishing vessel and no Access Agreement with any country.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Nigeria does not charter any vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A. No cases of transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A. No transshipment declaration.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A. No carrier vessel received transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. No foreign vessel sought Port entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. No port inspection report.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. No port inspection.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. No cases of infringement reported.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A. Nigeria has no bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in any Access Agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	N/A. Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	N/A
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A. Nigeria has no information on IUU fishing vessels.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A. Nigeria has no information on trade measures landing data.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A. Nigeria has no information to report on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A. Nigeria does not cage fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. No BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. No tuna fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. No quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT fishing.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A. No VMS messages were received.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. No BFT tuna transshipment ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A. No BFT tuna landing ports.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No report on IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annual Report (Part 1 Sec. 2).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

Norway caught 2 specimens of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) as by-catch in 2013. There have been no reported catches of Atlantic swordfish (Xiphias gladius) and Atlantic bonito (Sarda sarda) in Norway in 2013. Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were done along the coast of Norway in 2013. Norway continuously works on historical data on tuna and tuna like species and aims to put the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2013.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, la Norvège a capturé deux spécimens de thon rouge de l'Atlantique (Thunnus thynnus) comme prise accessoire. Il n'y a eu aucune déclaration de capture d'espadon de l'Atlantique (Xiphias gladius) ni de bonito à dos rayé (Sarda sarda) en Norvège en 2013. On a observé plusieurs spécimens de thon rouge de l'Atlantique le long des côtes norvégiennes en 2013. La Norvège mène des travaux continus sur les données historiques concernant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées et vise à placer les données sur ces espèces dans une perspective écosystémique. La Norvège a participé à la réunion annuelle scientifique du SCRS en 2013.

RESUMEN

Noruega capturó dos ejemplares de atún rojo del Atlántico (Thunnus Thynnus) de forma fortuita en 2013. No se han comunicado capturas de pez espada del Atlántico (Xiphias gladius) ni de bonito (Sarda sarda) en Noruega en 2013. En 2013 se produjeron numerosas observaciones de atún rojo del Atlántico a lo largo de la costa noruega. Noruega trabaja continuamente en los datos históricos de tónidos y especies afines, con el objetivo de incluir los datos sobre estas especies en una perspectiva ecosistémica. En 2013 Noruega participó en la reunión científica anual del SCRS.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In light of the stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. The prohibition remained in force in 2013.

Norway caught 2 specimens of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) as by-catch in small pelagic fisheries in 2013. There have been no catches in Norway in 2013 (*Xiphias gladius*), Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) or other tuna or tuna-like fishes managed by ICCAT.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were done along the coast of Norway in 2013, suggesting that the species is now re-establishing and feeding in Norwegian waters to a larger extent than observed in recent years. Norway continuously works on historical data for bluefin tuna, and aims to put the data into an ecosystem perspective and as input to assessment models. Scientific contributions have been made in Norway to e.g. the publication by Cort *et al.* (2013) entitled "Determination of L max for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna, *Thunnus thynnus* (L.), from Meta-Analysis of Published and Available Biometric Data". Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in Madrid in October 2013. New and updated web pages have been established at the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) dealing with Atlantic bluefin tuna, swordfish and Atlantic bonito research, catch and management.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Forwarded 10/09/2014.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Forwarded 31/07/2014.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Forwarded 31/07/2014.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Forwarded 31/07/2014.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Forwarded 31/07/2014.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Forwarded 31/07/2014.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Norway has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in the Mediterranean Sea in 2013.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention area in 2013.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was, in 2013, prohibited according to Norwegian regulations.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was, in 2013, prohibited according to Norwegian regulations and Norway is not involved in the farming of BFT.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was, in 2013, prohibited according to Norwegian regulations.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was, in 2013, prohibited according to Norwegian regulations.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was, in 2013, prohibited according to Norwegian regulations.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Two Norwegian vessels have caught one BFT each as incidental by-catch, but no confiscation has been made since the Norwegian quota of BFT has not been consumed.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.

Number	Information required	Response
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT and no FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Forwarded 31/07/2014.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.

Number	Information required	Response
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.

Enclosure 2 (SHK7005)

According to paragraph 1 in the Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Silky Sharks Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries [Rec. 11-08], CPCs shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark. However, this prohibition on retention does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries, cf. paragraph 6 of Recommendation 11-08.

There are no Norwegian flagged vessels operating in ICCAT managed fisheries, and silky sharks do normally not occur in Norwegian waters. However, there is a general requirement following from the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Sea-water Fisheries (Section 48) that all dead fish be landed. Hence, in order to be in line with Recommendation 11-08, a prohibition against silky shark fisheries has been included in the Norwegian regulation prohibiting fisheries for basking shark, spiny dogfish and porbeagle. Furthermore, bycatches of basking shark, porbeagle and silky shark shall be returned to the sea if they are capable of surviving, and all catches shall be reported.

The regulations prohibiting fisheries of basking shark, porbeagle, spiny dogfish and silky shark are laid down under the Marine Resources Act, and the value of catches harvested or delivered in contravention of provisions laid down in or under this act, accrue to the appropriate sales organization or to the State. Hence, the fishermen cannot draw commercial profit from landings of silky shark.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Enclosure 1 (GEN0001)

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention area to which Norway is a coastal State. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted on 3 May 2007 a prohibition for that year for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. A new regulation adopted on 19 December 2007 provides for the same prohibition. This regulation remained in force in 2013. In addition to the prohibition to fish and land bluefin tuna, the regulation stipulates that in case of incidental by-catches of bluefin tuna in fisheries for other species, all bluefin tuna fit for survival shall be immediately released back to the sea, whereas dead or dying bluefin tuna shall be landed. Any wilful or negligent contravention of these provisions is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

Norway adopted on 20 March 2009 a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation which entered into force on 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Although it was prohibited for Norwegian vessels to fish or land bluefin tuna in 2013, dead or dying bluefin tuna should be landed, and catch documents should be issued. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall

be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any wilful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are cross-checked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Please see enclosure no 1.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Norway has complied with its reporting obligations, including Task I and Task II data. Applicable reporting is detailed below. Non applicable reporting is also specified below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Forwarded 19/08/2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment operations of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to receive tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to receive tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has not been any allegation of infringements brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013. Furthermore, Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange program to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
GIEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Forwarded 09/09/2014.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessels sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there are no Norwegian BFT traps.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there are no Norwegian BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013. Information regarding this was forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated 31/01/2013.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No farming of BFT was taking place in Norway.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013. Information regarding this was forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated 31/01/2013.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013. Information regarding this was forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated 03/01/2012.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations. Two bluefin tunas were caught as bycatch in other (non-ICCAT) fisheries.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian "other vessels" authorised to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations in 2013; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipment of BFT, only for <i>landings</i> of tuna and tuna-like species.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Two incidental by-catches, weekly catch reports forwarded 11/03/2013 and 05/09/2013.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Two incidental by-catches, monthly catch reports forwarded 08/03/2013 and 05/09/2013.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Fishing for BFT was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations; hence, there were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Two BCDs issued in 2013 for incidental by-catch of two BFTs. BCD NOR-13-000001: Only part 1 and 2 of this BCD has been validated as the BFT has not been subject to trade. BCD NOR-13-000002: This BCD includes an annex 1, as the BFT was sold twice domestically.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Forwarded 01/10/2014.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Contact points forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Regulations relating to catch documentation for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BFT as this was prohibited according to Norwegian regulations.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Norway has no information indicating that vessel not included as BFT fishing vessels have had a targeted fishery for BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2013.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT tuna or tuna-like species.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2013.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2013.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded 01/10/2013 and 20/03/2014.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded 01/10/2013 and 20/03/2014.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2013.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport/recreational fishing for SWO in 2013.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2013.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2013.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for albacore in 2013.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for albacore in 2013.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins in 2013.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013. Please see enclosure no 2.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Norway has not lodged any objections to the Recommendations adopted at the Annual Meeting in 2013.

References

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La República de Panamá está ubicada entre los 7° 12'07" y 9° 38'46" de Latitud Norte y 77° 09'24" y 83° 03'07" de Longitud Oeste y presenta una extensión de 75,517 Km² (29,208 millas cuadradas). Panamá forma un eslabón entre la América Central y la América del Sur, y posee costas en el Caribe y en el Pacífico donde emergen unas 1, 581 islas e islotes. Las costas suman en total 2,988.3 Km., de los cuales 1.700.6 Km. se encuentran del Pacífico y 1,287.7 Km. se encuentran en el Caribe.

Su aguas jurisdiccionales se extienden a unas 200 millas náuticas de ancho sobre la cual la República de Panamá ejerce soberanía y derechos soberanos, al igual que sobre su lecho marino. Esta zona se encuentra influenciada por un importante afloramiento en el Golfo de Panamá, la estación seca incrementa la productividad primaria y acelera el desarrollo de un gran número de especies. En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolló el 95% de su actividad pesquera, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país.

A nivel nacional, nuestra pesquería está compuesta por dos importantes actores: el sector pesquero industrial y el artesanal. La pesca industrial ha sido desarrollada tanto en aguas jurisdiccionales como en la alta mar. Entre los rubros de mayor interés en la pesca en aguas jurisdiccionales podemos mencionar: la pesca del camarón blanco, la pesca de anchoveta y arenque y la pesca de especies demersales de carácter comercial, pelágicas y de fondo. Pero Panamá igualmente cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional que pesca; pesquería que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.

Existe una pesquería ribereña del Caribe en el Océano Atlántico, sectorizada hacia las zonas de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca de San Blas; siendo la plataforma continental corta y pronunciada, sólo se ha desarrollado la pesca de especies asociadas a los arrecifes, al igual que una pesquería industrial de camarón de baja intensidad. En esta areas la pesca artesanal se dedica principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus sp*), caracoles (*Strombus sp*), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus sp*), resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe. La explotación de estos recursos se encuentra regulada y para llevar a cabo su actividad se requiere la obtención previa de permisos, sujetos a otras medidas de ordenación y conservación, como la implementación de vedas para algunas de estas especies.

El limitado desarrollo de las pesquerías en esta zona ha impulsado el establecimiento de actividades asociadas a las pesquerías como lo son el cultivo de cobia y corvina y pargos en jaulas flotantes.

Entre 1990 y 1995, Panamá inicia acciones para reducir la flota de buques palangreros japoneses y coreanos que una vez ingresaron a nuestra Marina Mercante. Durante este tiempo nuevas regulaciones internacionales para la pesca de ciertas especies surgen en el seno de Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP's) especialmente en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT).

En 1992 ICCAT se comunica oficialmente con Panamá para señalar que buques de su pabellón pescaban en contravención con las medidas de conservación de esa organización. En 1994 esta OROP recomendó una restricción sobre las capturas del atún rojo en el Atlántico, incluida las del Mediterráneo, así como el programa de documento estadístico para el atún rojo. En 1995 le advierte a la República Panamá y a otros países, que buques de sus pabellones fueron identificados con prácticas pesqueras contrarias a las medidas de ordenación, y durante el período de 1996 a 1998, en el ámbito internacional se critica muy fuertemente las actividades de la flota pesquera inscrita en el registro de Marina Mercante Panameña y nuestras autoridades aprueban el documento Estadístico para el Atún Rojo.

Panamá ha realizado una gran gestión en el control de sus naves de pesca, desde 1997, año en que estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de otros Estados. A finales de este mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante, se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo y la dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del Norte o del Sur en el Atlántico. Con dicha acción de Panamá, más de mil buques pesqueros de bandera panameña no aplicaron o no calificaron para la obtención de la licencia de pesca correspondiente y se les eliminó del registro de nuestra Marina Mercante.

Para el año de 1998, Panamá, se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente, hoy en día la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), como un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto.

El sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) instalado a bordo, es de irrestricto cumplimiento para todas las naves pesqueras con licencia de pesca internacional y se trata de un sistema de vigilancia de embarcaciones (VMS) que utiliza Panamá tanto en los barcos grandes de bandera panameña que pescan en el Atlántico, como en todas las naves de pesca panameñas de licencia internacional (naves de pesca que se dedican a la captura de recursos marinos fuera de las aguas jurisdiccionales). Es bueno recalcar que en el caso de estas naves de pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exime del cumplimiento de la norma.

Con estas acciones, en 1999, Panamá logra levantar las sanciones comerciales que se le habían impuesto desde 1998 por los países miembros de ICCAT, que impedían la importación al mercado europeo, de atún proveniente de barcos de bandera panameña.

En cuanto a la flota nacional en el Océano Atlántico, está conformada por 2 buques cerqueros y 35 buques palangreros, mayores de 20 m de eslora los cuales pescan atún aleta amarilla (*yellowfin tuna-*Thunnus albacares**), patudo (bigeye tuna-*Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (skipjack tuna-*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales.

En el marco del organismo regional de ordenación pesquera, CIAT, Panamá como parte contratante desde 1952, ratifica el Acuerdo sobre el Programa Internacional para la Conservación de los Delfines, mediante Ley N° 75 de 10 de noviembre de 1998.

En cumplimiento de las decisiones adoptadas y emanadas por la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y a otras cuestiones; República Panamá emite el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002 “Por medio del cual se prohíbe el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña, ya que representa una amenaza importante para el medio ambiente marino, la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías y la biodiversidad marina; Panamá, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales adopta los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP's), desde el año 2005. En el mismo año se incorpora a la Estrategia Marítima Nacional, la necesidad de conformar un Plan Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada.

Con relación a la pesca deportiva, generalmente no está normada, no existe una estadística de pesca, excepto en los puntos de mayor actividad para el área del Pacífico; en el Caribe se realiza en áreas como Bocas del Toro y en Colón. La pesca basada en las normativas ya existente en algunas zonas de pesca para yates de paseo se realiza por captura y liberación de especies como lo es para el caso del pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, establece la obligación que todas las naves de pesca de servicio interior, es decir que realizan sus capturas dentro de las aguas jurisdiccionales panameñas, de mantener a bordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS), y el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009.

Mediante Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una definición para *embarcación pesquera* que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo. Tras algunas discusiones en torno a la definición clara de este tipo de embarcaciones se adopta una Resolución que regula el tema de los buques que reciben trasbordo y de los buques de apoyo a las actividades de pesca.

En noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña. Este ha sido un gran logro y, a pesar de todos los esfuerzos que se realizaron durante los años pasados, no es sino hasta ahora que se adopta mediante Ley de la República la obligación de obtener la licencia de pesca, para cualquier tipo de embarcación pesquera; antes se exigía a través de un Decreto Ejecutivo. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.

La Recomendación 07-08 *Recomendación de ICCAT respecto al formato y protocolo de intercambio de datos en relación con el sistema de seguimiento de buques (VMS) para la pesca del atún rojo en la zona del convenio ICCAT*, al referirse a la Recomendación 06-05, el párrafo 30 nos dice que: “todos los buques pesqueros autorizados a pescar activamente atún rojo en el Atlántico este y el Mediterráneo. A efectos de esta Recomendación se considerara que los buques pesqueros no incluidos en el Registro no están autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar, transportar, transferir o desembarcar atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo”. Panamá no autoriza barcos pesqueros para la pesca activa de atún rojo en el Atlántico ni en el Mediterráneo.

Panamá ha informado y reiterará su solicitud a ICCAT y a los otros organismos internacionales, para que se solicite autorización previa de ingreso de buques de bandera panameña, en el registro de buques de carga, por parte de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos; todo ello basado en que Panamá ha cuestionado al Secretario Ejecutivo (ver anexo IV) el hecho de que actualmente cualquier Parte Contratante o Parte, Entidad o Entidad Pesquera No Contratante Colaboradora (por sus siglas “CPC”) puede inscribir en el registro de buques de carga, un buque sin la anuencia del Estado de pabellón; lamentablemente a la fecha, la respuesta que hemos recibido de la ICAAT es que la propia Resolución ICAAT 06-11 adoptada por las Partes así lo establece.

Panamá se ha opuesto a que las CPCs registren barcos sin que haya sido extendida la correspondiente anuencia previa del Estado de pabellón del buque, y en consecuencia queden prohibidos por exclusión, los trasbordos por buques de bandera panameña no inscritos con la anuencia de Panamá que no participen del programa de observadores de la Organización Regional Pesquera (OROP).

Muchos han sido los retos, entre ellos el hecho de que armadores abusen al usar la bandera panameña en sus embarcaciones aun cuando no sea cierto que estén matriculadas en Panamá, o cuando persiste en los organismos internacionales la condición de que una nave es panameña, cuando la misma ha sido dada de baja en el Registro de Buques panameños y cambiado de pabellón, y más recientemente en el año 2009 ha adoptado como norma nacional, el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable y desarrollado su Plan de Acción Nacional para detener y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

La Recomendación 11-08 “Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con las pesquerías de ICCAT”. Hemos enviado las directrices correspondientes a nuestros armadores que realizan las pesquerías en el Atlántico a fin de dar cumplimiento a dicha resolución.

Sección 2. Investigación y estadísticas

Sistema de Información Pesquera: Actualmente la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) registra y mantiene datos estadísticos de todas las actividades desarrolladas en los aspectos de la Marina Mercante, Puertos, Gente de Mar y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá mantiene los datos de puertos autorizados de desembarque y los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en puertos nacionales e internacionales.

La ARAP cuenta con la Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo, encargada de verificar las capturas y mantiene información de desembarque, exportación, importación de los productos pesqueros, así como información biométrica de las especies explotadas, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

La ARAP mantiene programas de muestreo periódicos de desembarques en puertos por especies y tallas. Existen Centros de Investigaciones, tales como, el Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad de Panamá, que realiza investigaciones puntuales en sistemas de estuarios y el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales (STRI), que enfoca sus estudios en el área biológica y de la conservación de los ecosistemas marinos.

Asimismo, se realizan investigaciones conjuntas con la CIAT (IATTC) en el Laboratorio de Achotines ubicado en la región pacífica del litoral panameño, que apoya investigaciones de las especies del atún tropical, con el objetivo principal de cerrar su ciclo biológico, pero en adición de analizar los parámetros de mortalidad producto de las turbulencias de las aguas marinas. Igualmente, el Plan de Acción del Pacífico Sudeste y el Plan de Acción del Caribe son programas de mares regionales del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), que apoyan investigaciones sobre indicadores ambientales y calidad de aguas marino costera, que permiten atender áreas de riesgo para ecosistemas y especies marinas de interés comercial. Por otro lado, con el apoyo del Ministerio de Ciencias de España se desarrollan investigaciones de prospección pesquera y monitoreo de inventarios de las poblaciones de los recursos pesqueros en las plataformas continentales en las costas del litoral pacífico, regiones de Azuero y Veraguas. Todo ello contribuye para una mejor toma de decisión en cuanto al manejo sostenible de los recursos pesqueros y los ecosistemas.

Existe un programa de recolección de datos de pesca para las naves de pesca internacional, específicamente encargado de Tareas I y II de ICCAT. Adicionalmente, la ARAP mantiene registros de naves de pesca en general que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	30/sept/2014
S2	Características de la flota	10/oct/2014
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	10/oct/2014
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	10/oct/2014
S5	Muestras de tallas-Tarea II	10/oct/2014
S6	Captura estimada por talla	10/oct/2014
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	N/A
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	N/A
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	N/A
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	30/sept/2014
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	N/A
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	N/A
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	30/sept/2014
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	N/A
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	N/A

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	N/A
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo.	N/A
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	N/A
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	N/A
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	N/A
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	10/oct/2014
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No se enviaron.
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	N/A
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	N/A
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado de pabellón y PS/BB asociado	N/A
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	N/A
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	N/A
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	30/sept/2014
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	30/sept/2014
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	30/sept/2014

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	30/sept/2014
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	N/A
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No tenemos data.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Estamos colectando data apenas, no tenemos ningún caso.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Colectando data, no teneos ningún caso.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	30/sept/2014
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Estamos implementando esto con los observadores.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No tenemos data.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	10/oct/2014
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	N/A
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No se hizo.

Parte II. (Implantación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La pesca de Atún Rojo en aguas de la República de Panamá, no es una actividad regulada. Teniendo en cuenta las medidas de conservación y ordenación que mantiene ICCAT, la República de Panamá en cumplimiento de su Resolución Administrativa 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, no otorga Licencias de Pesca de atún rojo para el Atlántico o Mediterráneo cumpliendo a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

Dentro de las medidas de ordenación, sobre patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) Panamá ha cumplido no sobrepasando su cuota establecida para buques cerqueros, ni ha rebasado sus cuotas para las distintas pesquerías, tal como aparece reflejado en Tareas I y II.

Panamá como país a través de la ARAP, ejerce acciones de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de las embarcaciones pesqueras. Las embarcaciones pesqueras con pabellón nacional cuentan con un MODEM de comunicación (Iridium, Torium, INMARSAT C, INMARSAT D+) bidireccional con la capacidad de recibir interrogaciones y transmitir en tiempo real 24/7, la localización de latitud y longitud, velocidad y rumbo. Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999, se exige un sistema de localización satelital (VMS), como uno de los requisitos previos a la obtención de la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto. Panamá cumple con exigir el sistema VMS para los barcos pesqueros desde 1999 y para los barcos de apoyo a la pesca y transporte desde el 2001.

Las naves de pesca industrial y las que realizan actividades de pesca internacional deben instalar a bordo un dispositivo de monitoreo satelital, que deben mantener encendido desde el zarpe hasta la recalada de la nave (Decreto Ejecutivo No. 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008). La aplicación del VMS está reglamentada y la información proporcionada por el sistema, es interpretada por la autoridad competente, tiene validez legal de plena prueba. La adulteración de información, la operación sin el funcionamiento del dispositivo, así como el uso indebido del sistema VMS son sancionados por la Autoridad.

Observadores científicos: La ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de las naves de pesca, observadores científicos o inspectores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a las naves nacionales que en períodos de veda y cuando se requiera, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, existe también un Programa nacional de observadores científicos especialmente diseñado para las naves de pesca en aguas internacionales.

El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP certifica la idoneidad de los observadores que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.

En cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, se incluyeron todos los barcos mayores de 20 metros de eslora en su Registro Regional de barcos pesqueros. En este sentido es bueno hacer del conocimiento general que todas nuestras embarcaciones, independientemente del tamaño de eslora, tienen la obligación de cumplir con las normas establecidas por la OROP del área donde realizan sus actividades, así como sobre las especies abarcadas por dicho organismo. En ese sentido, el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 49 de 19 de octubre de 2009, por medio del cual se establece y reglamenta la Licencia de Pesca Internacional para Naves de Servicio Internacional y se dictan otras disposiciones relativas a barcos de transporte de pescado y actividades de trasbordo de productos pesqueros, es extensivo a todas las embarcaciones pesqueras incluyendo a los grandes palangreros

Mediante Resolución No. 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, se estableció la obligación ‘a barcos panameños que realicen actividades pesqueras en aguas internacionales o en aguas de otro Estado, de pertenecer el Estado de pabellón, a la organización regional o sub-regional de pesca competente de dicha área geográfica y especies reguladas. Según esta Resolución, los barcos de bandera panameña no pueden realizar actividades pesqueras si no somos miembros o colaboradores del organismo regional competente.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores. Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro un buque de ser necesario.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	30/sept/2014
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	30 sept/2014
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No hay transbordos en alta mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	Aplica, se envían según particularidad de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	30/sept/2014
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	20/may/2014
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	20/may/2014
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	30/sept/2014
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No hay nada que informar.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No hay nada que informar.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	N/A
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	N/A
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	N/A
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	N/A
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	51
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	Sin cambios con respecto al año anterior.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	Sin cambios con respecto al año anterior.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No contamos con una norma sobre buques deportivos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No hemos denunciado buques.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	N/A
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No hay algún comercio de importación o descarga en puerto panameño.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	10/oct/2014
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	10/oct/2014
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	N/A
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	N/A
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2013	N/A
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	N/A
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 10-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2012	N/A
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	Aplica y los buques son reportados a la medida de la condición de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	N/A
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	30/sept/2014
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	30/sept/2014
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	N/A
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2012	10/nov/2014
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No tenemos.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	10/nov/2014
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	10/nov/2014

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	0/sept/2014
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Aplica.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	30/sept/2014
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Aplica.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	N/A
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	N/A
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico Norte	N/A
ALB	4002	Capturas provisionales acumuladas de atún blanco del Sur	N/A
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No hay reporte.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No contamos con la norma doméstica.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No contamos con la norma doméstica.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 9 por el cual se protege al tiburón ballena, se prohíbe su pesca, captura y comercialización en la República de Panamá y se dictan otras disposiciones. Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones. Resolución Administrativa ARAP No. 022-2011 por medio del cual se establecen los requisitos para la expedición de certificados de exportación de aletas de tiburón.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No contamos con la norma doméstica.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No contamos con la norma.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Aplica, tenemos una norma de veda, que aplica para estos barcos también, en lo concerniente a descargas.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	N/A
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No tenemos solicitudes al respecto.

Sección 4: Actividades de esquema e inspección

En el lado Atlántico de Panamá, existen puertos internacionales con característica para el trasbordo o desembarque, sin embargo, pocos buques que faenan en el Mar Caribe o en el Atlántico realizan esta actividad en puertos panameños. Los barcos panameños de licencia internacional desembarcan su captura en puertos de otros Estados.

Mediante Resuelto 002 de 17 de noviembre de 2009, Panamá adoptó los Reglamentos 1005 y 1006 de la Unión Europea que establecen la obligación de implementar un Sistema de Certificación para la validación de las capturas de recursos acuáticos provenientes de terceros países que serán transportados hacia y desembarcados en el territorio de la Unión Europea desde el 1 de enero de 2010; cumpliendo así el país con su compromiso de cooperar con la erradicación de la pesca ilegal, no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR).

Mediante Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 113 de 02 de noviembre de 2011 y publicada en Gaceta Oficial No. 26918-A el miércoles 23 de noviembre de 2011 se ordenó el Registro de Buques de Más de Veinte (20) Metros de Eslora en cumplimiento a las medidas de los Organismos Regionales e Internacionales de Ordenamiento Pesquero.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulación en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro un buque de ser necesario.

El Canal de Panamá, por Constitución, tiene reglas diferentes sobre todo para permitir el paso sin distinción, de naves de distintas nacionalidades, el Canal de Panama es considerado una vía interoceánica internacional de naturaleza neutral, por lo que no es ni debe definirse como una facilidad o recinto portuario.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Panamá no excedió la cuota de captura de patudo en sus buques cerqueros, no capturó ninguna especie de las cuales no tenemos cuota o superando los límites asignados dentro de la resolución para los países que no tenemos cuota.

Cabe mencionar que entre otras actividades de captura se adjunta en las Tareas I y II.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
INFORME ANUAL DE FILIPINAS**

SUMMARY

In 2013 the total fisheries production (both commercial and municipal and aquaculture) grew 1.23%. The tuna catch from the ICCAT Convention area was more or less 1.03% of the Philippine tuna production in terms of volume. While the Philippines has 21 Philippine flagged fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention area as listed in the ICCAT registry of vessels, only 11 fishing vessels are authorized to fish at the same time in any given year. Since 1987, the official fishery statistics for the Philippines have been compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), based on probability (stratified random sampling by data collectors) and non-probability surveys (interviews by regular BAS staff), supplemented by secondary data from administrative sources e.g. landings sites and ports (Vallesteros, 2002). The annual tuna catch estimates include all the tuna catch unloaded in Philippine ports regardless where they were caught and does not separate those catches from foreign waters or whether it is caught by foreign-flagged vessel. This being the case, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) launched the catch documentation scheme which requires purse seine, ringnet and other operators to submit monthly logsheet reports and for the canneries to submit monthly cannery unloading data. BAS is also in the process of implementing the new statistical frames and methodologies in order to address the above issue. All these efforts are geared towards improvement of the country's catch estimates. The Philippines had been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in the data collection project funded by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). It also supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye and swordfish and provides financial support for the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as a member of ICCAT continues its strong commitment for the effective management, conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, la production totale de poissons marins capturés (à la fois au niveau commercial et municipal et dans le cadre de l'aquaculture) a augmenté de 1,23%. La prise de thonidés provenant de la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT représentait environ 1,03% de la production thonière des Philippines en termes de volume. Même si les Philippines comptent 21 navires de pêche arborant le pavillon des Philippines autorisés à pêcher dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT et inscrits dans le registre ICCAT de navires, seuls 11 navires de pêche sont autorisés à pêcher au même moment au cours de toute année donnée. Depuis 1987, les statistiques halieutiques officielles des Philippines sont recueillies par le Bureau des statistiques agricoles (BAS) reposant sur des relevés probabilistes (échantillonnage aléatoire stratifié par des collecteurs de données) et non probabilistes (interviews par du personnel permanent du BAS), complétés par des données secondaires provenant de sources administratives telles que les lieux et ports de débarquement (Vallesteros, 2002). Les estimations annuelles de capture de thonidés incluent toutes les prises de thonidés débarquées dans les ports des Philippines, indépendamment de l'endroit de la capture et ne séparent pas les prises provenant d'eaux étrangères ou n'indiquent pas si ces prises ont été réalisées par des navires sous pavillon étranger. Dans ce cas-là, le Bureau des ressources halieutiques et aquatiques (BFAR) a lancé le programme de documentation des captures qui impose aux opérateurs utilisant la senne, la senne tournante et autres de soumettre des rapports mensuels de capture et dans le cas des conserveries de soumettre des données mensuelles des déchargements dans les conserveries. Le BAS est également en voie de mettre en œuvre les nouveaux cadres et méthodologies statistiques afin de résoudre la difficulté évoquée préalablement. Tous ces efforts visent à améliorer les estimations de capture des Philippines. Les Philippines ont renforcé le programme de collecte de données visant à faire face aux problèmes de conservation et de gestion des stocks de grands migrants, comme en témoigne leur participation au projet de collecte des données financé par la Commission de la pêche dans le Pacifique central et occidental (WCPFC). Les Philippines soutiennent également le Programme statistique de

l'ICCAT sur le thon rouge, le thon obèse et l'espadon et apportent un appui financier au Programme régional d'observateurs de l'ICCAT. En qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, les Philippines poursuivent leur ferme engagement en vue d'une gestion efficace, de la conservation et l'utilisation durables des stocks de grands migrateurs présents dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

En 2013, la producción total de las pesquerías (tanto comercial como municipal y acuicultura) creció un 1,23%. La captura de túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT responde de aproximadamente el 1,03% de la producción de túnidos de Filipinas en términos de volumen. Filipinas cuenta con 21 buques pesqueros con pabellón de Filipinas autorizados a pescar en la zona del Convenio ICCAT y que están incluidos en el Registro ICCAT de buques. De estos 21 buques pesqueros, sólo 11 están autorizados a pescar al mismo tiempo en un año determinado. Desde 1987, las estadísticas oficiales de pesca de Filipinas han sido recopiladas por la Oficina de Estadísticas Agrícolas (BAS), basándose en encuestas de probabilidad (muestreo aleatorio estratificado por parte de los encargados de recopilar los datos) y de no probabilidad (entrevistas realizadas por el personal de la BAS), complementadas con datos secundarios de fuentes administrativas, por ejemplo sitios de desembarque y puertos (Vallesteros, 2002). Las estimaciones anuales de captura de túnidos incluyen todas las capturas de túnidos desembarcadas en los puertos de Filipinas independientemente de dónde fueron realizadas las capturas y no se separan las capturas procedentes de aguas extranjeras de las realizadas por buques de pabellón extranjero. Siendo este el caso, la Oficina de Pesca y Recursos Acuáticos (BFAR) inició el programa de documentación de capturas que requiere que los operadores de cerco, cerco con jareta y otros operadores presenten informes mensuales de los cuadernos de pesca y las conserveras deben presentar datos de desembarques mensuales. La BAS se encuentra también en el proceso de implementar nuevos marcos y metodologías estadísticas con el fin de solucionar el tema anterior. Todos estos esfuerzos están dirigidos a mejorar nuestras estimaciones de captura. Filipinas ha estado reforzando el sistema de recopilación de datos para abordar las cuestiones de conservación y ordenación de stocks de peces altamente migratorios tal y como se evidencia por su participación en un proyecto de recopilación de datos financiado por la Comisión Pesquera del Pacífico central y occidental (WCPFC). Filipinas respalda también el programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para el atún rojo, patudo y pez espada y proporciona apoyo financiero al Programa regional de observadores de ICCAT. Filipinas, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, mantiene su firme compromiso de fomentar la ordenación eficaz, la conservación y el uso sostenible de los stocks de peces altamente migratorios en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Philippines is one of the major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). Its fisheries production contributes 2.3% and 4.3% at current and constant prices to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both for domestic food security and on industrial scale. About 1.6 million people depend on the tuna fishing industry for their livelihood.

The Philippines as a member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and as Cooperating Non-Member of the Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (CCSBT) have fishing vessels operating in these Oceans where the catches of tunas continue to provide significant contribution to the total production of the country. The total tuna catches of the Philippines for the year 2013 is 145,289 t. The catches from the WCPFC accounts for the largest volume in the tuna production estimated at 144,189 t. The catches in the ICCAT area constitute some 1.03% of the total catches.

Tunas are being caught by a variety of gears such as purse seine and ringnet, aside from longline, hook and line and handline. In the ICCAT area, only longline is being used as a gear for catching tunas.

Section 2: Fisheries research and statistics

The statistics for tuna in the Philippines are gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) of the Department of Agriculture. Notwithstanding, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources conducts an annual review of its tuna statistics together with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to obtain the most appropriate statistics for its Science Committee, as the reportorial system for BAS is a little different from that of the tuna RFMOs. In view of the provisions of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Philippine fishing vessels are required to submit fish caught reports every month and failure to do so will mean the suspension or non-renewal of the their Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL). Moreover, landing surveys are conducted in major landing sites in the country by enumerators under our National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). The Philippines is also involved in the Philippines Data Collection Project (PDCP) of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission (WCPFC) since last January 2005 which aims to strengthen the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks by setting a standard data collection and verification for the tuna fisheries in the region. Every year in May, there is a joint Philippines/WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop. This began in 2009 and continues till 2013. The system being utilized in this activity is the same that is applied for all other tuna RFMO data. Tuna catch data from other RFMOs are periodically submitted.

The Philippines is also a participant in the Regional Observer Program of ICCAT to monitor transshipment of catches in the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount in its implementation.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	September 13, 2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	July 30, 2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	July 30, 2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	July 30, 2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	July 30, 2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Logbook catch data already submitted in Task II (catch & effort) July 30, 2014.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	July 30, 2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Submitted in Task II catch & effort data July 30, 2014.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Even as the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550) is being reviewed for possible amendments, the Philippines continue to implement relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as Philippine fisheries laws and regulations. The proposals for the amendments are for the purpose of elevating the level of penalties to reflect more current international levels of sanctions and new developments which are consistent with our international commitments. These would mean application of the 2009 Port State Measures Agreement among others. All of these proposals are for the purpose of implementing our Flag State, Port State and Coastal State obligations.

All fishing vessels are required to secure a Commercial Fishing and Gear License (CFVGL) before they are allowed to fish in Philippine waters. Moreover, if they plan to fish outside Philippine waters they are also required to secure an International Fishing Permit before they are allowed to fish. All these fishing vessels are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, and gear, species, quantity and value of fish caught and those off-loaded for transshipment, sale and/or disposal. These reports are submitted to the BFAR for record and validation. Failure on their part to submit this requirement is a ground for suspension or non-renewal of the CFVGL and International Fishing Permit.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provides the establishment of a monitoring, control and surveillance system (MCS) to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in Philippine waters and adjacent waters and also in the other Oceans where our fishing vessels are operating are judiciously and wisely utilized and managed on a sustainable basis. On October 19, 2009 in observance of the Fish Conservation Week celebration the BFAR has launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation. The system has the capability to track Philippine flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, IOTC areas. At present, BFAR is coordinating with different VMS providers for automatic sending/receiving VMS data of FMC from various systems. Likewise BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit a Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. Moreover, it coordinated with WCPFC regarding VMS data access of Fisheries Monitoring Center and granted with privilege of view only and with PNG regarding VMS access of data of those Philippine flagged vessels operating in PNG waters.

The Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) with its operation of the Vessel Monitoring System is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine Flagged Vessels operating in Philippines waters, waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal States, and in international waters. The Center has tracked 10 fishing vessels operating in the Indian Ocean and 10 vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively.

As mentioned in our National Report last year, the Philippines is implementing the approved Philippine Tuna Management Plan providing for management measures such as control of fishing capacity where there is an existing moratorium on the acquisition of new fishing vessels targeting tunas except when these are for replacement of old fishing vessels, regulation on the catching of immature fish through mesh size regulation, regulation on Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) by limiting the number per catcher fishing vessel, etc. This Philippine Tuna Management Plan is now subject for review because of newer conservation and management measures approved by tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	(Annual Report) September 13, 2014
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	September 13, 2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	September 13, 2014
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hours.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (no modification)
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	June 18, 2014
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable (no change)
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable (no changes from previous year)
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable (no changes from previous year)
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	June 18, 2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	June 18, 2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (no change)
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (no change)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	On time reporting
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	(Annual Report) September 13, 2014
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	(Annual Report) September 13, 2014
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	(Annual Report) September 13, 2014
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	(Annual Report) September 13, 2014
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable (no incidental catch reported)
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4. Inspection schemes and activities

The Philippines is a participant of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program to monitor transshipment operations of fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention area.

Since July 2002, the Philippines have implemented the ICCAT Tuna Statistical Document Program for bluefin, bigeye and swordfish. We are also doing this in IOTC, WCPFC and CCSBT.

4.1 Fisheries information on Philippine vessels in the Atlantic Ocean

In 2013, the Philippines have twenty-one (21) fishing vessels that were listed, authorized and registered to fish in the ICCAT Convention area. However, only 11 vessels are authorized to fish in the area in any given year. The catches of these vessels for 2013 totaled 1,495 t and are broken down by species as follows:

2013 Catch

Bigeye	1,323 t
Yellowfin	127 t
Swordfish	45 t

The Philippines under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuances recognizes the prohibition on the catching of sharks, turtles and other species that have been listed under CITES. Fishing vessels authorized to fish in other RFMO convention areas, comply with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles and other species.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2010-2014, in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches of Russian vessels during trawl fishing. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal species of fish) tuna occurred as a by-catch. Purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2013. In Russia work related to research on tunas and other species of the tuna fishery is carried out by federal state unitary enterprises (FSUEs): the Atlantic Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE "AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad, and the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE "VNIRO"), Moscow. These institutions collect fishery and biological statistics, analyze the data collected, carry out operative fishery monitoring, and prepare proposals and recommendations required for the operation of tuna fishing vessels. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2013-2014 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

Entre 2010 et 2014, des thonidés sont apparus dans les captures de navires russes qui s'adonnaient à la pêche au chalut dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Dans le cadre de la pêche au chalut non spécialisée (petits poissons côtiers), des thonidés ont été capturés en tant que prises accessoires. La pêche à la senne spécialisée ciblant les thonidés tropicaux est en cours. Les questions relatives à la relance de ce type de pêcherie sont en cours de solution. Entre 2010 et 2013, la flottille spécialisée de senneurs n'a pas opéré. En Russie, les travaux de recherche portant sur les thonidés et les espèces apparentées sont assumés par des entreprises unitaires de l'État fédéral (FSUE) : l'Institut de recherche scientifique atlantique des pêcheries marines et océanographie (AtlantNIRO FSUE) de Kaliningrad et par l'Institut de recherche fédéral russe des pêcheries et d'océanographie (VNIRO FSUE) de Moscou. Ces institutions recueillent les statistiques sur la pêche et la biologie, analysent les données collectées, fournissent un suivi des pêcheries opérationnelles et formulent les propositions et les recommandations nécessaires aux opérations des navires de pêche thonière. Dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, la Russie prend part aux travaux de la Sous-commission 1 consacrée aux thonidés tropicaux. Les travaux de recherche réalisés en 2013 et 2014 ont englobé la collecte et le traitement du matériel actuel sur la pêche et la biologie.

RESUMEN

En 2010-2014, los buques arrastreros rusos capturaron túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Durante la pesca de arrastre no especializada (pequeños peces costeros), se capturaron túnidos de forma fortuita. Actualmente, se está llevando a cabo la pesca especializada de túnidos tropicales con cerco. Se están solucionando los problemas existentes para reiniciar este tipo de pesquería. En 2010-2013 no operó la flota especializada (cerco). En Rusia, el trabajo de investigación relacionado con la pesca de túnidos y especies afines lo llevan a cabo las empresas unitarias federales estatales (FSUE): el Atlantic Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE AtlantNIRO), Kaliningrado, y el All-Russian Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSUE VNIRO), Moscú. Estas instituciones recopilan estadísticas biológicas y pesqueras, analizan los datos recopilados, proporcionan un seguimiento operativo de la pesca, y también redactan propuestas y recomendaciones necesarias para las operaciones de los buques pesqueros atuneros. En el seno de ICCAT, Rusia participa en los trabajos de la Subcomisión I, "Túnidos tropicales". Los trabajos de investigación realizados en 2013-2014 incluyeron la recopilación y procesamiento de materiales biológicos y pesqueros actuales.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2013 trawl fishing vessels caught 703 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 217 t of frigate tuna *A. thazard*, 399 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus* and 124 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Central-Eastern Atlantic (CEA).

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2014 in the Central-Eastern Atlantic, trawling vessels caught 109 t of frigate tuna, 353 t of bullet tuna, 199 t of oceanic skipjack and 63 t of Atlantic bonito.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2013 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Central-Eastern Atlantic (area SJ71 according to ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group “small tunas” occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several dozens of specimens. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in the amount of 2017 specimens for length measurements, 1766 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 21°65’-23°07’N in August-December. Fish length varied from 26.0 up to 43.0 cm, the average length was 36.2 cm. Matured, spawning and post-spawning tuna was regularly caught in August-October in the area of occurrence.

Frigate tuna occurred within the area of 10°52’N in January and in the area of 21°68’-22°37’N in September-October. Within the period of observations fish length varied from 32.0-38.0 cm with mean length of 34.1 cm. Spawning tuna occurred in the catches.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 11°17’N in January and in the area of 23°59’N in December. Fish length varied from 28.0 up to 55.0 cm with mean length of 39.2 cm. Spawning and post-spawning fish predominated in January.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 10°20’N in January and in the area of 21°17’-21°37’N in March - December. The catches contained fish 23.0-70.0 cm with mean length of 46.5cm. The fraction of spawning fish was 65%, mature fish – 27% and immature fish – 8%.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	11.09.2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	18.08.2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	25.07.2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. By-catch at non-specialized fishing.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	25.07.2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	25.07.2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Directed fishing is absent.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Sport & recreational fishing is absent.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Recreational fishing is absent.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	25.07.2014. Data on by-catch of Atlantic bonito and small tunas.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Directed fishing is absent.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Directed fishing in <i>Sargassum</i> is absent.

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Farms are absent.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. Pilot studies are absent.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Farms are absent.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Observer programmes are absent.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. By-catch is absent.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Research programs on W-BFT are absent.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Fishing and participation in GBYP are absent.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. BET/YFT fishing is absent.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. Fishing in silky sharks habitats is absent.

S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Directed fishing is absent.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Directed fishing is absent.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Artisanal fisheries are absent.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2010-2013 Russia did not conduct a specialized tuna fishery as well as fishery of tuna-like species. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species.

During fishing in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishing and a ban on fishing of quoted species were observed.

3.1 Vessels list

In 2013, 5 purse-seine vessels in non-operative condition have been listed on the ICCAT Record. According to the ship owner, the vessels are docked for repairs and intended for specialized purse-seine tuna fishing. In compliance with [Rec. 11-01], two seiners have been excluded from the Record of Vessels in 2013.

In August 2014, 9 trawlers are listed on the ICCAT Record that periodically operated in the area of the Central-Eastern Atlantic and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito may present.

3.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

In compliance with the ICCAT Recommendation on VMS equipment improvement [Rec. 04-11], the Satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was installed aboard all purse seiner vessels in 2000.

3.3 Closure of fishing season

In compliance with [Rec. 04-01] and [Rec. 11-01], in 2010-2013 no purse-seine fishery was carried out from 01 to 30 of November and from 01 January to 28 February in the areas specified in the Recommendations.

3.4 Observer program

Russia has been implementing the observer program “Small tunas in trawler fishery” on its fishery vessels since 2006. The observers collect biological data in the eastern Atlantic within exclusive economic zones. In 2013-2014 observers worked aboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area. They carried out monitoring of fishing procedures and collected fishery and biological data. In 2013 the work of observers covered 7-9% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas; assessing tuna share in by-catches. Data collecting on fishing gear and fishery coordinates as well as the other parameters of fishing and vessel information was carried out. The presence aboard trawling vessels of observers that collect material concerning tuna and tuna-like species in by-catches all year round enhances the quality of the statistics.

3.5 Bigeye tuna

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with [Rec. 11-01] the annual by-catch of bigeye tuna in the Russian purse-seine fishery cannot exceed 2100 t. In 2013 and 2014 bigeye tuna was absent in by-catches.

3.6 Oceanic sharks

In compliance with [Rec. 09-07], [Rec. 10-07], [Rec. 10-08] the information concerning a ban on fishing, landing and transshipping of oceanic sharks (bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus*, hammerhead shark *Sphyrnidae* and oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*) in the ICCAT Convention area was provided to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned.

3.7 Silky shark

In compliance with [Rec. 11-08] the information concerning a ban on fishing, retaining onboard, as well as transshipping and landing of any parts or whole of a silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis* was provided to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned.

3.8 Transshipment program

In compliance with [Rec. 06-11] landing of catches in 2013 and 2014 was carried out in port.

3.9 Vessel registration

In compliance with [Rec. 11-12] and [Rec. 12-06], information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishing, processing, landing, transshipping, and storage was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and the East Atlantic Fishery Association. In August 2014 9 trawlers are listed on the ICCAT Record of Vessels that periodically operated in the area of the Central-Eastern Atlantic and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito may present.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2010-2014, in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches of Russian vessels during trawl fishing. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal species of fish) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010 - 2013. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2013-2014 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	04.08.2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Vessel Chartering is absent.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Vessel Chartering is absent.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Directed tuna fishing and transshipment are absent.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is absent.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Carrier vessels are absent.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. LSPLVs are absent.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Directed fishing of tuna and tuna-like species are absent.

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Directed fishing of tuna and list of ports are absent.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Fishing vessels are absent.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Port inspection is absent.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Fishing and infringements are absent.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Infringements are absent.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Infringements are absent.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Arrangements are absent.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Agreements are absent.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Agreements are absent.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	18.08.2014
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change to previous submission.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. LSTLV fishing is absent.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Sport and recreational fishing is absent.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Data are absent.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Comments are absent.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Data are absent.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Data are absent.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Non-compliance is absent.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Data are absent.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Data are absent.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Farms are absent.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Farms are absent.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Farms are absent.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Farms are absent.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Tuna trap fishing is absent.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. BFT fishing and plans for 2013 are absent.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Farms are absent.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. BFT fishing and quotas are absent.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. BFT fishing is absent.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. BFT fishing 2013 is absent.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna catching vessels are absent.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna catching vessels are absent.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.

BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Inspection vessels are absent.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Inspectors are absent.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Inspectors are absent.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD are absent.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD are absent.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD are absent.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD are absent.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD are absent.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD are absent.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. BFT fishing vessels are absent.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Fishing and BCD are absent.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. There were not any fishing operations in 2013.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Data on IUU fishing are absent.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. BET/YFT fishing is absent.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Fishing and SDP are absent.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Fishing and SDP are absent.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Vessels targeting Med-SWO are absent.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Vessels are absent.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Permits for SWO fishing are absent.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. SWO fishing is absent.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Plan for SWO fishing is absent.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Vessels for ALB fishing are absent.

BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Discards are absent.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Directed tuna fishing is absent.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Directed fishing and import are absent.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Fishing and import are absent.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Fishing is absent.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Shark fishing and types of sharks by-catch fishing are absent.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable. Directed fishing and sharks by-catch fishing are absent.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Tuna fishing with by-catch of turtles is absent.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Tuna fishing with by-catch of seabirds is absent.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Tuna fishing with by-catch is absent.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Description is absent.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No information.

Section 4: Inspection activities

The work of observers was arranged on an all-the-year-round basis aboard trawling vessels carrying out target fishery of small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel and other species). Tuna-like species and Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in catches. The observers assessed amounts of total catches, species composition of catches, proportion of various species in catches, collected data on fish length and biological condition. A group of observers aboard the vessels kept records concerning fishery activities of vessels and biological data on fishery objects. The observers prepared reports summarizing the results of their activities aboard the vessels.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL¹
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL**

SUMMARY

*In 2013, the Senegalese industrial tuna fleet was comprised of six baitboat vessels that exploited mainly tropical tuna, in particular yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and one longline vessel targeting swordfish. In addition, a section of the artisanal fisheries (handline, troll and purse seine net) and the sport fishery were directed at billfish (marlins, swordfish and sailfish) and small tunas (Atlantic black skipjack, mackerel, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, etc.). The total catches of Senegalese baitboats were estimated at 5,910 t, of which 1,218 t was yellowfin, 4,012 t skipjack, 638 t bigeye and 42 t of Atlantic black skipjack and frigate tuna. Catches in 2013 decreased slightly compared to 2012 (6,181 t). In 2013, longline catches were estimated at 424 t (410 t in 2012). Catches were mainly comprised of swordfish, sharks and marlins. As regards the artisanal fisheries, the catches of small tunas and tuna-like species in 2013 were estimated at 7,094 t. There was an upward trend compared to 2012 (5,542 t). For the sport fishery, the catches were estimated at 31 t, of which 24 t were marlins, 4 t sailfish and 6 t yellowfin tunas. The trend was downward for the three main species compared to 2012. For research and statistics, the team set up in the port of Dakar by the CRODT ensured the monitoring of the fishing activities of all the tuna vessels visiting the port of Dakar. The work consisted in the collection of catch and fishing effort statistics. This work was completed with information from various sources (factories, vessel owners, Directorate of Maritime Fishing, Customs, etc.). Multi-species samplings were also carried out in the industrial fishery. Monitoring of landings, fishing effort and size of billfish was stepped up in the main ports of the artisanal fishery.*

RÉSUMÉ

*La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2013 de six (6) canneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) et d'un (1) palangrier qui cible l'espadon. Par ailleurs, une partie des pêcheries artisanales (la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et la senne tournante) et la pêche sportive capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins, espadon et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau, bonite, auxide etc.). Les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 5.910 tonnes, dont 1.218 tonnes d'albacore, 4.012 tonnes de listao, 638 tonnes de patudo et 42 tonnes de thonnie et d'auxide. Les captures de 2013 ont légèrement baissé par rapport à 2012 (6.181 t). En 2013, les prises de la pêche palangrière sont estimées à 424 tonnes (410 t en 2012). Les captures sont constituées essentiellement de l'espadon, requins, marlins. Concernant les pêcheries artisanales, les prises de petits thonidés et d'espèces apparentées en 2013 sont estimées à 7.094 t. La tendance est à la hausse par rapport à 2012 (5.542 t). Quant à la pêche sportive, les captures ont été estimées à 31 t, dont 24 t de marlins, 4 t de voiliers et 6 t d'albacore. On note que la tendance est à la baisse pour les trois principales espèces par rapport à 2012. Pour la recherche et les statistiques, l'équipe mise en place au port de Dakar par le CRODT assure le suivi des activités de pêche de la totalité des thoniers qui fréquentent le port de Dakar. Le travail consiste en la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, Douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle. Le suivi des débarquements, de l'effort de pêche et des tailles des istiophoridés est intensifié au niveau des principaux ports de la pêche artisanale.*

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RESUMEN

En 2013, la flota atunera industrial senegalesa se componía de seis cañeros que explotaron fundamentalmente los túnidos tropicales, sobre todo el rabil (Thunnus albacares), el patudo (Thunnus obesus) y el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), y de un palangrero que dirigió su actividad al pez espada. Además, una parte de las pesquerías artesanales (liña de mano, curricán y cerco de jareta) y la pesca deportiva capturan peces de pico (marlines, pez espada y pez vela) y pequeños túnidos (bacoreta, carita lucio, bonito, melva, etc.). Las capturas totales de los cañeros senegaleses se han estimado en 5.910 t, de las cuales 1.218 t corresponden a rabil, 4.012 t a listado, 638 t a patudo y 42 t a bacoreta y melva. Las capturas de 2013 han experimentado un ligero descenso con respecto a 2012 (6.181 t). En 2013, las capturas de la pesca con palangre se estimaron en 424 t (410 t en 2012). Las capturas se componen principalmente de pez espada, tiburones y marlines. Respecto a las pesquerías artesanales, en 2013, las capturas de pequeños túnidos y especies afines se estimaron en 7.094 t. Esta cifra supone un aumento respecto a 2012 (5.542 t). En cuanto a la pesca deportiva, las capturas se estimaron en 31 t, de las cuales 24 t de marlines, 4 t de pez vela y 6 t de rabil. Se constata una tendencia a la baja para las tres especies principales con respecto a 2012. En cuanto a la investigación y estadísticas, el equipo establecido en el puerto de Dakar por el CRODT realiza un seguimiento de las actividades de pesca de todos los atuneros que frecuentan el puerto de Dakar. El trabajo consiste en recopilar las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo pesquero. Este trabajo se completa con información de varias fuentes (fábricas, armadores, Dirección de pesca marítima, aduanas, etc.). Asimismo, se realizan también muestreos multiespecíficos en la pesca industrial. El seguimiento de los desembarques, del esfuerzo de pesca y de las tallas de los istiofóridos se ve intensificado a nivel de los principales puertos de pesca artesanal.

Ière partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche thonière sénégalaise (industrielle, artisanale et sportive).

1.1 Les thonidés tropicaux

En 2013, la flottille de canneurs basée à Dakar est composée de 14 canneurs (6 sénégalais, 1 français et 7 espagnols). Par ailleurs, dix-huit (18) senneurs ont transbordé et/ ou débarqué une partie seulement au port de Dakar. Il s'agit de 10 senneurs espagnols et 7 français, 1 ivoirien.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés tropicaux des canneurs sénégalais

Les prises totales réalisées par la flottille des canneurs sénégalais basés à Dakar en 2013 ont été estimées à 5910 tonnes. Les captures ont légèrement baissé par rapport à 2012 (6181 tonnes en 2012). Les captures de 2013 sont composées d'albacore (1218), de listao (4012 tonnes) de patudo (638 tonnes), 42 tonnes de thonine et d'auxide. On note que les prises de patudo ont fortement augmenté par rapport à 2012 (225 tonnes).

En 2013, les canneurs sénégalais ont réalisé un effort de 1444 jours de pêche et 1313 jours de pêche (1253 jours de pêche en 2012). Le **Tableau 1** montre les prises par espèce, l'effort de pêche et les prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2013. La **Figure 1** montre l'évolution des captures des trois espèces et l'effort de pêche (en jour de pêche) des canneurs sénégalais. La **Figure 2** illustre la distribution des captures et de l'effort des canneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2013.

En 2013, la flottille des canneurs européens (espagnols et français) basés à Dakar a débarqué 8360 tonnes. Les débarquements des senneurs étrangers non basés sont de 43 830 tonnes dont 5 073 tonnes par les français, 37 712 tonnes par les espagnols et 1 045 tonnes par l'unique bateau ivoirien.

1.1.2 Les prises de la flottille palangrière sénégalais

La pêche palangrière sénégalaise cible l'espadon, par ailleurs, d'autres espèces (requins, marlin, voilier, thons etc.) sont capturées accessoirement par cette pêche. Les prises totales ont été estimées à 424 tonnes (410 tonnes en 2012). Les captures sont constituées d'espadon (233 tonnes dont 47 tonnes pour le stock nord et 186 tonnes pour le stock sud), de requins (117 tonnes), d'albacore (24 tonnes), de marlins (22 tonnes), d'ailerons (18 tonnes) et de divers (9 tonnes). En 2013, l'effort pêche est de 253 jours de pêche. Les prises par espèce de la pêche palangrière en 2013 sont ventilées dans le **Tableau 2**.

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 8279 tonnes. Les prises sont dominées par la thonine (5889 tonnes) et la bonite à dos rayé (514 tonnes). Les captures de 2013 ont fortement augmentées par rapport à 2012 (5542 tonnes). Le **Tableau 3** montre l'évolution des captures de la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2013.

La capture totale de requin des pêcheries artisanales a été estimée à 7096 tonnes (**Tableau 4**). Les captures sont dominées par les genres *Carcharhinus* (6581 tonnes), *Sphyrna* (438 tonnes) et *Mustelus*.

1.3 Les prises de la pêche sportive

Au Sénégal, la pêche sportive compte deux principaux centres de pêche Dakar et Petite Côte (Saly, Somone).

Cette pêche cible essentiellement les marlins (BUM-*Makaira nigricans*), voiliers (SAI-*Istiophorus albicans*) et espadon (SWO-*Xiphias gladius*). Par ailleurs, les coryphènes, les thonidés et autres espèces sont également capturés par cette pêche. Les prises totales en poids et l'effort en nombre de sortie collectées par mois dans les centres principaux de Dakar et Mbour sont répertoriés dans le **Tableau 5**. En 2013, les captures ont été estimées à 31 tonnes, dont 24 tonnes de marlins, 4 tonnes de voiliers et 6 tonnes d'albacore. La tendance est à la baisse pour les trois principales espèces par rapport à 2012. La stratégie consistant à relâcher certains individus, adoptée par la Fédération Sénégalaise de Pêche Sportive (FSPS), est toujours en vigueur. Un effort de pêche de 1382 sorties a été effectué en 2013.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers débarquant au port de Dakar (Nationaux et étrangers) est assuré par Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique. Le travail consiste à la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche. Le système de collecte des statistiques repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes etc.). Lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar, des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés par l'équipe du CRODT. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Les activités de la section Thons du CRODT sont financées pour l'essentiel par le budget national. De plus, le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'UE à travers l'IEO et l'IRD pour le suivi des activités de leurs navires thoniers débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

Le CRODT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement (Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement. Grâce au fonds du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus platypterus*) est réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soubédioune, Yoff, Mbour et Kayar.

ANNEXE DE LA 1ère PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	22/09/2014
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	31/07/2014
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	14 /05/ 2014 pour les données des canneurs et pêche artisanale. 31/05/2014 : Palangriers. 02/06/2014 : Pêche sportive.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	14 /05/ 2014 pour les données des canneurs et pêche artisanale. 31/05/2014 : Palangriers. 02/06/2014 : Pêche sportive.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	14 /05/ 2014 pour les données des canneurs et pêche artisanale. 31/05/2014 : Palangriers. 02/06/2014 : Pêche sportive et 31/07/2014 pour les tailles de SAI capturés par la pêche artisanale.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	14 /05/ 2014
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non concerné
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non concerné
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non concerné
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non concerné
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non concerné
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non concerné
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non concerné
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non concerné
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non concerné
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non concerné
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non concerné
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non concerné
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non concerné
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non concerné

S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non concerné
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	31/07/2013
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non concerné
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	31/05/2014
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Dans le cadre du <i>Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR)</i> , l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier- <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) est intensifié dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale notamment à Soubédioune, Yoff, Mbour et Kayar. L'analyse des classes de tailles montre que les individus capturés au Sénégal sont généralement des adultes.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non concerné
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	14/05/2014
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	14/05/2014 et 31/05/2014
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	14/05/2014 et 31/05/2014
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Les mesures de gestion, de suivi contrôle et de surveillance sont régies par le Code la Pêche au Sénégal. Les dispositions internationales en matière de pêche hauturière y sont transposables pour le cas des mesures pertinentes. Les Services techniques du Ministère chargé de la Pêche sont chargés de la mise en œuvre de tout ce qui se rapporte à ces mesures de gestion à travers des protocoles de travail. Au-delà, l'Administration des Pêches a pu mettre un mécanisme facilitant la collaboration avec les Armateurs pour s'assurer du respect par ses navires des mesures de gestion au sein des organisations de pêche.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port de pêche de Dakar par le CRODT. Ce travail est complété par des informations de divers sources (usines, armateurs, Direction des pêches maritimes. Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale ; Grâce aux fonds du programme de recherche initiative des istiophoridés, l'échantillonnage nage des captures, efforts tailles des istiophoridés est intensifié dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale a consisté à la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	18 septembre 2014
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non disponible.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non disponible.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Transbordements de navires étrangers à quai sont autorisés par la douane et le port.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Transbordements de navires étrangers à quai sont autorisés par la douane et le port.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Port de Dakar et Direction Protection et Surveillance des Pêches.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Port de Dakar.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Délai de 48 heures.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Pas encore de rapport d'inspection sous format recommandation 1207, inspection sous format de la législation nationale.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Néant.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Application de la loi 98 32 portant code de la pêche.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Pas d'accord bilatéral d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	4 accords de pêche avec le Cap vert, la Guinée Bissau, la Gambie, la Mauritanie d'accords mais aucune copie n'a été envoyée à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Ces accords visent la pêche artisanale et la pêche industrielle dans une moindre (poissons démersaux) et accessoirement les thonidés.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	On compte 10 navires de plus de 20 m autorisés sur un total de 13 navires.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année précédente.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année précédente.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Mise en place d'un système de collecte de données statistiques des pêcheries récréatives, et d'un cadre d'échange pour la gestion de cette pêcherie. La stratégie consistant à relâcher certains individus, adoptée par la Fédération Sénégalaise de Pêche Sportive (FSPS), est toujours en vigueur. Un effort de pêche de 1382 sorties a été effectué en 2013. La gestion des pêcheries sportives et récréatives relèvent de la Fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Observateurs sénégalais à bord de tous les navires étrangers.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Rapport d'observations envoyé au centre de recherche océanographique pour exploitation.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2014	Plan de pêche espadon 19 septembre 2014.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07	
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure, y compris les navires de support associés aux senneurs/canneurs	30/04/2014
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2013	President Matar Ndiaye, Ramatoulaye, President Magatte Aya Diack II, Commandant Birame Thiaw, Lio 1, Lio 2.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	19 septembre 2014
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Les makaires sont ciblés par la pêche sportive et récréative. Toutes les prises sont relâchées (voir note sur la pêche sportive).

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	Les pêcheries de requin au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de requin au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO. 1. Mise en place d'un système de suivi VMS 2. Élaboration de base de données pour les statistiques 3. Mise en place d'un système de certification de captures 4. Inspection au port suivant législation nationale
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	La gestion des requins ne peut plus se limiter à l'espace d'un pays d'où l'instauration d'une gestion sous régional des ressources de requins pour assurer la visibilité des activités des plans nationaux requins sous l'égide de la FAO. La mise en œuvre de politique de reconversion des acteurs de la pêche artisanale liés aux pêcheries de requins. La suspension périodique de la capture de requins.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par le code de la pêche du Sénégal.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer.	Aucun, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise est une pêche de fond, son impact sur les oiseaux est quasi nul.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Les pêcheries sénégalaises sont en général très sélectives et utilise la canne ciblant les thonidés.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Mise en place d'un système d'information pour un journal de pêche électronique en en projet.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Dans le cadre de la maîtrise des paramètres importants pour une gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Gouvernement du Sénégal a pris (en plus des dispositions juridiques contenues dans la loi 98-32 du 14 avril 1998 et le décret 98-498 du 10 juin 1998 fixant les modalités d'application de la loi) des mesures de gestion, de suivi, contrôle et de surveillance portant notamment sur :

- Le registre national des navires de pêche afin d'avoir une traçabilité adéquate des activités des bateaux de pêche ;
- L'immatriculation physique et électronique des embarcations de pêche artisanale dans le cadre du Programme National d'Immatriculation ;
- La mise en place à bord de l'ensemble des navires de pêche industrielle d'une balise pour le suivi automatique des navires (VMS) ;
- L'amélioration du dispositif d'inspection et de contrôle au niveau de l'unique port des débarquements. Ce dispositif opérationnel quotidien permet d'inspecter près de 95% des débarquements réalisés sur le port. La mise en place d'un système de certificat des captures en vue de lutter contre la pêche illicite non déclarée et non réglementée conformément au règlement européen en la matière ;
- L'embarquement des observateurs pour le suivi des statistiques, notamment les opérations de pêche à l'appât vivant nécessaire thoniers ;

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.

Chapitre 5 : Schéma d'inspection

Au niveau du suivi contrôle et surveillance des navires de pêche et la gestion du processus de certification des captures, la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance a pris les mesures préventives suivantes :

- L'élaboration d'un programme mensuel, mis en œuvre au quotidien par une équipe diurne pour l'inspection et le contrôle des documents administratifs et les engins de pêche de l'ensemble des navires débarquant au port de pêche de Dakar ;
- La mise en place d'une brigade de veille portuaire, qui prend le relais des équipes diurnes pour le contrôle des navires débarquant nuitamment ou très tôt le matin ;
- La mise en œuvre des principes du ressort de l'Etat du Port par le contrôle et l'inspection de navires débarquant et n'ayant pas de licence au Sénégal notamment certains navires du registre de l'ICCAT ;
- Le partenariat avec les services portuaires et des douanes pour une mutualisation des moyens et des processus notamment la mise à disposition de document tel que le manifeste des captures des navires si nécessaire et les avis d'arrivée.

En ce qui concerne la lutte contre la pêche INN, le Sénégal a adopté d'importantes mesures de surveillances des pêches.

Sur le plan juridique :

- Prise de l'Arrêté Ministériel N 01975 du 05 mars 2010 instituant le certificat de capture et les modalités de sa mise en œuvre.
- Processus en cours
 - Révision de la loi 98-32 portant code de la pêche et sur son décret d'application
 - Adoption d'un plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN (texte en cours de validation)
 - Ratification en cours des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.

Sur le plan opérationnel :

- Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre) ;

- Mise en œuvre du certificat de capture pour tous les produits à destination de l'Union Européenne ;
- L'organisation de patrouilles maritimes de surveillance par des unités navales ;
- L'organisation de patrouilles aériennes ;
- La mise en service du VMS ;
- La mise en place d'un registre national des navires de pêche ;
- L'embarquement des observateurs à bord des navires étrangers ;

Au plan sous régional

- coopération entre structures de surveillance et participation à des opérations de surveillance combinées avec les états voisins

Tableau 1. Prises par espèces, efforts et prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2013.

Année	Prises (t) canneurs				Effort j/pec	PUE (t/j)			
	YFT	SKJ	BET	Total		YFT	SKJ	BET	Total
1991	79	309	10	399	73	1,08	4,24	0,14	5,45
1992	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0,00
1993	13	42	5	60	27	0,46	1,56	0,20	2,22
1994	6	59	11	76	40	0,16	1,49	0,27	1,90
1995	20	18	60	98	74	0,27	0,24	0,81	1,31
1996	41	163	84	288	91	0,45	1,79	0,92	3,16
1997	208	455	204	867	1,76	1,18	2,59	1,16	4,93
1998	251	1679	676	2606	511	0,49	3,29	1,32	5,10
1999	834	1479	1473	3786	572	1,46	2,59	2,58	6,62
2000	252	1506	1131	2889	697	0,36	2,16	1,62	4,14
2001	295	1271	1308	2874	512	0,58	2,48	2,55	5,61
2002	447	1053	565	2065	395	1,13	2,67	1,43	5,23
2003	279	733	474	1486	370	0,75	1,98	1,28	4,02
2004	668	1323	561	2552	691	0,97	1,91	0,81	3,69
2005	1301	4874	721	6896	1236	1,05	3,94	0,58	5,57
2006	1262	3534	1267	6063	1326	0,95	2,66	0,95	4,76
2007	816	2278	804	3898	1206	0,68	1,89	0,67	3,24
2008	550	3667	926	5143	1500	0,37	2,44	0,62	3,43
2009	1157	4513	1041	6711	1574	0,73	2,87	0,66	4,26
2010	1168	2413	844	4425	1220	0,96	1,09	0,38	2,45
2011	1014	4763	215	6118	1366	0,74	3,09	0,16	4,39
2012	1645	4276	225	6181	1253	1,31	3,41	0,18	4,91
2013	1218	4014	638	5908	1313	0,93	0,68	0,49	4,50

Tableau 2. Composition des Prises de la flottille palangrière en 2013.

Espèces	Quantité (tonnes)
Espadon	233
Requin bleu	77
Marlin	22
Albacore	24
Requin mako	35
Requin marteau	11
Requin taupe	24
Requin gris	6
Ailron	18
Divers	9
Total	424

Tableau 3. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés et xiphiidés par la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2012.

<i>Espèces</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	14	28	6	7	67	85	29	240	33	158	53	114	74	84
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	778	408	584	532	288	489	196	845	189	305	239	749	610	1426
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	11	24
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	3336	4969	2659	4394	4160	2166	3826	3815	2972	1684	6207	4890	2 740	5889
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	286	545	621	195	197	486	2304	1020	1154	2544	1668	2876	1 453	514
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	7	6	287	45	154	341	90	195	60	83	36	58	63	169
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0	0	3	5	4	4	1	3	35	3	14	19	4	7
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	0	4	0	13	285	159	83	119	249	11	70	173	336	2
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	3	0	25	3	10	43	63	39	4	111	12	24	15	3
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	782	953	240	673	291	250	256	614	338	550	402	160	234	160
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>		11	24	32	8	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	2	2	17	2	4	7	7	6	6	28	11	1	3	0
Total (Tonnes)	5448	6926	4466	5908	5468	1864	6861	6900	5040	5315	8719	9064	5542	8279

Tableau 4. Débarquements des requins par espèces de la pêche artisanale 2013.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>Débarquements (Tonnes)</i>
<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp.	6 581
<i>Sphyrna</i> spp.	438
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	74
<i>Centrophorus</i> spp.	1
Total	7 094

Tableau 5. Effort et captures de la pêche sportive de 2013.

Espèces	Captures (Tonnes)	Effort (Nombre de sortie)
Marlin	24	1382
Voilier	4	
Albacore	2	

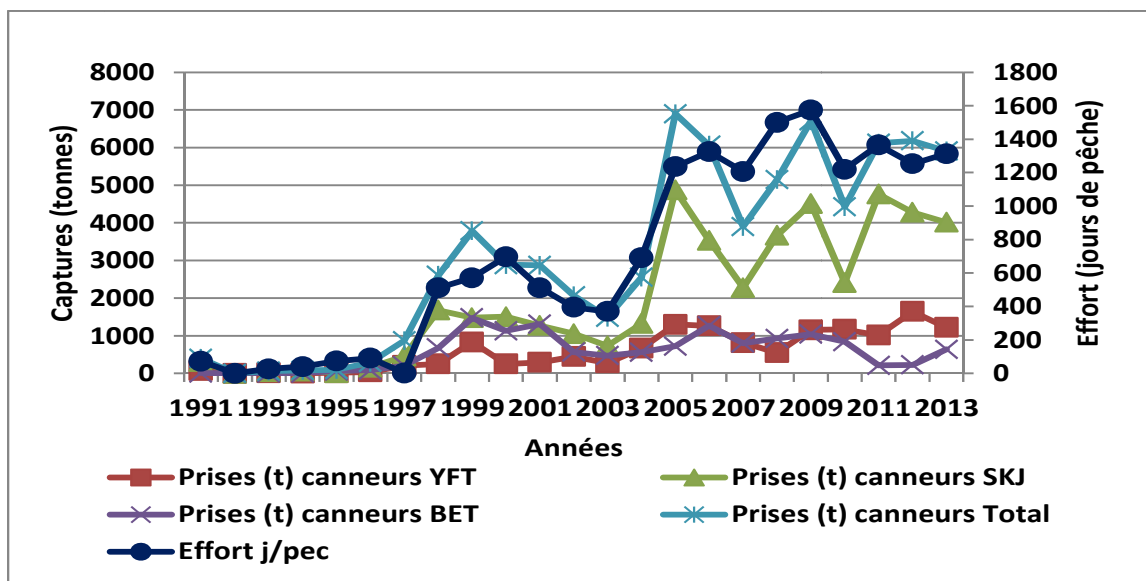


Figure 1. Evolution des captures par espèce et de l’effort de pêche de 1991 à 2013.

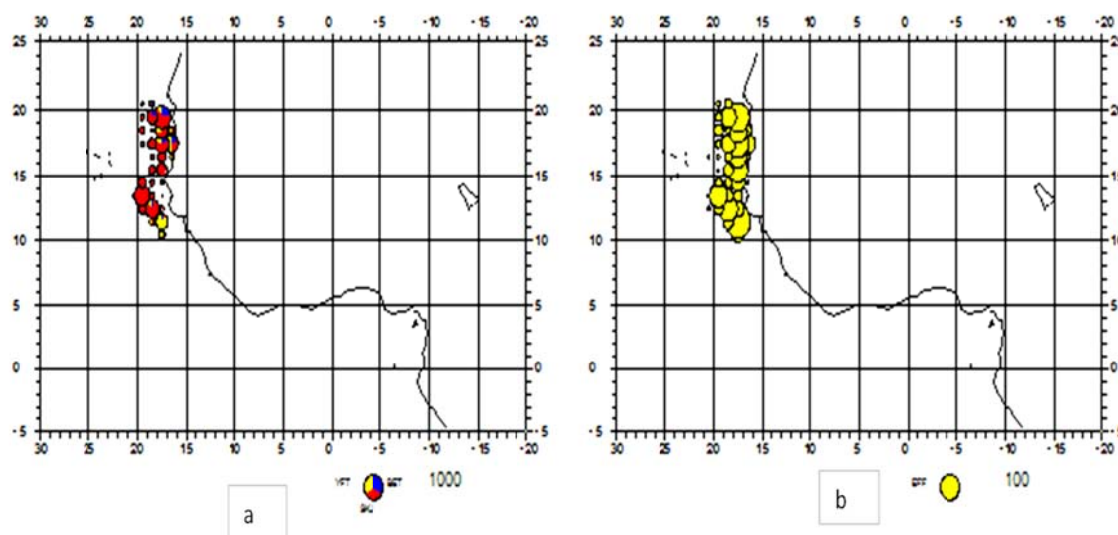


Figure 2. Carte de distribution des captures (a) et effort (b) des canneurs sénégalais dans la zone de pêche en 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA

SUMMARY

South African tuna and billfish resources are exploited by baitboat and longline methods. The tuna pole season, which takes place annually from September to May, started poorly at the end of 2012, resulting in a slightly decreased effort (number of days) and a catch of 3,411 t of juvenile and sub-adult albacore (Thunnus alalunga). An increase in yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) catches (327 t) were caught in the ICCAT region by 129 baitboat vessels. The South African flagged longline vessels have traditionally used swordfish (Xiphias gladius) targeting methods in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, whilst the Japanese foreign flagged vessels target the tropical tunas (yellowfin and bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus)) with effort focused in the Indian Ocean. Although the local South African fleet targets swordfish, their catch comprises of 50-60% swordfish and the remainder tropical tunas and sharks (blue and mako sharks). Increases in catches of swordfish (171 t), bigeye (293 t) and yellowfin (70 t) were recorded in 2013, most likely due to the doubled effort in the ICCAT region. 16 vessels (11 local and 5 foreign) set 966,000 hooks in the ICCAT region. The southern bluefin tuna (Thunnus maccoyii) is not generally targeted because of the minimal quota granted by CCSBT, thus landings totalled 44 t in 2013. Albacore forms the basis of the baitboat fleet and swordfish the basis of the local longline fleet, and the unpredictable fluctuations of albacore and the reduced catches of swordfish over at least the last 5 years have seen the local vessels begin to struggle to maintain viable operations in their sectors. Six local longline vessels continue to target blue sharks (Prionace glauca) and shortfin mako sharks (Isurus oxyrinchus), landing 179 t and 177 t, respectively. Strategies to reduce shark targeting will be implemented from 2014. The necessity to improve management and conduct research into the stock origin and intermixing of tuna and swordfish populations at the boundary between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans is a high priority in South Africa.

RÉSUMÉ

Les ressources de thonidés et d'istiophoridés de l'Afrique du Sud sont exploitées par des canneurs et des palangriers. La saison de la pêche thonière à la canne, qui a lieu chaque année de septembre à mai, a eu des débuts difficiles à la fin de 2012, ce qui a donné lieu à un effort légèrement affaibli (nombre de jours) et à une capture de 3.411 t de juvéniles et de sous-adultes de germon (Thunnus alalunga). Dans la zone de l'ICCAT, les prises d'albacore (Thunnus albacares) réalisées par 129 canneurs se sont accrues, atteignant 327 t. Les palangriers battant le pavillon de l'Afrique du Sud ont traditionnellement utilisé les méthodes ciblant l'espadon (Xiphias gladius) dans les océans Indien et Atlantique, alors que les navires sous pavillon japonais ciblent les thonidés tropicaux (albacore et thon obèse, Thunnus obesus) et concentrent leurs efforts dans l'océan Indien. Même si la flottille sud-africaine locale cible l'espadon, sa prise est composée de 50 à 60% d'espadon et le reste est constitué de thonidés tropicaux et de requins (requin peau bleue et requin-taupe bleu). On a enregistré en 2013 une augmentation des captures d'espadon (171 t), de thon obèse (293 t) et d'albacore (70 t) essentiellement due à l'effort redoublé qui a été exercé dans la zone de l'ICCAT. Seize navires (11 locaux et cinq étrangers) ont opéré avec 966.000 hameçons dans la zone de l'ICCAT. Le thon rouge du Sud (Thunnus maccoyii) n'est généralement pas ciblé en raison du quota minimal octroyé par la CCSBT, les débarquements se chiffrant donc à 44 t en 2013. Le germon constitue la base de la flottille de canneurs et l'espadon celle de la flottille des palangriers locaux. Les fluctuations imprévisibles du germon et la réduction des prises d'espadon au cours au moins des cinq dernières années ont conduit les navires locaux à lutter pour maintenir la viabilité des opérations dans leurs secteurs. Six palangriers locaux continuent à cibler le requin peau bleue (Prionace glauca) et le requin-taupe bleu (Isurus oxyrinchus) dont les débarquements se sont élevés à 179 t et 177 t, respectivement. Des stratégies de réduction du ciblage des requins seront mises en œuvre à partir de 2014. La nécessité d'améliorer la gestion et de mener des travaux de recherche sur l'origine du stock et sur le brassage des populations de thonidés et d'espadon à la limite entre l'océan Atlantique et l'océan Indien constitue une grande priorité en Afrique du Sud.

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RESUMEN

Los recursos sudafricanos de túnidos e istiofóridos son explotados mediante cebo vivo y palangre. La temporada de pesca de túnidos con caña que va de septiembre a mayo cada año, comenzó con malos resultados a finales de 2012, con un ligero descenso del esfuerzo (número de días) y una captura de 3.411 t de atún blanco (Thunnus alalunga) juvenil y subadulto. Se produjo un incremento de las capturas de rabil (Thunnus albacares) (327 t) en la región de ICCAT realizadas por 129 barcos de cebo vivo. Los palangreros con pabellón de Sudáfrica se dirigen sobre todo al pez espada (Xiphias gladius) en el Índico y el Atlántico, mientras que los buques con pabellón de Japón se dirigen sobre todo a los túnidos tropicales (rabil y patudo (Thunnus obesus)) y su esfuerzo se centra en el océano Índico. Aunque la flota local de Sudáfrica se dirige al pez espada, su captura está compuesta en un 50-60% por pez espada y el resto por túnidos tropicales y tiburones (tintorera y marrajos). En 2013 se registraron incrementos en las capturas de pez espada (171 t), patudo (293 t) y rabil (70 t), sobre todo debido al esfuerzo duplicado en la región de ICCAT. En la región de ICCAT, 16 buques (11 locales y 5 extranjeros) calaron 966.000 anzuelos. El atún rojo del sur (Thunnus maccoyii) no suele ser especie objetivo, debido a la cuota mínima concedida por la CCSBT. Por lo cual, en 2013 se desembarcaron 44 t. El atún blanco es la base de la flota de cebo vivo y el pez espada es la base de la flota palangrera local, y las fluctuaciones impredecibles de la captura de atún blanco y las reducidas capturas de pez espada en los cinco últimos años han hecho que los buques locales tengan que luchar para mantener operaciones viables en este sector. Seis palangreros locales siguen dirigiéndose a la tintorera (Prionace glauca) y al marrajo dientoso (Isurus oxyrinchus), y desembarcaron 179 t y 177 t, respectivamente. A partir de 2014 se implementarán estrategias para reducir la pesca dirigida a los tiburones. La necesidad de mejorar la ordenación y realizar trabajos de investigación sobre el origen del stock y la mezcla de poblaciones de túnidos y pez espada en la zona limítrofe entre los océanos Atlántico e Índico son un campo de investigación prioritario en Sudáfrica.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Poling, rod and reel, linefish fishery, and recreational fishery

The fishery generally operates between September and May along the west coast of South Africa. The total reported annual pole fleet (including the use of rod and reel on poling vessels) catch in the Atlantic region was 3 411 t for albacore and 327 t for yellowfin tuna in 2013. Although there was a slight decrease in albacore catches from 2012 (3 478 t) to 2013, there was a decrease of over 1000 catch days in that year. The pole season started well in the last quarter of 2013, resulting in the overall stable albacore catch. The welcomed increase in the availability of yellowfin tuna (from 141 t in 2012 to 327 t in 2013) could be attributed to a combination of two factors; increased availability of yellowfin in the inshore regions due to environmental and biological (increased recruitment) parameters and increased yellowfin tuna targeting. Despite the stability of the albacore catch, the total albacore catch has declined since 2009 (when it reached its maximum since 1994) in conjunction with the effort (days fishing) declining from 4 419 days (2009) to 3 992 days (2013) (**Table 1**). Improvements in the skippers' ability to predict suitable weather and sea conditions has resulted in fewer days (effort) of zero or minimal catches. The variation in the availability of albacore each season can be seen by the changes in the albacore nominal CPUE which has varied from 1027 kg.day⁻¹ in 2009 down to 854 kg.day⁻¹ in 2013, giving a partial explanation for reduced catches. When the fishing season is poor in South African waters the vessels seek charter agreements with Namibia, with all catch made accruing to Namibia. Although there was a good yellowfin season in 2011, 2012 and 2013 had only 25% and an increased 58% of 2011's catches. 2014 may see larger catches of yellowfin tuna coming closer to the 2011 level. The pole/rod and reel fishery has also reported a catch of 125 t of bigeye tuna and 2.2 t of skipjack tuna in the Atlantic region, these species being non-target species and caught when swimming in albacore and yellowfin tuna schools. Over the last 3 years the catches of bigeye have followed the same pattern as the yellowfin catches. The effects of oil and gas seismic exploration on catches in the tuna fishing grounds needs further exploration, even though the 2013 catches have improved despite the ongoing seismic surveys in the region.

The traditional commercial linefishery opportunistically target albacore and yellowfin tuna when they are close inshore and when linefish species are not available. The commercial linefishery skippers, when reporting their catches, have in some instances grouped their tuna catches under a 'general tuna' category. These catches are most likely albacore and yellowfin tuna. We are continually working on correcting species identification in catch reporting.

The recreational fishery, including informal charter and sport fisheries using rod and reel and spearguns, also operates in the vicinity of Cape Town and targets albacore and yellowfin from small fishing vessels (5-10m). Although catch and effort in the recreational fishery for yellowfin and albacore are not quantified, the total catch is estimated between 100-140 t for albacore and a further 20-40 t for yellowfin in the Atlantic Ocean. Other species that are occasionally landed would include blue and black marlins. Recreational fishers are restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per day and 5 billfish (marlins and sailfish) and 5 swordfish per day and catches may only be used for own consumption. Sea conditions and distance to fishing grounds far offshore (> 25 NM) limits fishing operations to the months of December – May. In South Africa the total number of deep-sea anglers and underwater tuna fishers is estimated at 40 000. However, not all fishers fish in the Atlantic Ocean and some do not fish for tuna and tuna-like species. Furthermore, a number of fishers do not stay close to the coast and will only fish when on holiday.

1.2 Tuna/swordfish longline fishery

The number of longline vessels decreased from 33 in 2011 to 30 vessels in 2012 to 24 vessels in 2013 with fewer joint venture (Japanese) vessels taking out permits in South Africa's waters. An increase in the number of active vessels in the ICCAT region, in search of tropical tunas, led to an increase in the effort from 0.42 million hooks in 2012 to 0.96 million hooks in 2013 in the ICCAT region. The foreign fleet sets more hooks in the Indian Ocean (94% of their total effort) whilst the local fleet sets 46% in the Atlantic Ocean. Total reported catch increased for all main targeted species (**Table 2**), and the nominal CPUE mirrored the catch data (**Table 3**).

1.3 Shark longline fishery

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereafter referred to as the Department) consolidated the pelagic shark fishery with the large pelagic fishery in March 2011. Nine shark exemption holders were permitted to fish in 2010 and the vessels continued to fish under this exemption until March 2011. Six of the ex pelagic shark fishery vessels were issued with tuna and swordfish permits for the remainder of 2011. Effort increased remarkably from 84 thousand hooks in 2012 to 306 thousand hooks in 2013, explained by the consistent targeting of sharks by the six ex pelagic shark fishery vessels. Catches of blue shark and shortfin mako increased from 160 t to 179 t and 92 t to 177 t respectively from 2012 to 2013 (**Table 2**). The nominal CPUE, however, remained stable. The six vessels with tuna and swordfish permits are exceeding the shark (mostly blue and mako sharks) bycatch limit of 15% of the total catch. The Department intends on phasing out the excessive shark catches made by these vessels.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Poling, rod and reel, and sport fishery

Concerted efforts are continually being made between the Department and Industry associations and rights holders to improve reporting by the tuna pole fishery. These efforts have seen an improvement in reporting from 70% in 2010 to 95% of the logbook data captured in 2013. The logbooks capture estimated weight of fish caught per day. The inclusion of actual offload/factory weight measured with scales has been included and this data will be used to report more accurate nominal weight in future.

Port sampling trips were undertaken in 2013 by the Department to obtain length frequencies of albacore landed by the poling fleet. Port sampling trips will be conducted by DAFF staff until an observer programme is re-established in South Africa.

Tuna pole vessels are requested to collect yellowfin tuna length frequency measurements before the fish are dressed and the Department is striving towards increased reporting on these data.

The Department made the use of experimental live bait permits available to the entire tuna pole fleet to maximise the catch data to ascertain the impact on the small pelagic (sardine, anchovy and round herring) resources, including latent mortality of excess released catch. 30 vessels took out live bait permits although only 12 vessels are fully equipped with the net and tanks to fully exploit live bait. The Department analysed the catch data at the beginning of 2013 and a final decision was made to make live bait available to 40 vessels with nets with various other conditions such as a precautionary upper catch limit (PUCL).

There was still no statistical system in place to record recreational catch and effort.

2.2 Tuna/swordfish longline fishery

Skippers in the tuna/swordfish longline fishery have been required to complete daily logs of catches since 1997. After 2001 the comparison between reported catch statistics and U.S. trade statistics were very similar, indicating good reporting for this sector in recent years. Reporting is considered to cover 100% of all swordfish, yellowfin and bigeye catches made by this sector. Although the logbooks have been used to report nominal catches to the RFMOs this will change in future in favour of using landing declarations as monitored by the Fishery Control Officer when the fish are discharged. This is more accurate as all fish are required to be weighed.

Since 1998, South Africa has implemented an on board observer programme for the longline fishery, which is still in place for the foreign charter vessels achieving 100% observer coverage. Once the observer programme for the domestic longline vessels is re-established, 20% observer coverage of all domestic fishing trips is intended. The observer programme is integral in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits. The data the observers collect is of a very high quality. South Africa hopes to have observer coverage on the domestic fleet in the near future.

2.2.1 Recommendation 11-10

The observers onboard the foreign charter vessels collect bycatch and discard data. Since there is no observer programme to cover the domestic longline vessels, an alternative means of collecting these data, until there is coverage on these vessels, would be through the logbooks that the vessels have to complete daily. Observers provide the most reliable information, thus the data collected with this method would not meet the standards of the observers' data and the reliability of the data collected by the vessels in the logbooks would be questionable. In addition, observers are integral in ensuring that vessels abide by the permit conditions on the correct fishing practices.

All active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles. The identification guides provided by IOTC were adapted for South Africa.

2.3 Shark longline fishery

The six ex pelagic shark vessels are required to complete the same logbook information as the tuna/swordfish vessels. Levels of reporting from the six vessels are good with coverage of 100%. No size frequencies have been collected from this fishery and neither have any observers been placed on any of these vessels.

2.4 Research

A political boundary has historically separated ICCAT from the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) at 20° East. Marine species, especially those that are highly migratory pelagic species with large geographic ranges and a wide range larval dispersal, will not conform to political boundaries. Stock boundaries should be dictated by the species of concern that is being managed. A concern expressed by the IOTC and ICCAT is that of the stock origin of the catch made in South Africa. Until the level of intermixing, the degree of reproductive isolation and a biologically and genetically defined boundary can be determined; the catch data from South Africa will continue to be debated for inclusion or exclusion in the stock assessments. Studies that aid in resolving stock boundary issues are encouraged and much welcomed in South Africa.

2.4.1. Current research projects

- Albacore has been studied mainly in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, and very little is known about this species in the southern regions and tropics. In the Pacific and Atlantic oceans there is a clear separation of southern and northern stocks associated with the oceanic gyres that are typical of these areas. In the Indian Ocean, it is thought that there is only one southern stock, distributed from 5°N to 45°S, because there is no northern gyre and low catches in northern regions. This hypothesis needs to be investigated and more particularly the link between Indian Ocean and South Atlantic. In South African waters, mainly juveniles are caught and the source is still unknown. South Africa is a collaborator on the GERMON project led by IFREMER to better understand the stock structure of albacore between the Indian and Atlantic oceans. Sampling was concluded in July 2014 and samples are currently being analysed.
- Swordfish genetic samples collected around the coastline are being analysed for a study on the swordfish stock boundary between the Indian and Atlantic oceans. 19 microsatellite markers are being used in the study. Results should be available by the next SCRS.
- South Africa is seeking ways to improve the indices of abundance in the tuna pole fleet and tuna longline fleet for contribution in future stock assessment sessions of tunas, swordfish and sharks. On test in the standardised CPUE will be to utilise all South African data, Indian and Atlantic Ocean, and test out the effect of area on the abundance estimation.
- A MSc project has begun collecting biological data on the reproductive and feeding behaviour of blue and mako sharks. The project hopes to extend the knowledge of breeding and nursing grounds around South Africa. In addition, the collection of genetic samples from cryptic requiem shark species (silky sharks *Carcharhinus falciformis*, dusky sharks *Carcharhinus obscurus* and bronze whaler sharks *Carcharhinus brachyurus*) will answer questions on the level of species misidentification by vessels.
- “Genetic Diversity and Population Structure of the Cosmopolitan Blue Shark *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758) in the Atlantic Ocean”, with samples having come from South Africa, is currently being published (website link: <http://repositorio-aberto.up.pt/handle/10216/72285>).
- Tracking the Atlantic Ocean-crossing migration of blue sharks is currently under review for publishing. This is the first evidence of the transatlantic migration of a blue shark from the southwestern Atlantic Ocean to the southeastern Atlantic Ocean. There is a suggestion that the same stock of blue shark lives on both sides of the southern Atlantic Ocean.
- The Department, with the assistance of NGOs (e.g. Birdlife SA), assesses the impact of longline fisheries on seabirds, turtles and sharks and to investigate various mitigation and management measures. A National Plan of Action for seabirds was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05 seabirds.1000hooks⁻¹. Good collaboration with the fishing industry, researchers and managers, continual refining of mitigation measures, the implementation of stringent management measures through permit conditions, and close monitoring through the observer programme has resulted in decreased seabird mortalities and the mortality rate in 2012 was less than 0.05 seabirds per thousand hooks, reaching the goal identified in NPOA-seabirds. Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird bycatch ([Rec. 11-10]).

2.4.2. Previous research projects

- South Africa’s involvement in the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Programme (SWIOFP) through Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of large pelagic resources has provided momentum to our research programme. The primary focus is to understand the distribution and movement of swordfish, bigeye and yellowfin tuna within the SWIO region, to which end 15 pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs) were provided for deployment on swordfish, yellowfin and bigeye tunas as well as hook monitors and time depth recorders for deployment of an instrumented longline. Prior to the inception of this project two bigeye tuna and four blue sharks have been tagged with PSATs and 441 blue sharks with conventional tags.

- In 2010, three yellowfin tuna were tagged with PSAT tags provided by SWIOFP. The three tags popped up and transmitted data earlier than what they were programmed for, indicating that the animals had died prematurely and the tags had exceeded their depth limit of 1200 m. The trends in the data are yet to be analysed in detail to understand the cause of these premature pop-ups. Three blue sharks were also tagged with PSAT tags in 2010 and a further two blue sharks were tagged with SPOT tags in 2011. The Department's national research cruise in 2011 was a momentous achievement during which 11 swordfish were successfully PSAT tagged in the SWIO region with SWIOFP tags. Swordfish have proven to be very sensitive to handling and South Africa is the first country to achieve PSAT tagging of swordfish in this region. Tags have been programmed for either 90 or 180 days. Of the 11 tags, 4 remained on the swordfish for more than 2 months. The results of this study were presented at the IOTC Working Party for Billfish in 2012 (Document number IOTC-2012-WPB10-16). There are a remaining 10 PSAT tags awaiting deployment through the ICEMASA-2 Science Plan. South Africa aims to conduct further research on the movement of large pelagic species between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans by placing more satellite (PSAT and SPOT) tags on animals. Coupled with movement data, genetic studies on the difference between swordfish from the two Ocean basins are currently being explored. There are no formal scientific programmes for billfish in South Africa ([Rec. 06-09]).
- South Africa has 3 years of instrumented longline data (Time depth recorders and hook timer) from the dedicated research cruises on the Ellen Khuzwayo research vessel, though more data is required for analysis for a target and bycatch study.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	29-Sep-14
S2	Fleet Characteristics	29-Sep-14
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	07-Aug-14
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	07-Aug-14
S5	Size samples (Task II)	07-Aug-14
S6	Catch estimated by size (include rod and reel data 2008 - 2011)	N/A
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	07-Aug-14
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	07-Aug-14
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	07-Aug-14
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	07-Aug-14
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Shark identification guides were issued to vessels. Vessels are encouraged to send in photographs of unknown species.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	07-Aug-14
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	07-Aug-14
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Identification guides were issued to vessels in 2013. There are no new vessels in the fishery that require guides.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	15-Feb-13

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	07-Aug-14
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	07-Aug-14
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	07-Aug-14

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information Required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The report was sent on 10 November 2014 to the ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	South Africa has submitted the following data and reports to ICCAT: Task I and II data Part I of the Annual Report Chartering report for 2013 Charter notification Comp-005 for 2014 Notification of Access Agreement Vessel authorisation lists and revised lists Compliance Tables Albacore summarised catch data Designated ports Notification period for port entry Points of contact regarding port entry
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Report sent to the Secretariat. Date to be confirmed.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Report sent to the Secretariat. Date to be confirmed.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and Termination	Report sent to the Secretariat. Date to be confirmed.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	None to report.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not have any authorised carrier vessels to receive transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Contact details reported to the Secretariat on 30th January 2014.

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	List sent to the Secretariat on the 30th January 2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Notification period sent to the Secretariat on the 30th January 2014.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Inspections have been conducted and Reports completed, but not reported to ICCAT at the time this report was submitted.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No copies forwarded to ICCAT.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No copies forwarded to ICCAT.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Notifications have not been sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangements made regarding port inspections for the current reporting period.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements. South Africa notified ICCAT of one vessel fishing under access agreement in St. Helena. Date of notification to be confirmed.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	None to report as South Africa does not allow fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Vessel list submitted to the Secretariat on 30 January 2014. Number of South African vessels authorised in 2014 is 57.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No internal actions to report.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. No changes made to the management standard for LSTLV.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. A shore-based observer programme was established in 2007 which may allow for better catch estimates from this sector. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Nothing to report for the current period.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU allegations received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. South Africa does not import tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No allegations received.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No sightings reported.

GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	List submitted on the 30th January 2014.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	List submitted on the 30th January 2014.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable as South African vessels do not fish in the Gulf of Africa.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	List submitted. Date to be confirmed.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa does not import bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made to authorised signatories.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made to authorised signatories.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for northern albacore.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Data submitted. Date to be confirmed.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	The relevant Fishery Control Officer must be notified of any undersize dead marlins caught in the tuna and swordfish longline fishery prior to landing. At landing the undersize fish is handed over to the Fishery Control Officer.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	South Africa's tuna pole and rod and reel fishery is not permitted to land any billfish including marlins. Swordfish and tuna longline permit holders are encouraged through permit conditions to release live marlins. A minimum size of 210 cm LJFL is imposed for all marlins in the longline sector. These measures have resulted in South Africa landing negligible amounts of marlin in the commercial fisheries. The recreational fishery is not allowed to sell any catch, including marlins, in terms of the Regulations of the Marine living Resources Act, Act 18 of 1998. Recreational fishers in South Africa have largely moved to catch and release programmes for marlins. Fisheries Compliance Officers target monitoring of sport tournaments and Recreational Fishing Management Working Group has been established comprising of registered Associations.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial tuna pole fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including hammerheads. Hammerhead landings are banned in the commercial tuna/swordfish longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch and they are limited to a bag limit of one shark per person per day.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial tuna pole fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including silky sharks. Silky shark landings are banned in the commercial tuna/swordfish longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch and they are limited to a bag limit of one shark per person per day.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	South Africa has terminated its directed pelagic shark longline fishery in March 2011. Some of these vessels were allocated a fishing right in the tuna and swordfish longline fishery. This fishery is now in a state of transition where shark targeting is in the process of being phased out. Current measures that apply are a unilateral implementation of a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit and when the limit is reached, the fishery closes. Furthermore, shark by-catch limits apply and charter vessels are not permitted to use wire tracers.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation.	Silky sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.

<p>SHK</p>	<p>7005</p>	<p>All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11- 08 and 11-15)</p>	<p>04-10 All Task I and II data pertaining to sharks have been submitted to ICCAT, including length frequencies when South Africa had a national observer programme. Fishers are not permitted to discard shark trunks at sea. Longline permit holders are encouraged to release sharks alive. Discard and release data are not available since March 2011 when the contract for South Africa’s national observer programme expired. South Africa is in the process of re-establishing a national observer programme and it is anticipated that the program will commence in February 2015.</p> <p>07-06 South Africa does not fish for porbeagle and North Atlantic mako. South Africa is investigating possible nursery grounds for Southern Atlantic mako and blue sharks in the region of the Agulhas Bank.</p> <p>09-07 Thresher sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>10-08 Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>10-07 Oceanic white-tip sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>11-08 See response under SHK 7004.</p> <p>11-15 Task I and II data, including zero catches, pertaining to sharks have been reported to ICCAT on 7 August 2014.</p>
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BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Turtle interactions are reported for the longline fleet.</p> <p>De-hooking tools and procedures are specified in the tuna and swordfish longline permit conditions.</p> <p>The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the permit conditions.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>A NPOA-seabirds has been published in 2008. The NPOA-seabirds aims to reduce seabird mortality on longline vessels to below 0.05 seabirds per 1000 hooks.</p> <p>Various bird mitigation measures have been included as permit conditions, such as:</p> <p>All longliners are required to deploy a tori line when setting.</p> <p>No bright lights are to be used when setting at night.</p> <p>Baits are required to be properly defrosted to ensure faster sinking rates.</p> <p>All tuna longline vessels may only set at night and swordfish vessels are required to have all branch lines weighted.</p> <p>Bird limits have been introduced per vessel per year and if non-compliance with bird mitigations were found then the vessel would be required to stop fishing at either 25 birds or 50 birds.</p> <p>In addition, scientific observers also collect data on bird mortality rates and provide dead specimens for identification. Awareness programmes have been held to educate permit holders/skippers of detrimental impact longliners have on seabird populations. To encourage responsible fishing permit holders have been given bird posters so as to be able to identify the common species occurring in Southern African waters. WWF and Birdlife SA have also provided vessels with tori lines and given instructions on how to use them. In addition, research into seabird mitigation has taken place on board the fishing vessels during 2009-2010 with the assistance of the University of Washington Sea Grant. Seabird mortality has been greatly reduced due to the collaborative efforts and was recorded at 0.06 seabirds per thousand hooks in 2012.</p> <p>Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird by-catch.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird by-catch.</p> <p>South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting of swordfish and tuna. As such permit conditions prohibits the use of wire tracers for charter vessels.</p>

SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No pilot statistical documents implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to report.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Data and minimum size

97-01: As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersized swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the Fishery Control Officers/ Monitors who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

03-13: All tuna pole/ rod and reel, tuna/swordfish/shark longline vessels are required to complete a daily log of all fishing activity and meet the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

Oth: All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg in order to minimize dumping at sea. An estimate of the total amount of undersize swordfish caught is reported in the Compliance Tables.

4.2 Capacity limits

93-04: South Africa is a developing country, which only started commercial longlining in 1997, and cannot restrict its effort on yellowfin to that of 1992. Furthermore, yellowfin caught in the vicinity of Cape Town are likely to be of Indian Ocean origin.

04-01: South Africa is in the process of developing a tuna longline fleet which would target bigeye, but currently bigeye tuna is caught on domestic vessels targeting swordfish. Nonetheless South Africa is exempted from this resolution, as it is a developing country with reported bigeye catch in 1999 less than 2 100 t.

4.3 Statistical documents

94-05: South Africa neither imports nor exports northern bluefin tuna; hence this resolution is not applicable.

01-21: Bigeye tuna statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

01-22: Swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003, and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

4.4 Other measures relating to individual species

03-10: South Africa has finalised and published a Shark NPOA in November 2013. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein, have been in place and implemented for a number of years in order to protect shark population. For example: shark catches are restricted to 50% of the weight of tuna and swordfish; skippers are encouraged to release sharks alive; skippers are required to carry de-hooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 2000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined.

07-06: South Africa has started to conduct research on the life history and spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. One of the key priority areas would be to examine whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa.

4.5 Trade sanctions

02-17, 06-13, 11-19: South Africa has no developed domestic markets for tuna and tuna-like species hence there is no tuna trade with listed countries.

4.6 VMS

03-14, 04-11: Any pole, rod and reel, tuna/swordfish/shark vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS (as approved by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

4.7 General

97-10 (para 7): Thus far longline vessels fishing on a South African catch permit are only allowed to discharge in South African ports. However, provisions are made in the permit conditions that if a vessel discharges in another country the permit holder is required to arrange for a South African Fishery Control Officer to monitor the discharge.

01-18: South Africa does not allow IUU vessels to enter its EEZ. Furthermore, no port services are made available to the vessels should they be allowed to enter in the case of *force majeure*. In addition, transshipments at sea are not permitted.

02-21: South Africa is in the process of developing its fishing capacity and as such has chartered foreign vessels in the tuna longline fishery. These vessels were under the control of South African regulations and permit conditions. All vessels are equipped with VMS and are required to take an observer on board on all fishing trips. Charter notifications for 2013 were submitted to ICCAT. In addition a number of South African pole vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia in 2011 and 2012.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the Department to fish for tuna by means of a permit. A high seas licence is required if the vessel is to fish on the high seas. The original copies of the permit and licence are required to be on board the vessel on all fishing trips. Fishing vessel call signs and names also have to be marked in a specific manner.

4.8 Inspection schemes and activities

Vessels, including charter vessels, participating in the South African tuna/swordfish longline and tuna pole fishing sectors are required to notify the local Fishery Control Officer prior to all landings as per the stipulated permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. No transshipments at sea are permitted. Transshipments in port are allowed subject to the issuing of a transshipment permit and monitoring by a Fishery Control Officer (FCO) or Fishery Monitor (FM). All pole and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the Department's VMS Operations Centre. All longline discharges are weighed at quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye, which was implemented in 2003, is well established. On board scientific observers also assist in monitoring longline skippers' compliance with regards to permit conditions. For 2012, 100% observer coverage was achieved for all charter longline vessels and no domestic fishing trips were observed. The National Observer Programme contract expired in March 2011 and the Department is currently in the process to re-establish the observer programme for domestic vessels and it is anticipated that the Programme will be fully functional in February 2015.

South Africa has continued to improve on the implementation of Port State Measures through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. Transshipments are only allowed in port on the authority of a transshipment permit. In applying for this permit the skipper has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments in port. South Africa is in the process of acceding to the PSMA.

Surveillance of coastal waters is provided by the fisheries Offshore Patrol Vessels and *ad hoc* patrols by spotter planes, and the South African Navy vessels.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered with the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

South Africa generally submits and complies with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT. However, a number of the reports, notifications and data are either outstanding or were submitted after the deadline. Late reporting has been a particular problem for calendar year 2014 as the Department has committed many of its resources in conducting a fishing rights allocation process for a number of its commercial fishing sectors, including its tuna pole fishery. Rights have been allocated in December 2013 and the administrative process of dealing with appeals of applicants that have been unsuccessful is underway. Furthermore, two of the Fisheries Managers that have been responsible for the management of the Tuna Sector have been promoted and resigned respectively, creating a void in terms of information and the technical know-how. The implementation of new reporting formats that the country was improving on would have to be taught to the new Managers employed to fill those two vacancies. This is likely to also require some time prior to them being accustomed to.

A port inspection scheme has been fully implemented since 2007, based on the FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures. In 2013 the Department indicated that it intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign fishing vessels authorised to enter the designated ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. The vessel inspection reports are available, but were not in the format required by ICCAT and consequently they were not submitted to ICCAT at the time that this annual report was submitted. Copies of these reports are available for inspection on request. South Africa is in the process of implementing the new format of the vessel inspection reports and will then be in a position to submit inspection reports within 14 days of inspection. Reports on infringements and actions taken against infringements shall also be reported in future.

Table 1. The total number of catch days (effort) and the total catch (t) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2013.

Year	Total nr of catch days	Albacore (t)	Yellowfin (t)	Bigeye (t)	Skipjack (t)
2006	3120	2160.0	851.2	1.0	0.0
2007	4131	3662.0	834.7	9.2	0.2
2008	3045	2081.7	302.9	6.9	3.6
2009	4419	4541.8	197.7	14.8	4.0
2010	4408	4087.4	156.8	7.0	1.4
2011	5001	3166.0	556.3	13.2	5.2
2012	5151	3478.8	141.9	10.7	7.9
2013	3992	3411	327	125	2.2

Table 2. The total effort (in 1000 hooks) and the total catch (t) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2013.

Year	Total ICCAT effort (.1000 hooks)	Bigeye (t)	Yellowfin (t)	Albacore (t)	Swordfish (t)	Southern bluefin tuna (t)	Mako shark (t)	Blue shark (t)
2006	603	78.1	163.4	45.9	174.3	1.6	12.3	21.0
2007	1229	147.1	110.9	76.9	204.9	4.1	16.4	33.9
2008	870	200.0	37.7	106.8	142.1	28.2	8.4	25.3
2009	1058	159.0	87.9	151.3	205.2	1.0	26.4	7.1
2010	635	143.1	53.1	84.8	145.5	29.8	24.9	7.7
2011	810	124.8	121.1	84.4	96.6	10.1	209.4	316.9
2012	498	62.8	16.8	86.6	50.6	9.1	92.5	160.9
2013	966	293.8	70.2	115.1	171.4	17.0	177.1	179.1

Table 3. A comparison of the nominal CPUE in 2011, 2012 and 2013 for the main species caught in longline fishery in the ICCAT region.

Nominal cpue (kg.1000 hooks ⁻¹)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Swordfish</i>	<i>Southern bluefin</i>	<i>Mako shark</i>	<i>Blue shark</i>
2011	132	141	106	92	12	310	459
2012	31	92	181	86	19	237	372
2013	62	281	103	147	16	225	228

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
 RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST. VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
 INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

SUMMARY

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing State that continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. However, such efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards. SVG continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises mostly of long-line fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area show slight decreases over the past five years with 2012 and 2013 having only 28 vessels operating.

RÉSUMÉ

En tant que petit État insulaire en développement, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à explorer toutes les sources disponibles de revenus, afin de garantir la sécurité alimentaire de ses ressortissants, tout en relevant les défis de l'utilisation soutenable et d'un environnement mondial changeant. Or, ces efforts doivent respecter les normes et pratiques internationales acceptables. Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à développer, perfectionner et mettre en œuvre les mécanismes pertinents de législation, gestion, suivi et exécution en ce qui concerne sa flottille de pêche hauturière. Ces mesures visent à garantir que les activités de ces navires sont pleinement conformes aux initiatives de conservation et de gestion prises par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations pertinentes. La flottille de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines opérant dans la zone de conservation de l'ICCAT est composée principalement de palangriers qui ciblent des thonidés et des espèces apparentées. Ces navires appartiennent à des armateurs étrangers et sont enregistrés auprès de la division maritime de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers actifs dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT présente une légère diminution au cours des cinq dernières années, seuls 28 navires ayant opéré en 2012 et 2013.

RESUMEN

Como pequeño estado insular en desarrollo, San Vicente y las Granadinas debe continuar explorando todas las fuentes disponibles de ingresos con el fin de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de sus ciudadanos a la vez que cumple los desafíos de la utilización sostenible y de un medio ambiente global cambiante. Sin embargo, dichos esfuerzos deben cumplir las prácticas y normas internacionales aceptables. San Vicente y las Granadinas continúa desarrollando, refinando e implementando los mecanismos pertinentes legislativos, de ordenación, de seguimiento y de ejecución respecto a su flota pesquera de altura. Estas medidas están destinadas a garantizar que las actividades de estos buques son plenamente conformes con las iniciativas en materia de ordenación de ICCAT y de otras organizaciones pertinentes. La flota de San Vicente y las Granadinas que opera en la zona de conservación de ICCAT está compuesta en su mayoría por palangreros que se dirigen a los túnidos y especies afines. Estos buques son propiedad de armadores extranjeros y están registrados en el Departamento Marítimo de San Vicente y las Granadinas. El número total de palangreros atuneros que operan en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT presenta ligeros descensos en los últimos cinco años y en 2012 y 2013 solo hubo 28 buques faenando.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

Tables 1 and 2 below shows the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines high seas fleet which operated in the ICCAT Convention area for the years 2009 and 2013 (source: fishing logs and fishing vessels voyage reports).

Over the past five (5) years, St. Vincent and the Grenadines average catch of tuna and tuna-like species caught in the ICCAT Convention area amounted to 8,248.15 t. As the table shows yellowfin tuna has been the dominant species over the 5 year period even though catches have decreased steadily from 2009 – 2013 (see **Table 1**).

As can be observed from **Table 2** below, the catches remain within the quota levels set out for the species in 2012 and 2013, However, northern albacore although showing signs of decrease is still a little over the 200 t quota, this is so as SVG was allocated 100 t from Chinese Taipei in 2012. Also the demand for northern albacore has increased drastically over the years.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) a general statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries as well as the demersals, conch and lobster fisheries. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster -stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites are clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary). A system of stratified cluster sampling is then used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings.

In 2009, a pilot study to improve the statistical data collection system in SVG was conducted. The data collection forms were revised as well as new data items were added to incorporate data that were being missed, for example, information on a second gear used and Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) as a fishing gear type (to capture information on species of fish caught around a FAD). Modifications were also done to the biological forms to gather length data for fish (blackfin and yellowfin tuna) caught around FADS. As a data management tool the Caribbean Fisheries Information System (CARIFIS) database was installed for the storage and management of catch and effort data as well as fishers and vessels information.

2.1.1 High seas

The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the fisheries division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (lat, long) of the vessel, date, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the high seas are transported to the transshipment port in Trinidad. The fish is sorted and then sold to buyers locally or exported to other countries in the Far East and North and South America.

2.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

Currently SVG is in process of upgrading the VMS capabilities to a more modernize system. SVG flagged high seas fishing vessels will be fitted with new up to date and compatible VMS hardware. The relevant authorities have been working with Pole Star a member of the Absolute Software Group to provide this service. The reporting system will be an automatic, real time internet base service called Purplefinder Vessel Management Solutions. From our research this reporting system complies with ICCAT VMS recommendation.

Apart from simply tracking vessels, the upgrading of the system will also include new features such as Geo-zones, e-logs, alerts for entry into unrestricted zones (EEZs and other RFMOs) and daily electronic reporting system.

2.3 Observer Programme

At present, no observer programme has been implemented (see section 5).

2.4 Port Sampling Program

A port sampling program for SVG's flagged vessels was not implemented for SVG high seas vessels (see Section 5).

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	13/10/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task 1	28/07/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	28/07/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	28/07/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	28/07/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not established a domestic observer program.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. No information was collected.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not fish in the Atlantic.
BLUE FIN TUNA		
S14 – S23		Not applicable. SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A – SVG highseas fishing license states that no aggregating device should be used.
SHARKS		
S29 – S36		N/A – SVG would be improving its data collection system to include catches of shark species if applicable.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The fishing industry in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is predominantly small scale and artisanal. The majority of the vessels are open and powered by outboard engines. These vessels exploit both oceanic and inshore pelagic as well as the shelf and deep slope demersals. All fish caught are being consumed locally, hence there is no species that are being termed bycatch or being discarded.

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*See **Table 3** also.**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The high seas fleet of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is guided by the High Seas Fishing Regulations of 2003 and the High Seas Fishing Act of 2001. These pieces of legislation formed the basis for the implementation of reporting obligations. The Act of 2001, Part III, section 7 (4b) clearly states that “the records of fishing operations shall be kept on board the licensed fishing vessel and the returns shall be submitted to the Chief Fisheries Officer concerning the area of fishing, catches and landing of fish and such other information and matters relating to fishing as may be stipulated in the license or as shall be notified by the Chief Fisheries Officer to the person to whom the license is issued”.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	28/07/2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No reports on apparent infringements.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See Gen 0014.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See Gen 0014.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	None.

GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Twenty-eight (28)
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No change.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. All SVG high seas vessels are engaged in commercial fishing.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No SVG high seas vessels involve in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No data on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Fishing vessels do not harvest bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. See BFT 1001 above.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/ 115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable

BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	15/01/2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	15/01/2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	No reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	No observers.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	15/01/2014 – SVG's 28 vessels harvest all tuna and tuna-like species except blue fin tuna (see vessel list).
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	

SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch& reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Legislation

The Fisheries Division which operates under the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Forestry, Fisheries and Industry is responsible for the overall management and development of the fisheries sector and is guided by the following pieces of legislations.

1. The Maritime Areas Act of 1983
2. The Fisheries Act, no. 1 of 1986
3. The Fisheries Regulations, no. 8 of 1987
4. The Fish Processing Regulations of 2001
5. The Highseas Fishing Act of 2001
6. The Highseas Fishing Regulation, November 2003

4.2 IUU declaration

The Castries Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) was passed in July 2010, at the 2nd special meeting of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Ministerial Council. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) is party to and committed to this declaration. In January 2013, an IUU Fisheries regulation was drafted to address and discourage IUU fishing both locally and on the high seas.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. However SVG is constantly faced with financial and human resource constraints which impede the implementation of some of the conservation and management measures.

5.1 Port Sampling Programme

In 2010 a “Proposal for Assistance for the improvement of port and at-sea sampling programs for ICCAT species for SVG” was drawn up. The proposal was accepted by ICCAT. However, due to lack of local funding and other human resource constraints, this sampling program was never realized. SVG would like however, to resubmit such a proposal in 2015 so that this program could be implemented in the near future.

5.2 Observer program

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently negotiating with Trinidad and Tobago (TNT), to utilize personnel in this island as observers since SVG flagged vessels land fish catches at two ports in TNT for exportation and local consumption. However, for compliance and surveillance purposes, measures are put in place to check vessels when landing their catch.

Table 1. Annual catch and effort statistics for SVG longline high seas vessels (weight in t).

YEARS	EFFORTS/ (HOOKS)	YFT	ALB	BET	SKJ	SAIL FISH	SWD	WAHOO	SPEAR FISH	MISC	Totals
2009	329,000	2230	185	292	2	8	50	7	7	191	2972
2010	279,350	819	205	396	2	7	17	9	8	89	1552
2011	216,200	927	423	37	0	4	14	6	5	299	1715
2012	489,700	551	397	25	0.079	4	10	5	4	162	1158.079
2013	387,900	325	383	15	0.069	3	6	4	3	112	851.069
AVG TOTALS		4852	1593	765	4.148	26	97	31	27	853	8248.148

Table 2. Annual catch and effort statistics for SVG longline high seas vessels 2012 -2013 (weights in t).

YEARS	EFFORT # HOOKS	YFT	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	SKJ	SAIL	N.SWD	S.SWD	WAH	SPF	MISC	TOTALS
2012	489,700	551	304	92	25	0.079	4	8	2	5	4	162	1,157.079
2013	387,900	325	286	97	15	0.069	3	4	2	4	3	112	851.069

Table 3. Report on Internal Actions Taken to Ensure That Tuna Vessels on the ICCAT Record of Vessels over 20 Metres Are Fishing in Accordance with ICCAT Management and Conservation Measures.

Please mark with an X the box(es) which apply to your party, entity or fishing entity. Additional information may be included in the "Comments" column				
	Required	Optional	Not required	Comments
1. Conditions under which authorization to fish is issued include:				
Compliance with, or ability to comply with, applicable ICCAT conservation and management measures	X			
<i>Such measures include:</i>				
Vessel monitoring systems	X			
Conditions for reporting time series of catch and effort by vessel	X			
Conditions for reporting total catch in number, nominal weight, or both, by species (both target and non-target) as is appropriate to each fishery period	X			
Conditions for reporting discard statistics, including estimates where necessary			X	
Conditions for reporting effort statistics appropriate to each fishing method	X			
Conditions for reporting fishing location, date and time fished and other statistics on fishing operations	X			
Reporting and other conditions for transshipping, where transshipping is permitted	X			
Observer coverage			X	
Maintenance of fishing and related log books	X			
Other measures (please specify)				
Compliance with other requirements:				
Where appropriate, compliance with other aspects of fisheries arrangements applicable to the flag State, entity or fishing entity	X			
Possession of navigational equipment to ensure compliance with boundaries and in relation to restricted areas	X			
Marking of fishing vessels and fishing gear in accordance with internationally recognized standards	X			
The vessel has a unique, internationally recognized identification number, that enables it to be identified regardless of changes in registration or name over time	X			

Other measures (please specify)				
2. LSFVs on the ICCAT record keep on board :				
Valid certificates of vessel registration	X			
Valid authorization to fish and/or transship	X			
3. Authorization to fish includes:				
The vessel name	X			
The name of natural or legal person authorized to fish	X			
The areas, scope and duration of the authorization to fish	X			
The species and fishing gear authorized	X			
Other applicable management measures (e.g., closed area/seasons, minimum sizes)	X			
4. Prevention of association with IUU fishing activities:				
evidence that vessels have not previously been engaged in IUU fishing activities, or are no longer associated in any way with such activities is required	X			
Owners must be citizens or legal entities of the flag state, entity or fishing entity issuing the authorization			X	
5. Transshipments:				
All LSFVs involved in transshipment at sea have a prior authorization to transship issued by the CPC	X			
<i>LSFVs must report to the national fisheries administration or other designated institution the following:</i>				
The date and location of all of their transshipments of fish at sea	X			
The weight by species and catch area of the catch transshipped	X			
The name, registration, flag and other information related to the identification of the vessels involved in the transshipment	X			
The port of landing of the transshipped catch	X			
6. Punitive and sanction actions				
Vessels which have not complied with the requirements above are subject to sanction by the flag CPC	X			

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO

SUMMARY

The Trinidad and Tobago catch of tuna and tuna-like species for 2013 was estimated at 3,425 t which represents a 21% increase as compared to the 2012 estimated landings and a restoration of the level of landings estimated in 2011. Yellowfin tuna landings of 1,128 t comprised 81% of the 2013 landings of the non-artisanal longliners. There were 31 operational longliners in 2013. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet which was established through a year-long JDMIP project is ongoing. Over the period 1 August 2013 to 14 August 2014 the data collection programme covered 39% of non-artisanal longline fishing trips. Updated fisheries legislation has been referred to the national Legislation Review Committee. This legislation through provisions for the mandatory elaboration, review and update of fishery management plans will provide the flexibilities for ICCAT recommendations to be legally grounded once included in a Plan following their entry into force.

RÉSUMÉ

La prise de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées réalisée par Trinité-et-Tobago a été estimée à 3.425 t au titre de l'année 2013, soit une augmentation de 21% par rapport aux débarquements estimés en 2012 et un retour au niveau des débarquements estimés en 2011. Les débarquements d'albacore à hauteur de 1.128 t représentaient 81% des débarquements de 2013 des palangriers non artisanaux. On comptait 31 palangriers opérationnels en 2013. Le programme de collecte des données biologiques des principales espèces de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées débarquées par la flottille de palangriers non artisanaux, au moyen d'un projet d'une durée d'un an établi dans le cadre du JDMIP, est en cours. Entre le 1er août 2013 et le 14 août 2014, le programme de collecte de données a couvert 39% des sorties de pêche des palangriers non artisanaux. La législation mise à jour sur les pêcheries a été renvoyée au Comité national de révision de la législation. Cette législation dont les dispositions imposent l'élaboration, l'examen et la mise à jour des plans de gestion des pêches apportera la flexibilité pour que les recommandations de l'ICCAT soient légalement fondées dès qu'elles auront été incluses dans un plan après leur entrée en vigueur.

RESUMEN

La captura de túnidos y especies afines de Trinidad y Tobago para 2013 se estimó en aproximadamente 3.425 t, lo que representa un aumento del 21% respecto a los desembarques estimados de 2012 y una restauración del nivel de los desembarques estimados de 2011. Los desembarques de rabil alcanzaron las 1.128 t, y supusieron el 81% de los desembarques de 2013 por parte de los palangreros no artesanales. En 2013 había 31 palangreros operativos. Continúa en curso el programa de recopilación de datos biológicos para las especies clave de túnidos y especies afines desembarcadas por la flota de palangre no artesanal que fue establecido mediante un proyecto de un año del JDMIP. Durante el periodo del 1 de agosto de 2013 al 14 de agosto de 2014, el programa de recopilación de datos cubrió el 39% de las mareas de pesca del palangre no artesanal. Se ha remitido al Comité nacional de examen de la legislación una legislación de pesca actualizada. Esta legislación, mediante disposiciones para la obligatoria elaboración, revisión y actualización de los planes de ordenación pesquera, proporcionará la flexibilidad para que las recomendaciones de ICCAT tengan una base legal una vez incluidas en un plan tras su entrada en vigor.

¹ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Land and Marine Resources, 35 Cipriani Boulevard, Newtown, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, E-mail: cchanashing@fp.gov.tt

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Trinidad and Tobago catch of tuna and tuna-like species for the year 2013 was estimated, from the landings of commercial and recreational vessels, at 3 425 t. This represents a 21% increase in landings as compared to 2012 and a restoration of the level of landings estimated in 2011. The most abundant species in the catch of the longliners was again yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). The 2013 landings of 1 128 t represented 81% of the longliners' landings.

The landings of the major game fishing tournaments held in 2012 which were not available at the time of submission of 2012 Task statistics were submitted. These landings were estimated at 3 t.

There were 31 operational longliners in 2013. The fleet of artisanal vessels has remained relatively stable in size.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%.

Catch and effort data from the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad are collected under a data collection programme in which data collectors are employed at 26 of the 67 or so landing sites around the island. Each collector works 20 random days per month. On each of these days a complete census of the fishing operations is conducted. The collectors also keep record of all days on which fishing activity occurs. A quality control system, which includes random monitoring visits by supervisory staff and a querying system, is also implemented. In order to estimate the national statistics the data collected are raised to account for non-enumerated fishing days and non-enumerated fish landing sites.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet which was established through a year-long JDMIP project is ongoing. Weights and lengths of dressed fish are recorded by 2 Fisheries Researchers who were trained under the JDMIP project. The sampling is implemented at vessel offloads which all occur in the Chaguaramas area. Both target and by-catch species are sampled. More accurate identification of sharks was identified as an issue to be addressed. Over the period 1 August 2013 to 14 August 2014 the data collection programme covered 39% of fishing trips. Data are also being collected by a trained Scientific Observer (who is also a fisher) to allow for the estimation of conversion factors.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	2 October 2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	12 September 2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	12 September 2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	12 September 2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Data collected but currently unavailable in format required. Conversion factors to be estimated.
S6	Catch estimated by size	N/A
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No specific data submitted, however, results of Shoy (2010), a study of the recreational/part-time fishery of the north-west coast of Trinidad, can be made available.

Number	Information required	Response
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Domestic observer program not implemented.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Logbooks not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	12 September 2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish implemented to date.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No methods applied to date.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	12 September 2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	12 September 2014

Number	Information required	Response
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Domestic observer program not implemented.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Plan not fully developed.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	12 September 2014
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	12 September 2014
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not implemented. Generally, no discards in the fisheries.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not implemented. Generally, no discards in the fisheries.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Domestic observer program not implemented.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	12 September 2014
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Artisanal fisheries data reported in the Task I and Task II statistics submitted 12 September 2014.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A. All of the catch is utilised; generally no discards in the fisheries. No related research conducted.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report (Commission) submitted 6 November 2014.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See Section 5.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	26 September 2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any chartering programme.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.

GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels were authorized to tranship during the previous year.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not submitted. Notifications are made to the Maritime Services Division, 127-129 Duke Street Port of Spain. See Section 5.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not submitted. List of designated ports includes: Chaguaramas (at landing sites: Tardieu Marine, Tropical Marine and Land Ice and Fish) and National Fisheries Compound, Port of Spain. See Section 5.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not submitted. See Section 5.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None. See Section 5.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Informal arrangements with Belize and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are implemented for the inspection of their flagged vessels that land or transship fish in Trinidad and Tobago.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	18
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The fishery is monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data for all recreational tournaments. Periodic surveys of the fishery have been conducted, the latest being Shoy (2010), a study of the recreational/part-time fishery of the north-west coast of Trinidad.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No reports of such vessels received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Report not submitted. See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable

BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago vessels in 2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.

BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	2, 31 July; 31 October 2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	22, 31 July 2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No notifications of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1 October 2014
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Letter dated 31 October 2012, dispatched 8 November 2012.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1 October 2014
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Letter dated 31st October 2012, dispatched 8 Nov 2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not submitted. Initial management plan submitted.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not participate in a directed fishery for northern albacore.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not submitted. See Section 5 with respect to legislation.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not submitted. See Section 5 with respect to legislation. An informal system including the monitoring of landings, release of live fish and reporting on releases is to be implemented in 2015.

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Firstly, stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement measures to address it. Secondly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment to ensure compliance with national and international fisheries management and trade measures, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Firstly, stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement measures to address it. Secondly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment to ensure compliance with national and international fisheries management and trade measures, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Observer programme not implemented. See Section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Refer to report under SHK 7002. See Section 5.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No mitigation measures or NPOA for seabirds implemented. See Section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not submitted. See Section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections made.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

No information to report.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Trinidad and Tobago's compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures is affected greatly by outdated fisheries legislation and limited human resource. Significant efforts have been made, however, to address these issues.

Trinidad and Tobago a few years ago embarked upon a process of updating the Fisheries Legislation to ensure mandatory implementation of ICCAT recommendations that have entered into force. In this regard, we report that the updated legislation, which has been delayed due to requests for further consultation and focus group meetings as well as review of the offences and penalties by a Criminal Legal Consultant for non-administrative fines, has been referred to the national Legislation Review Committee. This is a critical step towards finalisation of the legislation. This legislation, through provisions for the mandatory elaboration, review and update of fishery management plans, will provide the flexibilities for ICCAT recommendations to be legally grounded once included in a Plan following their entry into force. FMPs with respect to priority fisheries including the ICCAT managed species are underway.

We reported last year on the establishment of a large pelagics fisheries unit, this unit has been consolidated and the routine collection of Task II size data instituted. In addition in order to keep current with deadlines and ensure that compliance issues are addressed, in June of 2014 we established a fisheries management compliance unit for large pelagic fisheries as part of the pelagics group but operating within the Fisheries Monitoring Surveillance and Enforcement Unit. This Unit will work directly on ensuring that we remain ahead of the issues and produce from whichever source the reports for submission within the agreed deadlines. Through this mechanism it is anticipated that our reporting issues and the timeliness of reports will be addressed, and consequently greatly improved.

With respect to sharks, the Cabinet in July 2014 approved the banning of shark finning. The associated regulation is being drafted under the existing Fisheries Act. Promotional materials have been prepared for enhancing awareness among all stakeholders and pertinent consultations have been concluded. The Fisheries Division has also submitted a proposal to the FAO for support in the elaboration of the National Plan of Action for Sharks and we are currently working with the FAO regional office on the implementation of a national consultation in this regard. Specific staff has been recruited for this purpose and the long term institutionalisation of shark research.

Trade measures submission of import and landing data was also affected by staff constraints. No formal system exists to facilitate the collection and analysis of data pertaining to the importation of tuna and tuna like species and/or fish products. Data relating to the ICCAT statistical document programs are presently obtained from the importer. A data collection programme is to be developed by the Fisheries Division.

Finally, in March 2014 Trinidad and Tobago hosted the 15th Session of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission which included a regional workshop to enhance awareness and promote the ratification of the Port State Measures Agreement. This was a fortuitous and pivotal move as many stakeholders and administrators were exposed to the information and with this advantage we are seriously evaluating our resources to recommend ratification of this Agreement. In this regard we have been in close collaboration with the national maritime administration towards the application of the IMO number/ unique identifier for all fleets to strengthen our commitment to the global record.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ**

SUMMARY

In 2013, the management and conservation plans for ICCAT tuna species were consolidated by the control and inspection programmes implemented along the Tunisian coasts, in particular during the periods of prohibition on fishing for bluefin tuna and swordfish. The ICCAT recommendations (Recs. 13-07 and 11-21) were transposed into the Tunisian regulation through the order of 10 June 2013 of the Minister of Agriculture, amending the Order of 21 May 2008 on the organisation of the bluefin tuna fishery. In this context and within the framework of implementation of ICCAT recommendations and in particular [Rec. 12-03], the number of vessels authorised to fish in the previous year was the same as in 2012, i.e. a 50% reduction in the active tuna vessel fleet. In 2013, in addition to the bluefin and swordfish paper-based documentation programmes, Tunisia implemented the electronic statistical programme (ICCAT eBCD). In this regard, technical difficulties were encountered, in particular, in the management of the eBCD system, i.e. the management of users and the functionalities in relation to the regional observers. Regarding small tunas and swordfish, prospective studies and a management plan were being carried out. For sharks, a research programme for the collection of information on these species and on by-catch has been decreed. In 2013, the scientific observers programme on board bluefin tuna and swordfish catching vessels and the logbook programme have revealed that there were nil by-catches of sea turtles and marine mammals.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés de l'ICCAT ont été consolidés par les programmes de contrôle et d'inspection le long des côtes tunisiennes, notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. Les Recommandations de l'ICCAT (13-07 et 11-21) ont été transposées dans la réglementation tunisienne en vertu de l'arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture du 10 juin 2013, portant modification de l'arrêté du 21 mai 2008 relatif à l'organisation de la pêche de thon rouge. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des Recommandations de l'ICCAT et notamment la Rec. 12-03, le nombre des navires autorisés à la pêche au cours de l'année précédente est resté le même que l'année 2012, soit un taux de réduction de 50 % de l'effectif total des thoniers actifs. En 2013, outre les programmes de documentation de capture sur support papier de thon rouge et d'espadon, la Tunisie a mis en œuvre le programme de document statistique électronique (eBCD de l'ICCAT). A cet effet, des difficultés techniques ont été rencontrées notamment dans la gestion du système eBCD, à savoir la gestion des utilisateurs et les fonctionnalités en relation avec les observateurs régionaux. Concernant les thonidés mineurs et l'espadon, des études de prospection et un plan de gestion sont en cours de réalisation. Pour les requins, un programme de recherche a été arrêté pour la collecte des informations sur ces espèces et sur les prises accessoires. En 2013, le programme des observateurs scientifiques à bord des navires de capture de thon rouge et d'espadon et le programme de livres de bord ont révélé que les captures accidentelles des tortues marines et des mammifères marins sont nulles.

RESUMEN

En 2013, los planes de ordenación y conservación de túnidos de ICCAT se consolidaron mediante programas de control e inspección a lo largo de las costas tunecinas, sobre todo durante los periodos de prohibición de pesca de atún rojo y pez espada. Las Recomendaciones 13-07 y 11-21 de ICCAT se traspusieron a los reglamentos tunecinos mediante el Decreto del Ministro de Agricultura, del 10 de junio de 2013, que modifica el decreto del 21 de mayo de 2008 sobre la organización de la pesca de atún rojo. En este contexto y en el marco de la implementación de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, y especialmente la Rec. 12-03, el número de buques autorizados a pescar durante el año anterior se ha mantenido sin cambios con respecto al año 2012, es decir una tasa de reducción del 50% del efectivo total de atuneros activos. En 2013, además de los programas de documentación en papel para el atún rojo y el pez espada, Túnez ha implementado el programa electrónico de documentación de capturas (eBCD de ICCAT). En este sentido, se han producido dificultades técnicas, sobre todo en la gestión del sistema eBCD, en lo que concierne a la gestión de los usuarios y las funciones relacionadas con observadores regionales. En lo que concierne a los pequeños túnidos y al pez espada, se están realizando estudios de prospección y un plan de ordenación. Se ha decretado un programa de investigación para la recopilación de información sobre tiburones y sobre las especies de captura fortuita. En 2013, el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de los buques de captura de atún rojo y pez espada y el programa de cuadernos de pesca revelaron que no se habían producido capturas fortuitas de tortugas marinas ni de mamíferos marinos.

Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

En 2013, les captures des thonidés et d'espadon ont totalisé : 7425 tonnes marquant une hausse de 0,3 % par rapport à l'année 2012.

Pour le thon rouge, la production est passée de 1.018 t environ en 2012 à 1.056 t en 2013 t dans les limites du TAC alloué à la Tunisie (+ 3,88 %).

Opérant en groupes, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche est le même que l'année précédente (21 navires) et l'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués.

Pendant la saison de pêche 2013, les prises de thon rouge ont été réalisées par 8 thoniers. 13 opérations de pêche ont été effectuées pendant la campagne. Le nombre total de jours passés en mer par les thoniers s'est élevé à 276 jours soit une moyenne de 13 jours par navire sachant que la saison de pêche s'étale sur 30 jours.

La production moyenne par thonier actif s'élève à 50.33 tonnes en 2013 contre 48 tonnes en 2012, soit un taux d'augmentation de 4,63 %.

Les échantillonnages dans les fermes d'élevage pour les quantités de thon rouge pêchées par les navires tunisiens et importées ont permis d'estimer le poids unitaire moyen de poisson destiné à l'élevage de 84 kg soit un taux d'augmentation de 47,37 % par rapport à l'année 2012. A noter aussi que le poids moyen de capture a aussi enregistré une augmentation, en effet le poids moyen des pièces de thon rouge capturées est passé de 57,29 kg (2012) à 79,51 kg (2013) en tenant compte de toutes les exportations de thon rouge à l'état vivant.

Etant signalé que la cellule de veille créée en 2012 a pour mission le suivi des activités de pêche, l'octroi des autorisations préalables de transfert en mer, la coordination avec le navire d'inspection en mer et le suivi de déroulement du programme des observateurs nationaux embarqués à bord des remorqueurs.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, 404 navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant les deux périodes suivantes : du 1^{er} janvier au 14 février et du 16 mars au 30 septembre 2013. La production a enregistré un pic en période estivale notamment dans les ports de pêche suivants : Bizerte, Kélibia et Monastir.

Chapitre 2: Recherche et statistiques

En Tunisie, la collecte des données statistiques et le suivi scientifique des pêcheries se basent notamment sur le suivi et le contrôle des documents suivants :

- les journaux de pêche utilisés à bord des navires.
- les divers documents statistiques (BCD et document de capture d'espadon).
- les divers documents de certification des captures appliqués dans le cadre de règlement CE/1005/2008 contre la pêche INN.

Pour le thon rouge, le système de gestion électronique de la pêche établi en 2011 permet la communication des informations entre les navires et l'autorité compétente (les prises, les tailles de capture, les zones de pêche, etc.).

En 2013, le programme d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par stéréoscopie dans les fermes d'élevage a permis d'ajuster le volume total des quantités mises en cages via le poids moyen estimé des échantillons. Le taux d'échantillonnage au moment de la mise en cage des quantités pêchées au niveau national et importées de la Lybie et l'Algérie a été estimé de 10.28 % soit 1358 pièces de thon rouge.

De plus, les programmes d'observation en mer et les opérations de contrôle des débarquements dans les ports par les gardes pêche complètent les informations sur la traçabilité des thonidés et d'espadon.

Différents aspects scientifiques sur le thon rouge et les thons mineurs sont en cours d'étude tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT. Les principaux aspects suivis en 2013 sont :

* *Structure démographique, relations biométriques et facteur de condition du thon rouge.* Les échantillonnages ont été réalisés au large des côtes tunisiennes (Mer Ionienne – Méditerranée Centrale) au mois de juin 2013. Du même échantillon, des individus ont été mesurés et pesés à la fin de l'engraissement au cours de la période allant du 4 novembre au 29 décembre 2013 dans la ferme d'engraissement installée dans la région de Mahdia.

Les paramètres mesurés sont les suivants :

- Longueur totale (cm) : TL
- Longueur à la fourche (cm) : FL
- Longueur courbée à la fourche (cm) : CFL
- Tête-première épine dorsale (cm) : LD1
- Poids total (kg) : TW.

Ces mesures ont été effectuées pour avoir les structures démographiques et les relations:

- Longueur-longueur (LLR) : $L1 = a L2 b$
- Longueur-poids (LWR) : $TW = a L b$
- Le Facteur de Condition Fulton's (K) (Froese, 2006) : $K = 105 TW / FL^3$ avec TW (kg) le poids total et FL (cm) la longueur à la fourche.

Les paramètres des relations précédentes (LLR et LWR) a et b, le coefficient de détermination (R^2) et l'écart type (S.D.) ont été estimés par la méthode de moindre carré et testés par le test de Student (Zar, 2010). Ces analyses statistiques ont été effectuées par le logiciel STATISTICA (Statsoft Inc, version 7.1).

**Résultats :*

1. Résumé sur les données e fréquences des tailles : au total 1655 individus ont été échantillonnés. La longueur à la fourche a été entre 118 et 283 cm avec une moyenne de $201,5 \pm 46,47$ cm et un poids entre 36 et 450 kg et une moyenne de $224,3 \pm 86,2$ kg (**Tableau 1**). En moyenne ces individus sont plus grands que ceux de l'année dernière avec 23 kg de plus.

La fréquence de taille des individus sauvages indique que les classes 120 et 240 cm dominant avec des proportions respectives de 12% et 17% (**Figure 1**). Les gros poissons ($FL > 210$ cm) représentent plus que 47%.

2. Relations longueur-longueur LLR: toutes les relations LLR (**Figure 2, Tableau 2**) montrent de fortes significations (test de Student, $p < 0,01$ et $R^2 > 0,99$). Les relations LLRs: FL / TL et FL / CFL montrent des allométries positives.
3. Relations longueur-poids LWR : la relation LWR montre des fortes significations (t-test, $p < 0,001$ et $R^2 \leq 0,99$) avec $b = 2,958$ avec une isométrie (**Figure 3, Tableaux 2 et 3**).
4. Facteur de Condition : le Facteur de Condition (K) a une valeur moyenne de 1,95. Celle est très voisine de k de l'année précédente. Les fortes valeurs pour les poissons sauvages ont été pour les classes 120 cm ($K = 2,1$) et la minimale pour la classe 270 cm ($K = 1,7$) (**Figure 4**).
 - *Etude de la croissance de thon rouge* : L'épine dorsale de thon rouge a été prélevée pendant différentes actions d'échantillonnage. Ceci est dans l'objectif de la détermination de l'âge et l'élaboration des modèles de croissance. Les analyses des échantillons sont en cours.
 - *Etudes des larves des thonidés mineurs* : Un programme de recherche scientifique sur les larves des thonidés mineurs est en cours d'exécution. Pour les prospections, nous utilisons le filet bongo avec un maillage est de 335μ et 505μ . Les stations d'échantillonnage sont sous forme de grille et l'équidistance est de 10 miles nautiques. Les principaux paramètres environnementaux suivis sont la profondeur, la température, la salinité, les courants marins, la chlorophylle-a et la biomasse du zooplancton. La totalité des côtes tunisiennes ont été prospectées. Les échantillons et les données sont en cours d'analyses.
 - *Débarquements d'espadon le long des côtes tunisiennes* : L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisienne. En Tunisie, et suivant les recommandations de l'ICCAT, la pêche de l'Espadon est interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire, durant deux périodes de l'année : du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1er octobre et 30 novembre (Rec. 13.04). La taille minimale de capture est de 90 cm de longueur maxillaire inférieur-fourche (LJFL), ou comme alternative, pesant moins de 10 kg de poids vif ou 9 kg de poids éviscéré sans branchie, ou 7,5 kg de poids manipulé (éviscéré, sans branchie, dépourvu d'aileron, dépourvu de partie de la tête) (Rec. 13-04).

Les objectifs du présent document est de faire des analyses préliminaires (1) des caractéristiques de la flottille et (2) sa distribution spatiale ainsi que (3) l'évolution de la production et (4) les principaux ports.

1. Matériels et méthodes : les données de la flottille et de la production ont été recueillies auprès des services de la pêche. Des données de production des pays de la Méditerranée ont été recueillies auprès des rapports du Comité permanent pour le Recherche et les Statistiques de 2012 et 2013 (SCRS-ICCAT).

Les navires pêchant l'Espadon en Méditerranée ont été classés selon leurs caractéristiques de longueur (LOA, mètre), tonnage (GRT, tonne) et puissance (HP, cv).

2. Résultats et discussion

2.1 Effort de pêche

La palangre de surface constitue l'engin essentiel de pêche de l'espadon en Tunisie. La flottille autorisée à pêcher l'espadon mesure entre 5,1 et 19,4 m ayant une jauge entre 1,7 et 49 tonnes et une puissance motrice de 30 à 500 cv.

Les caractéristiques des navires tunisiens pêchant l'espadon ont été analysées par catégories de longueur, de tonnage et de puissance (**Figure 5**). La catégorie dominante (31%) des navires a été celle qui a une longueur entre 12 et 14 m, un tonnage entre 10 et 15 tonnes et une puissance entre 100 et 150 cv. On note aussi que la catégorie de faible puissance (< 50 cv) est de proportion considérable, soit 20%.

D'après Hattour (2004a), la grande partie de l'effort a été concentrée dans la façade Nord du pays. Néanmoins à partir de 1998, cette activité s'est bien généralisée tout au long des côtes tunisiennes. On note que 62% de la flottille est rattachée aux ports de la région Est (Nord East de la Mer Ionienne), 32% à ceux de la région Nord (Sud-Ouest de la Mer Tyrrhénienne) et 6% à ceux du sud (Golfe de Gabès) (**Figure 6**).

Le principal port de pêche est le port de Zarzouna (Bizerte) avec 84 unités, puis celui de Mahdia, Sousse, Teboulba, Kélibia, Sidi Daoued et la Chebba. Aussi les ports de Ghar El Melh, Tabarka, Zarzis et Beni Khiar ont une activité considérable (**Figure 7**).

2.2 Les débarquements

La production annuelle moyenne est supérieure à 1000 tonnes (moyenne de 2003-2012). Elle a été inférieure à 200 tonnes avant 1992, puis entre 400 à 600 tonnes de 1993 à 2002 pour s'accroître en 2003 et dépasse 1000 tonnes (**Figure 8**).

La Tunisie compte parmi les grands pêcheurs de l'Espadon en Méditerranée. Le rang de la Tunisie est de 5 sur 19 pays et avec une part moyenne de 7,7% (**Figure 9**). On note que la Tunisie avec une production de 1036 tonnes a pris la troisième place dans les pays pêchant cette espèce en Méditerranée (9162 tonnes). Cet accroissement de la production est lié à l'accroissement de l'effort (principalement l'augmentation du nombre de navires) et l'élargissement de l'aire d'activité des palangriers ciblant cette espèce. Ce dernier semble être le résultat du ciblage de plus en plus important par les pêcheurs de cette espèce de grande valeur commerciale et la demande pour l'exportation.

ANNEXE DE LA 1^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	19-09-2014
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	10-06-2014 (thon rouge) 15-07-2014 (espadon)
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	10-06-2014 (thon rouge)
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	10-06-2014 (thon rouge)
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	10-06-2014 (thon rouge)
S6	Prise estimée par taille	10-06-2014 (thon rouge)
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas apposé ou récupéré de marque.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Selon la loi nationale, la pêche sportive et récréative des thonidés n'est pas autorisée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Selon la loi nationale, la pêche récréative des thonidés n'est pas autorisée.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	11/07/2014
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	15/07/2014
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'information sur cette espèce.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	28/05/2014
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. Selon la loi nationale, la pêche sportive et récréative de thon rouge n'est pas autorisée.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	18-07-2014 01-09-2014
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	23/07/2014
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Pour l'année antérieure : 29/07/2013. Pour l'année en cours : 23-07-2014.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	17/07/2014

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. La Tunisie dispose une flottille pour la pêche de thon rouge en Méditerranée.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas relevé de prises accessoires non autorisées de thon rouge.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. La Tunisie dispose une flottille pour la pêche de thon rouge en Méditerranée.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable pour la Tunisie car cette déclaration concerne le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable pour la Tunisie car cette déclaration concerne le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. Les thoniers ne ciblent pas la pêche de ces espèces.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de flottille pour la pêche de thon rouge dans le Golfe de Guinée.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de flottille pour la pêche de l'espadon du Nord.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de programme de recherche sur ces espèces.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce.

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur cette espèce.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Même que 2013 : 10/09/2013.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	14/02/2014
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	11/07/2014
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	17-07-2014
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	19-09-2014
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	19-09-2014

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : *Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>-La Tunisie a déployé un effort louable pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité adopté au titre de 2014 a été respecté.</p> <p>-En vue de garantir la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a accompli en Mars 2014 une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>-Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs de thon rouge et d'espadon ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT dans la conservation des pêcheries et inciter les pêcheurs à respecter les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche.</p>

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Tunisie a rempli toutes ses exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires. Toutefois, les informations relatives aux oiseaux de mer ne sont pas encore disponibles à l'état national. A signaler que l'établissement d'un plan de gestion pour les requins est en cours.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	17/06/2014
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types de navires et le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Arrondissements de pêche concernés.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	03/03/2014
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	48 h avant l'entrée au port.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu des accords d'accès.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu des accords d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	21 (navires de capture) et 19 (autres navires de thon rouge).
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année dernière.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types de navires.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types de pêche.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	15/06/2014
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	17/07/2014
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	10/07/2014
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	18/07/2014
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	08/09/2014
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Pas d'infractions identifiées.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Pas d'infractions identifiées.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	5 fermes d'élevage sont autorisées.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	25/08/2014
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	02/04/2014
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	4 déclarations de mise en cage.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de madragues.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de madragues.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	14/02/2014
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	14/02/2014
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas modifié son plan de pêche.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 12-03, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 12-03	26/09/2014
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	05/03/2014
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	15/04/2014. 21 navires de capture de thon rouge sont autorisés.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	02/04/2014, 29/04/2014 et 29/05/2014 (liste actualisée). 21 autres navires de thon rouge sont autorisés.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	02/05/2013
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	31/12/2013
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	07/05/2014. Un navire d'inspection a été mis à la disposition du programme d'inspection conjointe.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	10/05/2014. Deux inspecteurs ont été désignés à bord du navire d'inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	07/05/2014. 20 copies de rapports d'inspection.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	17/02/2014
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	17/02/2014
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	02/06, 9/06 et 16/06/2014. 3 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	02/06 et 2 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	17/06/2014
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg / 115 cm.	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas déposé ou récupéré de marque et elle n'a pas remis à l'eau de poissons de moins de 30 kg.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	28 BCD émis+ 3 Annexes.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	18/09/2014
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	29/05/2014
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Le point focal.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas apposé ou récupéré de marques.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	La Tunisie n'a pas observé de navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Non applicable. Le programme concernant les espèces tropicales ne couvre pas la Tunisie.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée par la pêche des espèces tropicales.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'importe pas de l'espadon entier.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas changé les sceaux et les signatures de validation.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	23/12/2013
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas ces types de pêche.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	28/05/2014
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	15/09/2014

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche du germon du Nord.
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche du germon du Sud.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Non applicable. Un plan de gestion concernant les requins est en cours.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	<p>Les autorités compétentes, les scientifiques et les pêcheurs ont collaboré en vue d'assurer la conservation des tortues marines notamment dans le Golfe de Gabès où les conditions naturelles sont favorables à l'alimentation de ces espèces.</p> <p>Les mesures mises en œuvre en 2014 pour réduire les prises et les mortalités accidentelles de tortues marines ont été focalisées sur la sensibilisation des professionnels, l'étude des engins de pêche et leurs impacts sur les tortues marines.</p> <p>A cet effet, les priorités suivantes ont été identifiées pour minimiser les interactions des tortues marines avec la pêche :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'exercice de la pêche dans des eaux plus profondes où la densité des tortues marines est moins importante ; - La réduction de la durée de mouillage des engins de pêche, surtout pour le cas de la pêche aux filets maillants ;

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			- L'organisation des sessions de formation au profit des professionnels de la pêche sur la conservation des tortues marines ; - Le traitement des tortues prises à bord pour réduire la mortalité.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	12/09/2014
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	10-10-2014
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de programme pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques autres que le eBCD.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas émis d'objection à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT et de l'application du programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge, une commission interdépartementale groupant des représentants de l'autorité compétente, de l'intérieur, de la défense nationale et du commerce a été constituée pour organiser des missions de contrôle tunisiennes et veiller à l'application des textes législatifs nationaux et les dispositions de l'ICCAT.

En outre, comme en 2013, une circulaire a été diffusée aux services régionaux de la pêche et aux autres services concernés pour inciter les pêcheurs à respecter les périodes de fermeture de la saison de pêche d'espadon.

Le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accidentelles des espèces accessoires telles que les tortues marines et les Cétacés a été appuyé par le Réseau National d'Echouage pour identifier les types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées.

A part son rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les espèces mortes et vivantes, le réseau joue un rôle de sensibilisation des professionnels pour atténuer les mortalités accidentelles dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon.

Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour les pêcheries de thon rouge, d'espadon et des espèces accessoires, les informations requises ont été recueillies et fournis à l'ICCAT dans les délais. Certaines données concernant certaines espèces telles que les requins sont en train d'être rassemblées pour être étudiées d'une manière approfondie dans le cadre d'un plan de gestion.

Concernant les thons mineurs, les volumes de capture ont été signalés dans les tableaux requis par ICCAT intitulés « STATISTIQUES DE CAPTURE ET DE MISE EN CONSERVE ».

Les données statistiques des petits thons, (flottes et capture) au titre de l'année 2015, seront communiquées dans les fichiers Tâche I.

A signaler que les exigences concernant les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II relatives aux quantités de thon rouge capturées en 2013 ont été transmises à l'ICCAT pendant la même année sous la forme des anciens formulaires et renvoyées de nouveau par voie électronique le 10-06-2014.

Les données de Tâche II relatives aux quantités de thon rouge mises à mort en 2013 ont été aussi communiquées le 10-01-2014 sous la forme des anciens formulaires.

Tableau 1. Résumé des paramètres du thon rouge échantillonné en Tunisie (2013).

	Variable	n	min	moyenne	max	SD
Engraisé	TL	352	130	207,1	299	49,44
	FL	428	118	201,5	283	46,47
	CFL	920	127	227,9	291	38,19
	TW	1014	36	224,3	450	86,21
	K	424	1,55	1,95	2,76	0,194

Tableau 2. Paramètres des relations LLR et LLW du thon rouge engraisé de la Mer Ionienne (**: $p < 0,01$).

	X=FL/ Y=	a	b	SEa	SEb	R ²	p
Engraisé	TL	6,322	1,031	0,703	0,003	0,99	**
	CFL	5,408	1,017	0,764	0,004	0,99	**
	TW	0,000031	2,9105	0,00...	0,043	0,99	**

Tableau 3. Tests t pour l'isométrie de croissance relative du thon rouge engraisé ($p = 0,01$).

	X=FL	b	SEb	tobs	Allométrie
Engraisé	TL	1,031	0,003	8,28	+
	CFL	1,017	0,004	4,84	+
	TW	2,9105	0,043	2,10	=

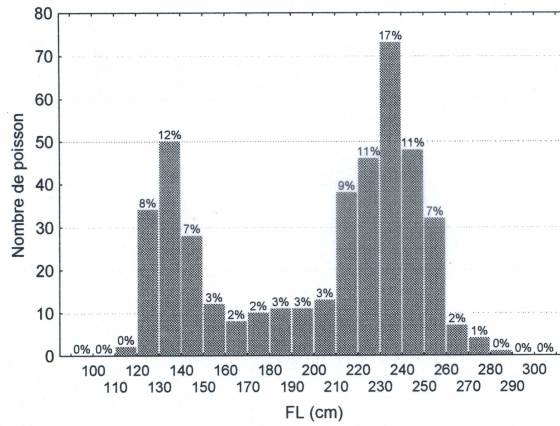


Figure 1 : Fréquence des tailles du thon rouge engraisé pêché en 2013 en Tunisie.

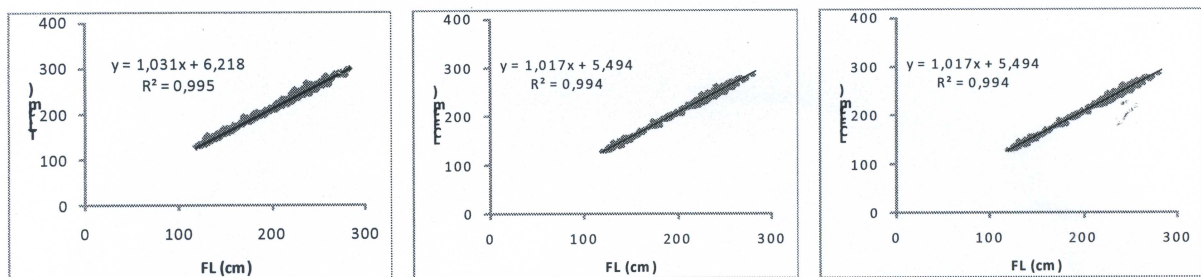


Figure 2: Relations longueur-longueur du thon rouge engraisé pêche en Tunisie.

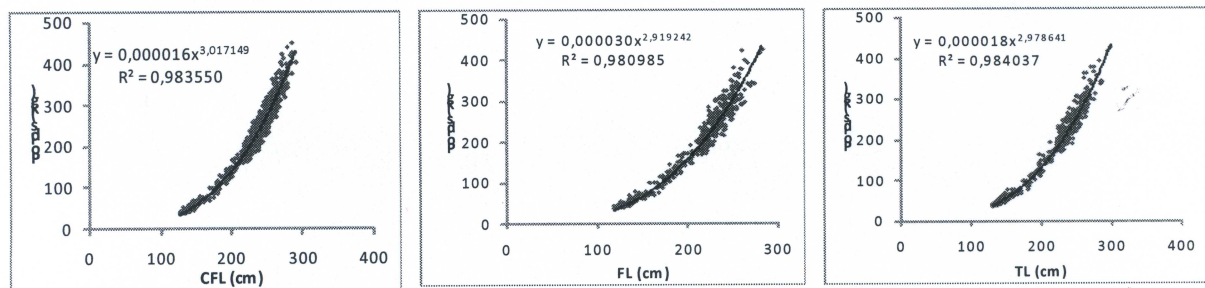


Figure 3: Relations longueur-poids (FL/TW) du thon rouge engraisé pêche en Tunisie.

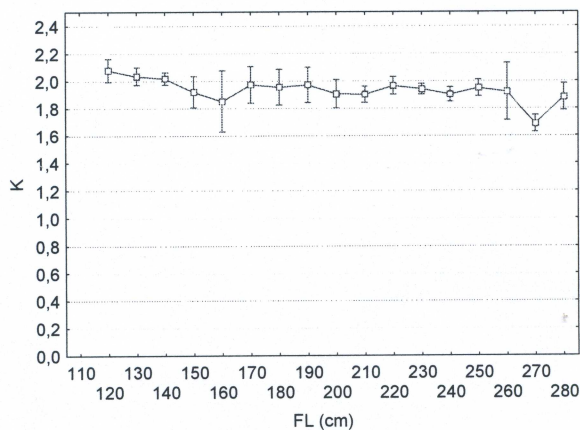


Figure 4. Facteur de condition par classe de taille (moyenne de K ±95% IC) du thon rouge engraisé pêchés dans la Mer Ionienne (Méditerranée Centrale).

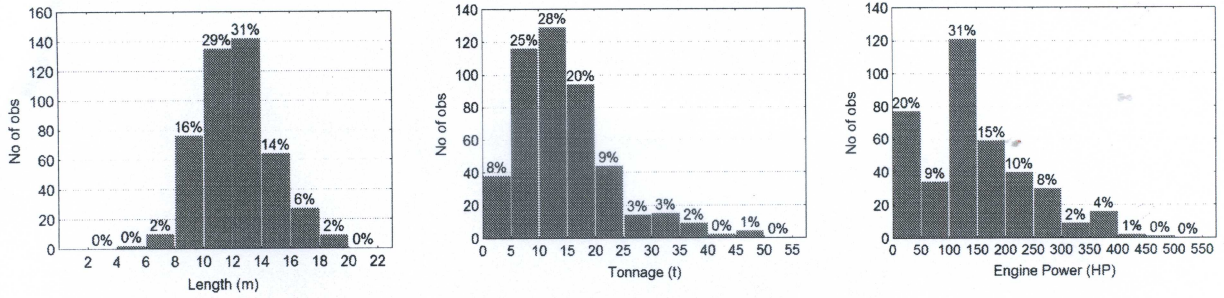


Figure 5: Décomposition de la flottille selon la catégorie de la longueur, tonnage et puissance, Tunisie 2013.

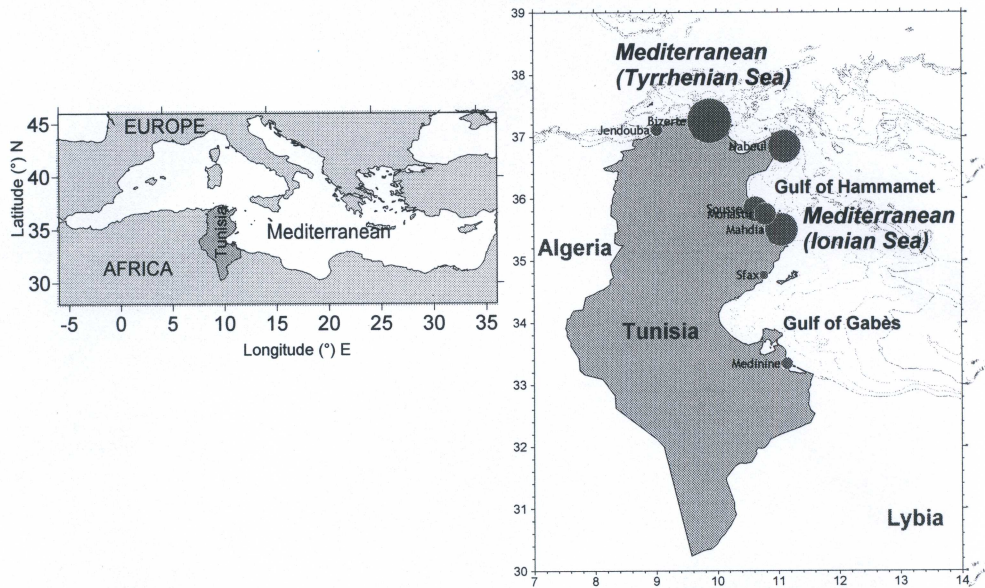


Figure 6: Distribution de la flottille pêchant l'espadon en Tunisie (2013).

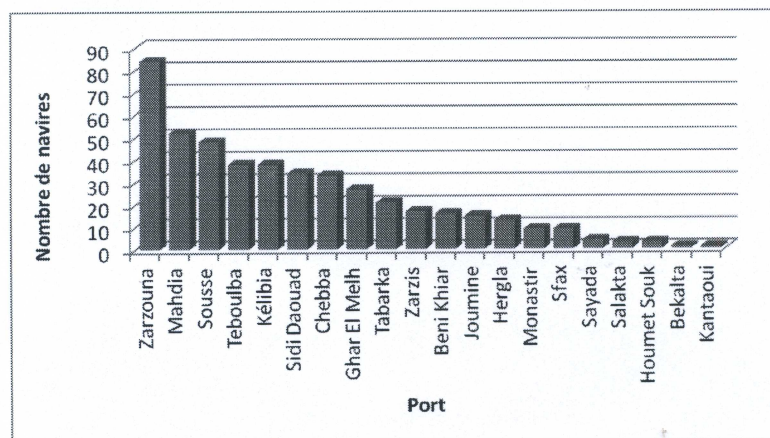


Figure 7: Distribution de la flottille pêchant l'espadon en Tunisie (2013).

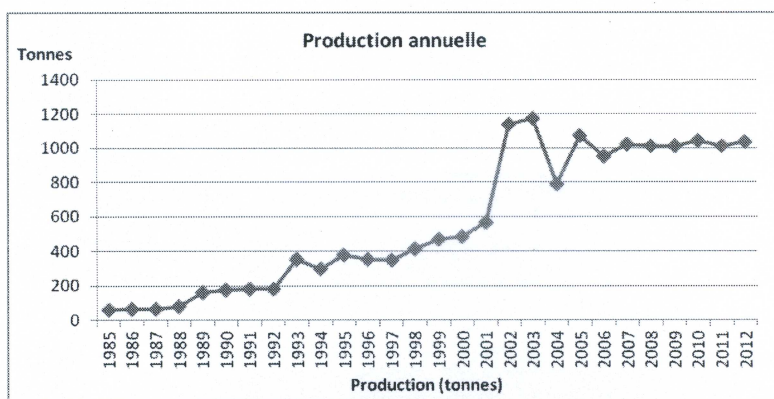


Figure 8: Evolution annuelle des débarquements de l'Espadon en Tunisie.

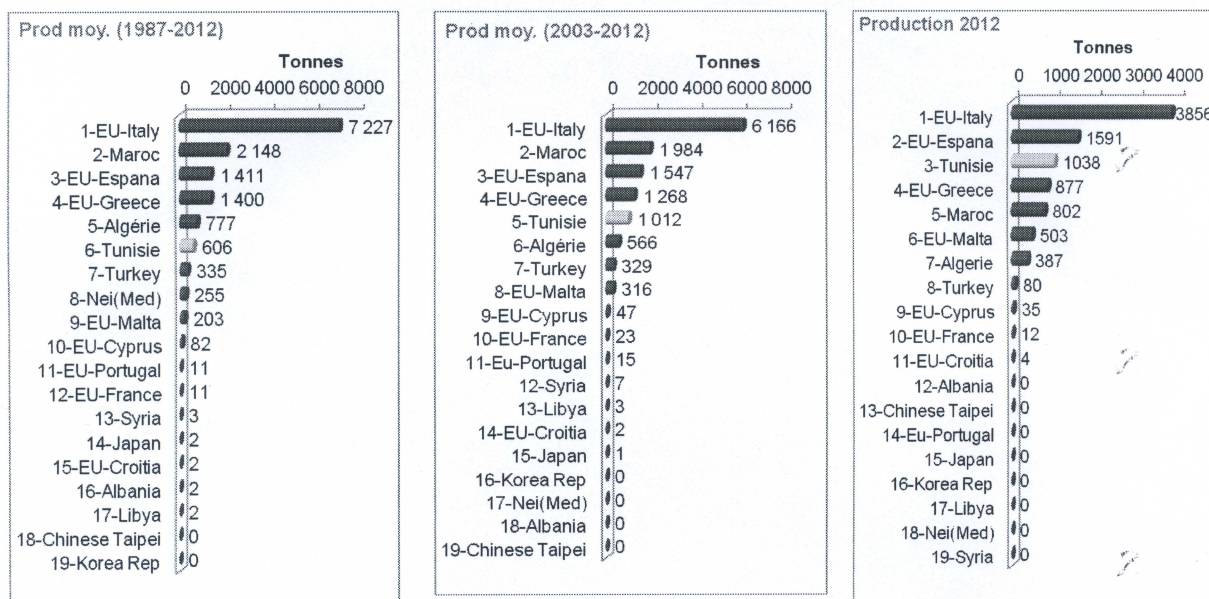


Figure 9: Part de la Tunisie dans les débarquements annuels de l'espadon en Méditerranée.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TURQUÍA

SUMMARY

The total amount of catch of marine fish by Turkey was 295,167.9 t during the year 2013. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fish in total catch was 16,125.5 t. In 2013, the catch amounts of tuna and tuna-like species were 551.4 t, 13,157.6 t, 96.8 t, 70.6 t, 1,385.8 t, and 863.3 t for bluefin tuna, Atlantic bonito, swordfish, albacore, little tunny and bullet tuna, respectively. Almost all bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length of 30-60 meters. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started at the end of May and finished in mid-June. Recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT were transposed into national legislation and implemented. All conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, le montant total de poissons marins capturés par la Turquie s'est élevé à 295.167,9 t. La proportion des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la prise totale se chiffrait à 16.125,5 t. En 2013, les volumes de capture de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées étaient de 551,4 t (thon rouge), 13.157,6 t (bonite à dos rayé), 96,8 t (espadon), 70,6 t (germon), 1.385,8 t (thonine commune) et 863,3 t (bonitou). Presque toute la prise de thon rouge a été réalisée par des senneurs, qui ont une longueur hors-tout de 30 à 60 m. Les opérations de pêche se sont déroulées intensivement au large de la baie d'Antalya dans le Sud de la Turquie et dans la région de la Méditerranée orientale. La capture de thon rouge a débuté à la fin du mois de mai et s'est terminée à la mi-juin. Les recommandations et résolutions imposées par l'ICCAT ont été traduites dans la législation nationale et mises en œuvre. Toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives aux pêcheries et à l'élevage du thon rouge et de l'espadon sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des notifications, qui tient compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La captura total de peces marinos de Turquía ascendió a 295.167,9 t durante el año 2013. La parte de túnidos y especies afines en la captura total fue de 16.125,5 t. En 2013, la captura de túnidos y especies afines estuvo compuesta por 551,4 t de atún rojo, 13.157,6 t de bonito, 96,8 t de pez espada, 70,6 t de atún blanco, 1.385,8 t de bacoreta y 863,3 t de melvera. Casi toda la captura de atún rojo la realizaron cerqueros con una eslora total de 30-60 m. Las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo de forma intensiva en la bahía de Antalya, en el sur de Turquía, y en la región del Mediterráneo oriental. La captura de atún rojo comenzó a finales de mayo y finalizó principios de junio. Las recomendaciones y resoluciones de ICCAT han sido incorporadas a la legislación nacional e implementadas. Todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación respecto al pez espada y las pesquerías y cría de atún rojo están reglamentadas en la legislación nacional mediante notificaciones, que tienen en cuenta las reglamentaciones relacionadas de ICCAT.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total catch amount of tuna and tuna-like fishes (including small tunas and swordfish) was 16,125.5 t, in 2013. It is significantly lower than catch amount of the year 2012 (38,993.0 t) but almost equal to catch amount of the year 2011 (16,120.9 t). This considerable decrease in total catch amount of the tuna and tuna-like species in 2013 based on the catch amount of Atlantic bonito occurred over the average for the species in 2012 (35,764.2 t).

1.1 Albacore

Although the catch quantity of albacore has increased from 402.0 t in 2010 to 1,395.7 t in 2011, it is remarkably decreased to 61.7 t in 2012 and 70.6 t in 2013 (**Table 1**). The fishing season for the species was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. In the last 20 years, three peak points have occurred in the history of the catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005 and 35,764.2 t in 2012), and average catch amount of the Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t over the years. Although total catch of the species had considerably decreased in since 2005, the amount had increased to 35,764.2 t in 2012 but fell back to the average level with the quantity of 13,157.6 t, in 2013.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

Total bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey in 2013 was 551.4 t, an increase compared to the previous year (535.5 t in 2012). Almost all of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) issued bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 9 fishing vessels in 2013, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The majority of the bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 30-60 m and a tonnage between 150-600 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 25 vessels were licensed as towing vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2005-2013 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2013 started at the end of May and finished at the mid of June. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted in October, December and early January.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey has been carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the Swordfish was 79.7 t in 2012, and it slightly increased to 96.8 t in 2013 but still there has been a remarkable decrease in the total catch amount of swordfish when compared with those of previous years since 2000.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. Both of little tunny and bullet tuna total catches slightly decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 from 1,644.7 t and 907.2 to 1,385.8 t and 863.3 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

2.1.1 Research on swordfish and albacore

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program namely “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by Ege University Faculty of Fisheries was submitted to ICCAT on 30 June 2014.

Two scientific papers with respect to Swordfish on “Light Stick Trials, Being Used for Boosting Catch Efficiency, on Pelagic Longline for Swordfish in Fethiye Region (Mediterranean Sea)”, and “Age and Growth of Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) in the Aegean Sea” have been issued in 2013.

With respect to Albacore, a scientific paper on “Testes Development and Maturity Classification of Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*, Bonnaterre, 1788) from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea” have been issued in 2013. The reported evidence indicates that the size and age of first sexual maturity values of males of the Eastern Mediterranean population are nearly the same as in the Western Mediterranean population, but lower than in the Atlantic stock. The results of this histological investigation, conducted for the first time on this species in the Mediterranean Sea, will enable more precise future estimations for sustainability of the male albacore stock in the Eastern Mediterranean.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2014 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41.

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

2.1.2 Research on bluefin tuna

Scientific works in relation to age and growth analysis, reproduction biology, determination of diet composition and genetic analysis of Eastern Atlantic Bluefin tuna in Turkish waters are being carried out on a regular basis. A scientific paper on “Determination of L_{max} for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, L.) from Meta-Analysis of Published and Available Biometric Data” have been issued in 2013. The results of the study indicate that the parameter $L_{\infty} = 318.85$ cm of the growth equation used by ICCAT’s Standing Committee on Research and Statistics Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Assessment Group for the eastern stock ($L_t = 318.85 [1 - e^{-0.093(t + 0.97)}]$) lies within the confidence limits of the maximum L_s presented in the study: $L_{max} = 319.93 \pm 11.3$ cm, confirming that this equation perfectly fits the biology of the growth of this species. These conclusions are also valid for the equation for the western stock ($L_t = 314.90 [1 - e^{-0.089(t + 1.13)}]$).

Researchers from Turkey did also contribute to the following researches presented to the SCRS 2013 in relation to Atlantic Bluefin Tuna; “Biometric Relationships and Condition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (Rodríguez-Marín *et al.*, 2013)” and “Determination of the Origin of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Using Otoliths (Rooker *et al.*, 2013)”

During 2013’s E-BFT harvesting season, a pilot study to better estimate number and weight of caged E-BFT was implemented by industry with participation of ministerial inspectors, researchers from Aegean University’s Fisheries Faculty and representatives from industry to comply with the requirements of Paragraph 88 of ICCAT Recommendation [13-07]. Under the scope of the pilot study, Stereoscopic Underwater Camera and AM100 Tuna Sizing and Counting System has been utilized to test and suggested the effects of the standardized procedure for the implementation and use of stereoscopic camera systems specified in ICCAT Recommendation [13-08]. In early 2014, the results of the pilot study were submitted to the SCRS.

2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessels. Task I and Task II data were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analyzing fishery data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 25/07/2014.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014 and 30/06/2014.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014 and 30/06/2014.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014 and 30/06/2014.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014, 30/06/2014 and 04/07/2014.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014 and 30/06/2014.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No information/data on any recovered tags was received from the fishermen and industry. Turkey has not released any tags. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable for Turkey since no recreational or sport fisheries took place for the reference period of reporting. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable for Turkey since no recreational or sport fisheries took place for the reference period of reporting. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 30/06/2014.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Sent to ICCAT on 30/06/2014.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Turkey has no involvement in pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> fishery / harvest. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Sent to ICCAT on 24/06/2014.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable for Turkey since no recreational or sport fisheries for E-BFT took place for the reference period of reporting. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Sent to ICCAT on 08/04/2014, 23/07/2014, 24/07/2014.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Results of pilot studies sent to ICCAT on 08/04/2014, 23/07/2014 and 24/07/2014. Results of 2014 caging programme using stereoscopic cameras sent to ICCAT on 15/08/2014.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Sent to ICCAT on 22/07/2014.

Number	Information required	Response
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in W-BFT fishery. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014, 30/06/2014.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Turkey has no catches/discards of W-BFT. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC operating FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching Northern Atlantic SWO. However, CPUE and discard data for Mediterranean Swordfish has been sent to ICCAT on 30/06/2014 and 04/07/2014.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC taking any species of billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC which has discarded marlin/spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of shark species for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of shark species for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of shark species for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Sent to ICCAT on 30/06/2014.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption for the shark species concerned. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption for the shark species concerned. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches and/or releases of the shark species concerned for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.

Number	Information required	Response
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches and/or releases of the shark species concerned for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Turkey has not yet developed specific identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable for Turkey since no data pertaining to by-catch of sea turtles has been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 25/02/2014.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable for Turkey since findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of seabird for the reference reporting period. Reported to ICCAT on 16/07/2014.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Sent to ICCAT on 05/05/2014, 30/06/2014 and 04/07/2014.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Sent to ICCAT on 30/06/2014.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	A report on the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards has been sent to ICCAT on 30/06/2014 together with the reporting requirement S41. Turkish research institutes have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures****ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent to ICCAT on 9/10/2014. Recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. All conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, Bluefin tuna and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. 47 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as is required. In cases where Turkey has no concern with certain types of fisheries or if no data could be received since no activity took place, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (43 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 9/10/2014. See the explanation above. 43 reporting obligations have been responded as "not applicable" since Turkey has no concern with certain types of fisheries and/or no data received in consequence of nonoccurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation (i.e., no reported catch, discard or by-catch of oceanic whitetip, silky shark and hammerhead sharks).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 8/7/2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2014 and 27/2/2014
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2014 and 27/2/2014

GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2014 and 27/2/2014
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Turkey has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection with any CPCs
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Turkey has not entered into any Access Agreements during the year.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 meters	Info sent to ICCAT on 9/2/2014, 18-25/4/2014 and 2/5/2014. Number of currently authorised vessels has been 368 as of 9 February 2014.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not sent to ICCAT since no changes from previous year
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. Turkey has no large scale longliners operating in the Convention area.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. - The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. - As for bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 2% of the total (11.135 t).

			- The marketing of bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Turkey has had no information on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Turkey has not received information from NGOs regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 4/9/2014.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	PNC notifications from the ROP-BFT received on 18/6/2014 and 26/6/2014 for some Turkish vessels. No other information/data on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT on 1/10/2014.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Turkey has no information on any potential IUU vessels sightings. Sighting Information Sheets (SIS) sent to ICCAT on 22/8/2014.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Turkey has no information on any potential IUU vessels sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Sent to ICCAT on 23/3/2014, 7/4/2014 and 28/4/2014. Number of currently authorised farms has been 6 as of 1 October 2014.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Sent to ICCAT on 28/8/2014.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Sent to ICCAT on 2/6/2014.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Sent to ICCAT on 10, 11, 14, 18 July 2014. Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 12 for the year 2014 as of 1 October.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Turkey has no East Atl. and Medi BFT catching activity with traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Turkey has no East Atl. and Medi BFT catching activity with traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Sent to ICCAT on 14/2/2014.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Sent to ICCAT on 14/2/2014. Reported as no changes at the declared farming capacity.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modifications to fishing plan or individual quotas have been made. Changes to some vessels reported on 25/4/2014.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Sent to ICCAT on 29/9/2014.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Sent to ICCAT on 10/3/2014.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 18/4/2014 (updates on 25/4/2014 and 2/5/2014). Total number of authorised catching BFT vessels has been 13 for the 2014 fishing season.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 18/4/2014. Total number of authorised other BFT vessels has been 32 for the 2014 fishing season.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 7, 12, 15/5/2014.

BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every 2 hours.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Sent to ICCAT on 30/12/2013.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 17/1/2014. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 85.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 17/4/2014. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 194.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 77. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 22/8/2014
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2014.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2014.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 4. Sent to ICCAT on 3, 16, 23, 24/6/2014.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 9 as of 1 October 2014.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT on 24/6/2014.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in W-BFT fishery in Western Atlantic. For E-BFT, similar information sent to ICCAT on 17/6/2014
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Total number of (catch & caging) validated BCDs issued have been 48 as of 1 October 2014. Sent to ICCAT on 10,11,14,18/7/2014.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 30/9/2014.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes. Updated information has been notified on 1/7/2014.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. No updates required to be made in the list of BCD Contact points.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation. Additional provision pertaining to possibility of utilizing e-BCD from the next year has been added.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Turkey has currently no tail tagging schemes.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Sent to ICCAT on 4/9/2014.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated Info Sent to ICCAT on 25/9/2014.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Turkey has had no information on IUU activity by any BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas BET/YFT.

TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas BET/YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 28/3/2014 and 30/9/2014.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 28/3/2014 and 1/10/2014.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Sent to ICCAT on 14/1/2014
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Turkey has not issued any licence for sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO for 2014.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Sent to ICCAT on 25/6/2014
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 28/8/2014
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching Northern Atlantic SWO.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC operating directed fishery on northern albacore.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of Silky shark.

SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following shark species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 3/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandbar Shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>) - Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) - Tope Shark (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>) - Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>)
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 3/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Caretta caretta</i> - <i>Chelonia mydas</i> - <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> - <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> <p>During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the period 1 April – 30 September.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Sent to ICCAT on 1/10/2014. Findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of seabird for the reference reporting period.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010.</p> <p>Moreover, Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock started to implement a national monitoring program comprising landing checks and observers to improve the collection of by-catch and discard data pertaining to sharks and other species. In this way, fishery dependent by-catch and discard data could be collected by ministerial officials or national observers at the landing places or onboard of fishing vessels. Research institutes have undertaken some studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in tuna fishery.</p>

SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Turkey has not introduced and implemented any pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Turkey presented formal objection to Article 9 of the Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 12-03 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (REC. 13-07) on the date 15/1/2014. Turkey has managed its BFT fishing by respecting the quota level allocated by ICCAT (556.66 metric tons) to contribute to the effectiveness of ICCAT's conservation and management measures currently in place.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) introduced the Amended Notification on Regulating Commercial Fishing at Seas and Inland Waters, covering the period 2012-2016, in order to ensure more sustainable fishing activities, improved quality for fishing products, and better conservation of fisheries resources. Applicable ICCAT recommendations on tuna species and swordfish have been transposed into domestic regulations.

Fishing for tunas and tuna-like species, bluefin tuna fattening and trade activities were continued to be regulated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock through the above-mentioned Notification based on Fisheries Law-1380 as well as the Ministerial Communication on Tuna Fishing and Trade, the Ministerial Communiqué on Aquaculture Production (Fattening) of Bluefin Tuna.

The Ministerial Communication of bluefin tuna fisheries and trade is issued every year before the commencement of the fishing season. The rules and the reporting forms which are the obligations of the bluefin tuna fishing vessels, such as: Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit, Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit, Catch Reporting Forms, Certificate of Vessel's Origin, Dead Tuna Notification Form, Duties of Observers, Technical Specifications of Vessel Monitoring Devices, Landing Ports are announced by Ministerial Communications.

4.1 Closed seasons and catch limits

4.1.1 Bonito

Bonito fishing by all gear types, including stake nets is banned between 1 April and 31 August throughout the territorial waters. However, longlining for bonito is allowed between 15-31 August. The fishery of bonito smaller than 25 cm is prohibited (Official Gazette dated 18.08.2012).

4.1.2 Bluefin tuna

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by purse seiners has been set from 26 May to 24 June. However, if the catch quota allocated by ICCAT is exhausted before the closure time, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has the authority to extend the time closure (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013).

An individual quota system for bluefin tuna catching vessels has been applied. It is obligatory to inform the Ministry about the catch amount and the coordinates of fishing area following each fishing operation in order to monitor and supervise the fishing quota. Quota pursuit has been exercised by MoFAL through inspections at farms and a standard weight increase model has been applied for the time period from the date of commencement of the ranching until the date of harvesting. As of 1 October 2014, total catches of Bluefin tuna has reached to 553.891 metric tons including incidental and by-catches.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) shall not be issued in cases where the individual quota is exceeded and/or any IUU fisheries are detected by MoFAL inspectors. Furthermore, in case of determining bluefin tuna that have been caught by fishing vessels without fishing permission, sufficient individual quota or bluefin tuna that have been misreported, the fish shall be seized or released if alive.

Transfer operations to farming cages cannot be initiated without the Ministry's authorization. The skippers of catching and towing vessels must produce the recording of catching and transfer operations by under-water video cameras and must keep these records on board. The stocking of bluefin tuna into farms without the correct, factual and validated documents and information is forbidden.

4.1.3 Swordfish

Swordfish fishing by all gear types is banned between 15 February – 15 March and 1 October – 30 November throughout the territorial waters.

It is mandatory for the fishing vessels catching swordfish to obtain a "Fishing Permit" from the Provincial Directorate issuing vessel's license. Applications by the fishermen to acquire a special fishing permit for swordfish is subject to some technical criteria.

As of 30 November, the special fishing permits to be acquired by fishermen (or to be issued by the Ministry) shall apply to the next fishing season for swordfish. When an application made is approved by the Ministry, the special permit information is simultaneously recorded in the Fisheries Information System (FIS) operated by the Ministry.

Usage of all modified driftnets has been prohibited as from 1 July 2011 in accordance with provisions of Revised Notification No. 2/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (Official Gazette 31.03.2011-No.27891).

4.1.4 Little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore

As for the period 15 April – 31 August, where purse seine fishery is totally prohibited within all territorial waters, fishing for little tunny and bullet tuna is permitted throughout the fishing season in some certain areas (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013). Fishing for these species is subject to special fishing permit and landings shall only be made at specified landing ports (Official Gazette dated 19.11.2013).

4.2 Length and weight prohibitions

The minimum lengths and weights of the capture fisheries are given in **Table 3**. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of swordfish less than 125 cm (fork length) and bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or 115 cm (as fork length) is prohibited. However, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg (or 75 – 115 cm FL) is authorized (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013-No.28650).

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It is obligatory to equip all bluefin tuna fishing and towing vessels with an operational VMS which has functions established by the Ministry. In any case that there exists a defect in device, at first it is also obligatory to inform the Ministry about the situation and then to submit regular position data to the Ministry.

4.4 Licensing and fishing methods

The use of airplanes or helicopters for the purpose of bluefin tuna spotting is prohibited. Mesh size in the bag part of the bluefin tuna nets shall not be less than 44 mm. It is mandatory for bluefin tuna fishing vessels and bluefin tuna tug boats to obtain a "Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit" and a "Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit" from the related Provincial Directorate. Permits belonging to the vessels violating the set regulations shall be confiscated and nullified. Each vessel is obliged to record the catch data required by MoFAL with regard to the amount of bluefin tuna caught and traded. (Official Gazette dated 18.08.2012).

4.5 Inspection activities and schemes

During the fishing, transfer and caging operations, monitoring, control and at-sea/landing inspections were carried out by the Coast Guard and MoFAL staff, respectively. In addition to on-site checks/observations during transfer and caging operations, regular inspections are made by MoFAL staff.

Under the scopes of ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme and ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection, MoFAL has assigned 10 landing ports to ensure the efficiency of inspections on fishing operations in accordance with relevant ICCAT Recommendation. During the 2014 fishing campaign, 77 inspections and sightings were made by the Turkish Coast Guard under the framework of ICCAT's Joint Inspection Scheme.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

As for the reporting obligation for submitting provisional plans (BFT 1016), the deadline of notification of provisional inspection plans has now been moved to an earlier time (1st of January) under the current recommendation [13-07]. Consequently, some difficulties in assignment of inspectors due to logistical reasons have been reported by inspection authorities.

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Table 1. Catches (t) of tunas and tuna-like species (2005-2013).

Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Atlantic bonito	70,797	29,690	5,965	6,448	7,036	9,401	10,018.9	35,764.2	13,157.6
Bluefin tuna	990	806	918	879	665.4	409.4	527.5	535.5	551.4
Swordfish	425	410	423	386	301	334	189.6	79.7	96.8
Albacore	30	73	852	208	631	402	1,395.7	61.7	70.6
Little tunny	507	1,230	785	1,072	1,309	1,046	1,437.4	1,644.7	1,385.8
Bullet tuna	1,020	1,031	993	836	1,873	1,081	2,551.8	907.2	863.3

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2005-2013).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<50	1	1	2	2	-	-	-		
51-100	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	
101-200	16	8	4	13	5	-	7	2	2
201-300	50	42	44	50	30	6	1	2	2
301-400	8	6	7	9	6	1	2	2	1
>400	14	14	18	21	16	10	7	5	4

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	115 FL	30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	125 FL	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)
INFORME ANNUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)**

SUMMARY

The level of fishing activity of the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) engaged in ICCAT during 2013 was similar to 2012, in terms of vessels registered. While a larger tonnage of ICCAT species were caught in the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands than previously, both Bermuda and St. Helena saw lower catches. As these two territories represent the largest contributors to the total UKOT catch, this has led to an overall decrease in the tonnage of landings in the UKOTs as a whole. This was primarily due to reduced catches of yellowfin tuna in Bermuda and fewer catches of yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack in St. Helena. UKOT fishing activity is primarily artisanal or sports-related (in 2013 the UKOTs did not have any registered fishing vessels over 20 metres targeting tuna or tuna-like species), however the UKOTs continue their interest in developing commercially viable fisheries to aid in their economic development. The fishing studies undertaken in the Turks and Caicos Islands and St. Helena are a good example of this. The Territories recognise their responsibilities for the sustainable management of their natural environments and have been working with the UK Government to develop fisheries – including developing sustainable management plans and facilitating development of the sector. The establishment of robust management frameworks is, however, dependent upon long term investment, which is in turn reliant on the retention of some existing quotas and an increase to others, such as swordfish and southern albacore.

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau des activités de pêche menées en 2013 par le Royaume-Uni (Territoires d'outre-mer) dans le cadre de l'ICCAT était semblable à celui de 2012, en termes de navires immatriculés. Même si un plus grand tonnage d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT a été capturé dans les Îles Vierges britanniques et les Îles Turks-et-Caicos qu'auparavant, les Bermudes et Ste Hélène ont réalisé des prises plus faibles. Étant donné que ces deux territoires sont les plus grands contributeurs au total de la prise de RU-TO, cela a donné lieu à une diminution générale du tonnage des débarquements de RU-TO de manière globale. Ceci était principalement dû aux prises réduites d'albacore aux Bermudes et à la baisse des captures d'albacore, de thon obèse et de listao à Ste Hélène. Les activités de pêche de RU-TO sont en grande majorité artisanales ou sportives (en 2013, les RU-TO n'ont pas immatriculé de navires de pêche de plus de 20 mètres ciblant des thons et des espèces apparentées). Néanmoins, les RU-TO continuent à développer des pêcheries commercialement viables afin de stimuler leur développement économique. Les études sur la pêche entreprises aux Îles Turks-et-Caicos et à Ste Hélène en sont un bon exemple. Les territoires d'outre-mer reconnaissent leur responsabilité quant à la gestion durable de leur environnement naturel et ont travaillé avec le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni en vue de développer les pêcheries, entre autres en vue d'élaborer des plans de gestion durable et de faciliter le développement du secteur. Or, l'établissement de solides cadres de gestion dépend d'un investissement à long terme qui, à son tour, dépend du maintien de certains quotas existants et de l'augmentation d'autres, tels que celui de l'espadon et du germon du Sud.

RESUMEN

Durante 2013, el nivel de actividad pesquera de los Territorios de ultramar del Reino Unido que participan en ICCAT fue similar al de 2012 en cuanto a buques registrados. Aunque en las Islas Vírgenes británicas y en Turcos y Caicos se capturó un tonelaje mayor de especies ICCAT que anteriormente, Bermudas y Santa Elena presentan menores capturas. Dado que estos dos territorios son los que más contribuyen a la captura total del Reino Unido-TU, esto ha provocado un descenso global en el tonelaje de los desembarques del Reino Unido-TU en su conjunto. Esto se debe principalmente a las reducidas capturas de rabil en Bermudas y a las menores capturas de rabil, patudo y listado en Santa Elena. La actividad pesquera de Reino Unido-TU es principalmente artesanal o relacionada con el deporte (en 2013, el Reino Unido-TU no tenía ningún buque pesquero registrado de más de 20 m que se dirigiera a los túnidos y especies afines), sin embargo, el Reino Unido-TU continúa interesado en desarrollar pesquerías comercialmente viables que ayuden a su desarrollo económico. Los estudios pesqueros llevados a cabo en Turcos y Caicos y en Santa Elena son un buen ejemplo de ello. Los territorios reconocen sus responsabilidades respecto a la ordenación sostenible de su entorno natural y han estado trabajando con el Gobierno del Reino Unido para desarrollar sus pesquerías, lo que incluye elaborar planes de ordenación sostenible y facilitar el desarrollo del sector. Sin embargo, el establecimiento de un marco sólido de ordenación depende de la inversión a largo plazo que, a su vez, depende de mantener algunas de las cuotas existentes y de aumentar otras, como la del pez espada y la del atún blanco del sur.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)***Section 1: Annual fisheries information******1.1 Bermuda***

The number of vessels licensed to fish commercially in Bermuda in 2013 was 196. The number of vessels actively fishing for tunas and tuna-like species remains at about one-third of this total. Local charter vessels are included in the commercial fleet and primarily target these species. There are no foreign commercial vessels licensed to fish in Bermuda waters.

The Bermuda domestic fleet is predominantly made up of fibreglass commercial fishing vessels. A small number of vessels are configured for pelagic longlining but only one vessel is currently active. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The active longliner fishes further offshore; however, all fishing occurs within Bermuda's EEZ and the fish captured are consumed on the Island.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilized. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery as reef fish stocks close to the Island are essentially fully exploited. There continues to be interest amongst local fishermen for longlining but the lack of infrastructure and the low UKOT swordfish quota is hindering development.

1.2 St. Helena

The main commercially exploited resources are yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and skipjack tunas which are seasonal, and normally in abundance between February and June each year. Wahoo, mackerel and various species of groundfish make up the bulk of catch throughout the remainder of the year.

All fish from the local commercial fleet are landed daily and delivered to the processing plant within 12 hours of being caught. Reel-rod / pole and line are the main methods deployed by local fishermen. A trial of longlining on a small scale was carried out towards the latter part of 2013, see information on access agreements in section 3. Types of bait used are live, dead and artificial. A maximum of 13 boats fished throughout the year, although only 11 boats fished on a full-time basis.

1.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The Turks and Caicos Islands archipelago is made up of three shallow water banks, primarily the Caicos Bank, the Turks Bank, and the Mouchoir Bank. There is limited fishing activity recorded for the Mouchoir Bank, and fishermen require a “Mouchoir Bank license” to be eligible to engage in fishing activity within the area. The Turks and Caicos Banks however, are more heavily exploited for both local consumption and exports of spiny lobster (*Panulirus argus*) and queen conch (*Strombus gigas*), as well some scale fish species for personal use. Approximately 85% of the vessels undertaking fishing in the TCI are small retrofitted V-hull boats ranging in length from 4-7 metres, with 85-115 hp outboard engines. The remaining 15% of registered vessels are less than 20 metres powered by diesel inboard engines. The larger vessels normally carry between 5-12 crew, whilst the smaller vessels carry between 1-3.

Commercial fishing in the TCI is opportunistic, bringing in more than one commercially exploitable species at a time. Methods of legal capture include free diving with no underwater breathing apparatus, in depths ranging from 3 to 30 meters. A typical operation using a small V-hull boat begins by leaving the docks anytime after 6:30-8:00 a.m, returning by sunset, which is considered 1 boat-day. Bigger vessels fish for 3-15 days, depending on activity.

The numbers of registered fishermen has been in decline in recent years, partly due to management decisions to decrease effort by limiting the numbers of assistant fishermen allowed. Within the past ten years, the commercial fisheries have directly employed an average of 360 individuals per year. In 2010-2011 fishing season, the number of commercially licensed fishermen was 288 and the year 2011-2012 saw another decrease to 243. Likewise, registered vessels have gradually declined from 154 licensed vessels in 2009-2010 to 131 in 2010-2011 and 118 in 2011-2012. This trend may be partly due to economics, since in years past some operators registered two vessels. The 2013-2014 fishing season however, saw a slight increase with 123 vessels and 263 fishermen registered.

In October 2013, a study to assess the viability of a commercial pelagic fishery in the Turks and Caicos was begun. Catch and effort and location data of ICCAT species was collected to provide updated information on the movement and status of stocks in TCI waters. Although the study was intended to assess various methods of pelagic fishing, longlining was the only method used in the first year of the study, and as such, it is expected that the green stick and buoy fishing will be attempted in the second year.

1.4 British Virgin Islands

During the 2013 season there were eight local commercial vessels primarily targeting ICCAT species. The increase in fishing vessels targeting wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) was due to an increased number of annual fishing tournaments that target tuna/tuna-like species, and sport-fishing activity.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species by the Bermuda domestic fleet in 2013 was c.139.1 t. This represents a decrease in landings of about 42.5 t from the previous year, which can largely be attributed to a decrease in yellowfin tuna and wahoo landings. Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II return.

As most of the commercial fleet in Bermuda catches tunas and related species by trolling, there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. However, the sole longliner does get small quantities of by-catch. This by-catch consists primarily of blue sharks, which are subsequently released. All 26 blue sharks caught by the longliner in 2013 were released alive. Incidental catches of shortfin mako sharks by the vessel are also released unless already dead on the line. Data on incidental catches of shortfin mako and other species of sharks are included in the Task I and II data sent to ICCAT. Interactions with turtles are rare and no turtles were captured in 2013. Notably, the owner of the longline vessel has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.

Tunas and tuna-like species are also targeted by local recreational fishermen. A survey of recreational fishing activity was conducted in 2011 and results indicated that yellowfin tuna and wahoo are two of the most frequently targeted species by this sector, potentially accounting for close to 20% of recreational fish landings by weight. Logbooks that were distributed following the survey to provide further information on this sector's activities were due to be collected and analysed in 2013 but unfortunately the lack of adequate resources prevented this. Measurements of fish at local fishing tournaments have continued. Species frequently landed in these tournaments include yellowfin tuna, wahoo, and blackfin tuna. Most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishermen is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg), but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed. Only 12 blue marlin and 7 white marlin were landed in 2013.

Through Bermuda and the UKOTs, the Sargasso Sea Alliance (SSA) was represented at the 2013 Sub-Committee on Ecosystems meeting in Madrid. Following this, the SSA developed further analyses of the importance of the Sargasso Sea to tuna and tuna-like species and the contribution of the area to the catches of these species by Member States. The data and analyses continue to be developed within the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems.

2.2 St. Helena

Fish landings into the Fisheries Corporation over the period January 2013 to December 2013 totalled 117.75 t of fish. This was one of the poorer seasons as the albacore and skipjack tunas did not arrive in St. Helena's maritime area in any abundance. Of the total amount of fish caught, 65% of the species consisted of tuna, 13.5% of wahoo, 6% of skipjack, 2% of marlin and the rest consisting of various other non ICCAT species which included grouper, conger, cavalley, bullseye, soldier, yellowtail, dorado and filefish.

Data of fish catches within the St. Helena Exclusive Fishing Zone is provided by the St. Helena Fisheries Corporation. This is collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division and submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis. The main ICCAT species caught in 2013 over a total of 1252 fishing days were presented to the Secretariat in the UKOT Task I and II return.

2.3 Turks and Caicos Islands

Catch and effort data for scale fish is collected at the landing docks and processing facilities. Fish are measured by standard length, fork length and total length and reported with species name. Weight is collected if time allows. Captains are then interviewed to identify the number of days at sea, number of crew, location fished along with other related information that may have been observed.

Scale fish continues to be exploited for local consumption only, although there is potential and interests for exports on a commercial scale.

2.4 British Virgin Islands

Most fishing activity occurred within the inner 50 km and the associated banks of the British Virgin Islands Exclusive Economic Zone with vessels seldom venturing further offshore. During the 2013 fishing season 9.95 t of tuna and tuna-like species were locally caught and landed. Further details of landings can be found in the UKOTs Task I and II submission.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	19 September 2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2014 (BVI), 29 July 2014 (TCI), 23 July 2014 (St. Helena & Bermuda)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2014 (BVI), 29 July 2014 (TCI), 23 July 2014 (St. Helena & Bermuda)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2014 (BVI), 29 July 2014 (TCI), 23 July 2014 (St. Helena & Bermuda)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2014 (BVI), 29 July 2014 (TCI), 23 July 2014 (St. Helena & Bermuda)
S6	Catch estimated by size	31 July 2014 (BVI), 29 July 2014 (TCI), 23 July 2014 (St. Helena & Bermuda)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging undertaken in the UKOTs.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable, applies to the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Recreational catches included in Task I and Task II data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of dedicated observer programmes.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of alternative scientific monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	UKOT engagement with ICCAT through the Sargasso Sea Alliance is ongoing. Further consideration of this issue was agreed by the Commission in 2012. Through Bermuda and the UKOTs, the Sargasso Sea Alliance was represented at the 2013 Subcommittee on Ecosystems meeting in Madrid, following which the SSA developed further analyses of the importance of the Sargasso Sea to tuna and tuna-like species and the contribution of the area to the catches of these species by member states. The data and analysis continue to be developed within the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, applies to the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna caught recreationally in 2013.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna farming.

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna farming.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	No discards of BFT reports in UKOTs.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. No confiscated bluefin tuna within UKOTs.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Bermuda held talks with the United States at the 2012 and 2013 Commission meeting. Provisions were made in Rec. 12-02 (paragraph 6e) but research plans are still pending.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, no stock assessments or scientific research in this area undertaken.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No research undertaken due to resource/capacity issues.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable, no FADS used in UKOTs.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable, no support vessels used in UKOTs.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable, no FADS used in UKOTs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, no support vessels used in UKOTs.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Bermuda previously undertook research on blue marlin but resource constraints have curtailed these activities in recent years.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Submitted 25 September 2014.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No interactions with <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> recorded.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No silky sharks caught.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Rec. 11-08 para 4 refers to silky sharks. UKOTs did not report any capture of this species.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky sharks caught.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	One hammerhead shark caught and released dead in 2013.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	One hammerhead shark caught and released dead in 2013.

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip sharks caught.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not submitted.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable, no turtles caught, see Bermuda Annual Report for further details.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No record of any seabirds caught by UKOTs in 2013.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No information to report.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>1) Mitigation measures include the use of circle hooks and monofilament line by the longliner in Bermuda.</p> <p>2) In 2012 the UK Government, following consultation with key stakeholders formulated a framework to assist the OTs to establish sustainable fisheries. The framework covers a range of themes including inter alia the development of research and science plans that would help to provide a range of data on the nature of the fishery with a view to building up an assessment of the stocks, and to collect information on marine biodiversity. This will help to provide the information necessary to decide how, where and when fishing activity might take place, what environmental measures any fishing activity should be bound by, and whether any particular areas should be closed or protected. Exploratory fishing activities are underway and we hope this is just the beginning of increased scientific activity.</p> <p>3) Part of the framework relates to the strengthening of licensing documents, which will includes explicit reference to compliance with all ICCAT policies and conservation measures in force.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Submitted on 15 October 2014.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text is contained within the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted on 27 August 2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No vessels are chartered by UKOTs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No vessels are chartered by UKOTs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. No UKOTs vessels undertake transshipments.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No UKOTs vessels undertake transshipments.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UKOTs vessels undertake transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UKOTs vessels undertake transshipments.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	See section 5.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	See section 5.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	See section 5.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no infringements for UKOT flagged vessels arrangements.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable, no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	2
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Access Agreement has been signed with a U.S. company (Dayboat seafood) to conduct a pelagic fishing study in Turks and Caicos Island waters, using one vessel. This vessel and its catches have been reported in the Task I and II data for the UKOTs. The catches are taken under the U.S. quota. An access agreement was also in operation with South Africa for a fishing study in St. Helena waters using pole and line gear this year (31 May 2013 – 31 October 2013). The fish caught by this vessel were caught under South African quota and landed in South Africa, therefore are recorded under South African data returns to the Secretariat.

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m are in operation.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m are in operation.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m are in operation.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Data is collected from fishing tournaments and a voluntary logbook scheme has been implemented (although data from the logbooks has not yet been analysed).</p> <p>The limited amount of recreational fishing in St. Helena is by pole and line or rod and line only. Licensing conditions stipulate that all fish caught must be offered for sale to the St. Helena Fisheries Corporation.</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the U.S. authorities and the catches are taken from the U.S. quota.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No reports submitted.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports submitted.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no information to report.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UKOTs.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.

BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean/UKOTs do not take part in joint fishing operations
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is only caught as incidental catch within Bermudian waters. Only three BFT were captured in 2013. These were all reported to the Secretariat within a monthly catch report for the whole of 2013 submitted on 03 January 2014. No BFT have been caught in 2014.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Applies to bluefin tuna in E. Atlantic and Mediterranean.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Three
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted on the 8 October 2014.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Not applicable. UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. UKOTs do not have a tail tagging scheme.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No information to provide.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated data sheet provided to TRAGSA on 15/10/2014.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	26 June 2014, however all vessels are below 20 m.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	26 June 2014, however all vessels are below 20 m.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No information to provide.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. UKOTs do not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable, no vessels fishing for BET/YFT in the UKOTs over 20 m.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports bigeye tuna. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other Territories.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St. Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other Territories.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St. Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable, UKOTs do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, UKOTs do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, UKOTs do not target fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, UKOTs do not target fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	19 September 2014
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	UKOTs do not target northern albacore but incidental catches are taken by the Bermudian longliner.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	None of the UKOTs prohibits dead discards. There were no dead discards of marlin in St. Helena. TCI and BVI did not report any marlin catches.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Bermuda, most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishers is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg) but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed. Only 12 blue marlins and 7 white marlins were landed in 2013. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to sell any catches in Bermuda. Marlin caught in the BVI are caught by U.S. flagged boats operating under U.S. jurisdictions and rules. St. Helena is currently drawing up new fisheries legislation which should include the provisions of 12-04. See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Only one hammerhead shark was caught in 2013 by the Bermudian longliner and was released dead.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UKOTs do not target or catch silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	553 kg of shortfin mako was bycaught by the UKOTs in 2012. Catches are utilised for human consumption.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	UKOTs do not target or catch silky sharks.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>All shark catches are reported in Task I and II data as per Rec. 4-10. Catches of silky, porbeagle, oceanic whitetip or thresher sharks were not reported in 2013 and are rarely caught. The one hammerhead shark that was caught in 2013 by the Bermudian longliner and was released dead.</p> <p>The terms and conditions of the one Bermudian longline vessel licence stipulate the release of all sharks (if alive).</p> <p>See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	There is no record of any turtles caught in the UKOTs. Interactions with turtles in Bermuda are rare and the owner of the longline vessel in the Territory has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longline has not caught any seabirds in the seven years of operation.</p> <p>The conditions of approval for the U.S. longliner involved in the pelagic fishing study in the Turks and Caicos Islands recommended that it set its lines at night, recorded any bird bycatch as BPUE (birds per unit effort) and required the operator to make every effort to reduce bycatch. No birds were caught by this longliner in 2013.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longliner uses circle hooks and monofilament line. Bycatch levels are very low.</p> <p>As mentioned in BYC 8002 the conditions of approval for the U.S. longline vessel in the Turks and Caicos Islands contained advice and requirements covering all major bycatch species (birds, sharks and rays and turtles).</p>

SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections to ICCAT Recommendations raised by UKOT.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. The minimum legal sizes required by ICCAT for bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish have already been incorporated into the local legislation. In addition, minimum sizes are legislated for white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs), and a minimum size of 3.2 kg (7 lbs) was established for wahoo in 2010 as a precautionary measure, since it is one of the most frequently caught species in Bermuda waters. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 St. Helena

ICCAT conservation and management measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under the Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St. Helenian or foreign, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. When foreign vessels are licensed it is for longline fishing only - the use or carriage of nets is not allowed within the fishery limits of St. Helena.

During 2013, one fishing licence was issued to a vessel from South Africa to carry out exploratory fishing within the St. Helena EEZ. All foreign vessels taking up licenses to fish are required to be registered on the ICCAT register to fish and have on board an operational Vessel Monitoring System as part of the conditions of the license.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made into one establishment i.e. the St. Helena Fisheries Corporation. The Fisheries Corporation is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. Because of the centralized landings, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes.

4.3 Turks and Caicos Islands

There are enforcement officers at processing plants to inspect the catches brought in by fishermen to ensure that laws are adhered to; the method of capture, place of capture, the size of individual fish meet required sizes set out in the Fisheries Protection Ordinance. The research on the fishery feasibility study will be monitored by having an officer on board the vessel at all times during engagement in fishing activities, who will ensure that size, by-catch and other species specific regulations are not infringed upon.

4.4 British Virgin Islands

The Territory continues its efforts to better utilize its allotted quota in parallel to efforts to encourage and enhance the harvesting of the off-shore fisheries. The implemented logbook programme and continual monitoring of fishing tournaments has contributed to better catch reporting and further monitoring systems are being developed.

The VI Fisheries Act, 1997 and VI Fisheries Regulations, 2003, remain the primary legislation setting limits with regard to any fishery, the declaration of any species as a protected species, declaration of any area as a protected area and the granting or refusal to grant licenses with respect to any fishery. The process involves ministerial declaration, based on the advice of the Chief Conservation and Fisheries Officer and consultation with the Fisheries Advisory Committee. This provides a ready framework for compliance with ICCAT management recommendations. The government of the Virgin Islands is still in the process of updating both the VI Fisheries Act of 2007 and the VI Fisheries Regulations of 2003.

Currently efforts are implemented to inspect vessels and gears of each commercial fishing applicant. Focus is placed primarily on new applicants and random gear inspections of current license holders are attempted though limitations on human capacity greatly limits the frequency of such efforts.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in complying with ICCAT measures in all the Territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategy for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with Territories to achieve this objective with focusing on a range of areas, including the strengthening of licensing conditions and drafting of appropriate fisheries legislation. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the Territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas yet to be processed (for Bill 5002 and SHK 7005).

5.1 Turks and Caicos

In the Turks and Caicos the lack of dedicated/official landing sites continues to pose a threat to management. Fishermen are able to land their catches at any location throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the department to collect necessary data. It is hoped that new measures will be implemented to improve reporting accuracy and consistency in the near future.

For Gen 00010-00012, the single U.S. vessel which is undertaking a pelagic fishing study in the Turks and Caicos is over 12 meters long. However, capacity issues, such as those outlined above, have meant that it was not possible to undertake the requirements in [Rec. 12-07] for this single foreign vessel fishing in TCI waters. This vessel was also operating under instruction from the TCI Government on a scientific study, with full observer coverage on board to monitor catch rates and bycatch. If, using the data from this study, TCI decides to embark upon the opening of a full scale pelagic commercial fishery, with foreign vessels, [Rec. 12-07] will of course be implemented in full.

The pelagic fishing study was the first time that the Turks and Caicos Islands has dealt with commercial harvest and export of ICCAT related species, so it was necessary to work hard to make sure that essential processes or documents such as SSD for Swordfish were in place.

5.2 Bermuda

The Bermuda Customs Department has recently upgraded their system to better identify imports, however vendors are still adjusting to the new codes and DEP will be working with Customs officials in the coming year to improve reporting in this area. DEP will also work with Customs to ensure that the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are checked in line with TRO 2006 and SWO 3001.

5.3 St. Helena

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is currently in the process of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sport fishing activities within St. Helena waters which is expected to be implemented in 2015.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catches of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2013 were 7,581 t. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) were 2,955 t in 2013, and provisional landings of yellowfin tuna were 2,331 t in 2013. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2013 an estimated 659 t of bluefin tuna. Provisional skipjack tuna landings were 117 t in 2013, bigeye tuna landings totaled an estimated 880 t in 2013, and albacore landings were 599 t in 2013. U.S. catches remained within quotas for western Atlantic bluefin, North and South Atlantic swordfish, and northern albacore. U.S. recreational landings of blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish were within the combined annual limit of 250 fish. Commercial landings of Atlantic billfish are prohibited. The U.S. pelagic longline fishery is subject to several time/area closures to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, turtles, etc.), hook and bait restrictions, and use of approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Pelagic longline vessels must use “weak hooks” when fishing in the Gulf of Mexico to reduce bluefin tuna bycatch. The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT’s shark recommendations through prohibitions, data collection programs and domestic management measures including a pelagic shark quota and a requirement to land sharks with fins naturally attached. Research on tuna and tuna-like species continued in areas such as genetics, age and growth, tagging, habitat utilization, bycatch mitigation through gear modifications, and assessment modeling. The United States supports bluefin tuna research through dedicated research funding and domestic programs to fund research proposals and in-kind support of GBYP. Scientific observers covered 14.6% of pelagic longline sets in 2013.

RÉSUMÉ

*La prise totale (préliminaire) de thonidés (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) et d’espadon, déclarée par les États-Unis en 2013 (rejets morts compris) s’est élevée à 7.581 t. La prise d’espadon (rejets morts estimés compris) s’élevait à 2.955 t en 2013 et les débarquements provisoires d’albacore s’élevaient à 2.331 t en 2013. Les navires américains pêchant dans l’Atlantique Nord-Ouest ont réalisé, en 2013, une capture estimée de 659 t de thon rouge. En 2013, les débarquements provisoires de listao s’élevaient à 117 t. Les débarquements de thon obèse se chiffraient à 880 t et les débarquements de germon ont atteint 599 t en 2013. Les prises des États-Unis respectaient les limites de quota fixées pour le thon rouge de l’Atlantique Ouest, l’espadon de l’Atlantique Nord et Sud et le germon du Nord. Les débarquements récréatifs des États-Unis de makaire bleu, makaire blanc et *Tetrapturus* spp. s’inscrivaient dans la limite annuelle combinée de 250 poissons. Les débarquements commerciaux d’istiophoridés de l’Atlantique sont interdits. La pêcherie palangrière pélagique des États-Unis est soumise à plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles visant à réduire les prises accessoires (à savoir, espadon sous-taille, istiophoridés, tortues, etc.), à des limitations en termes d’hameçons et d’appât. Il est également obligatoire d’utiliser des engins de remise en liberté de tortues marines conformément aux protocoles de remise à l’eau et de manipulation. Les palangriers pélagiques sont tenus d’utiliser des « hameçons faibles » lorsqu’ils pêchent dans le golfe du Mexique afin de réduire la prise accessoire de thon rouge. Les États-Unis continuent à remplir les exigences des recommandations de l’ICCAT sur les requins au moyen d’interdictions, de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures de gestion nationales incluant un quota concernant les requins pélagiques et l’obligation de débarquer les requins avec leurs ailerons attachés naturellement au corps. Les recherches sur les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se poursuivent, dans des domaines tels que la génétique, l’âge et la croissance, le marquage, l’utilisation de l’habitat, l’atténuation des prises accessoires au moyen des modifications des engins et la modélisation de l’évaluation. Les États-Unis soutiennent la recherche sur le thon rouge au moyen de fonds consacrés à la recherche et de programmes nationaux destinés à financer des propositions de recherche et au moyen d’apport en nature au GBYP. Des observateurs scientifiques ont couvert 14,6% des opérations palangrières pélagiques en 2013.*

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

RESUMEN

*Las capturas totales (preliminares) de túnidos de Estados Unidos (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) y pez espada, incluidos descartes muertos, ascendieron en 2013 a 7.581 t. Las capturas de pez espada (incluida la estimación de los descartes muertos) fueron de 2.955 t en 2013, y los desembarques provisionales de rabil en 2013 fueron de 2.331 t. En 2013, los buques pesqueros estadounidenses capturaron en el Atlántico noroccidental un volumen estimado de 659 t de atún rojo. Los desembarques provisionales de listado en 2013 ascendieron a 117 t, los desembarques estimados de patudo alcanzaron las 880 t en 2013, y los desembarques de atún blanco en 2013 fueron de 599 t. Las capturas estadounidenses permanecieron dentro de las cuotas para el atún rojo del Atlántico occidental, el pez espada del Atlántico norte y sur y el atún blanco del norte. Los desembarques de la pesca de recreo de aguja azul, aguja blanca y *Tetrapturus* spp. permanecieron dentro del límite anual combinado de 250 t. Los desembarques comerciales de istiofóridos están prohibidos. La pesquería de palangre pelágico de Estados Unidos está sujeta a diversas vedas espacio-temporales para reducir la captura fortuita (es decir, pez espada inferior a la talla regulada, istiofóridos, tortugas, etc.), a restricciones de cebo y anzuelo, y al uso de artes adecuados para liberar a las tortugas conforme a los protocolos de manipulación y liberación. Los palangreros pelágicos deben usar "anzuelos débiles" al pescar en el golfo de México para reducir la captura fortuita de atún rojo. Estados Unidos sigue cumpliendo los requisitos de las recomendaciones de ICCAT sobre tiburones mediante prohibiciones, programas de recopilación de datos y medidas de ordenación nacionales, lo que incluye una cuota de tiburones pelágicos y un requisito de desembarcar los tiburones con las aletas pegadas al cuerpo de un modo natural. La investigación sobre túnidos y especies afines ha continuado en campos como la genética, la edad y el crecimiento, el marcado, la utilización del hábitat, la mitigación de la captura fortuita mediante modificaciones en los artes y la modelación de evaluación. Estados Unidos respalda la investigación sobre atún rojo a través de una financiación de la investigación y de programas nacionales para financiar propuestas de investigación y apoyo en especie al GBYP. En 2013, los observadores científicos realizaron una cobertura del 14,6% de los lances de palangre pelágico.*

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2013 was 7,581 t, an decrease of about 25% from 10,025 t in 2012. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 3,610 t in 2012 to 2,955 t in 2013, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2013 to 2,331 t from 4,099 t in 2012. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2013 an estimated 659 t of bluefin tuna, a decrease of about 260 t compared to 2012. Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 5 t to 117 t from 2012 to 2013, bigeye tuna landings increased by 13 t compared to 2012 to an estimated 880 t in 2013, and albacore landings increased from 2012 to 2013 by 181 t to 599 t.

Section 2: Statistics and research**2.1 Fisheries statistics****2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics**

Yellowfin tuna. Yellowfin tuna is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings decreased to 2,332 t in 2013, from the 2012 landings estimate of 4,099 t (**Table 1**). The 2013 estimate is considered provisional and may change owing to incorporation of late reports of commercial catches as they become available and to possible revisions in estimates of rod & reel catches made by recreational anglers. An important proportion of the 2013 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (687 t). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions to the available estimates in the future. In the case of commercial landings, the highest proportion of landings in 2013 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet (1,543 t), of which 833 t were caught in the Gulf of Mexico. Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2013 were 1,644 t and 687 t, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin tuna by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 1**.

Skipjack tuna. Skipjack tuna also are caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack landings (preliminary) increased from 112 t in 2012 to 117 t in 2013 (**Table 2**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Bigeye tuna. The other large tropical tuna reported in catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2013 increased by approximately 13 t from 867 t in 2012 to 880 t (**Table 3**). Note that, like yellowfin, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

2.1.2 Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Albacore tuna. Albacore are landed by U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased substantially and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in **Figure 4**. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 599 t in 2013, an increase of 182 t from 2012 (**Table 4**).

Bluefin tuna. The U.S. bluefin fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2013 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 518 t and 140.8 t, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent a decrease of approximately 260 t from the 2012 estimates. The 2013 catches by gear were: 45 t by harpoon, 249 t by commercial rod and reel and 131 t by recreational rod and reel, 190 t by longline (including discards) of which 33 t were from the Gulf of Mexico, 0.5 t by handline and 42 t by purse seine (**Table 5**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2013 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 31 t of fish 66-114 cm, 40 t of fish 115-144 cm, 51 t of fish 145-178 cm, and 8 t of fish >178 cm SFL.

2.1.3 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2013, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 2,955 t (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 3,610 t estimated for 2012. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2013 (compared to 2012) were: 531 t (690 t) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,862 t (2,233 t) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 23 t (4 t) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 540 t (683 t) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory daily logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. The U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program, instituted in 1992. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is randomly selected for observation during the fishing year. The observer sampling data, in combination with logbook reported effort levels, support estimates of approximately 7,764 fish discarded dead in 2013. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2013 was 120 t. Overall, the estimates of dead discarded catch decreased by about 97 t compared to the 2012 levels, and corresponded to approximately 4% of the commercially landed catch.

The 2013 estimates of rod and reel recreational landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers was 22 t.

2.1.4 Marlins and sailfish fishery statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel fishermen and are a bycatch of the U.S. commercial tuna and swordfish longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagics Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi-party charter boats); and/or (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The estimates of 2013 U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 8.9 t for blue marlin, 3.7 t for white marlin, and 3.3 t for sailfish. The estimates for 2012 were: 14.2 t for blue marlin, 1.2 t for white marlin, and 7 t for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of the three species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of the three Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/1996/97-Revised. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline and other commercial fisheries in 2013 were 56 t for blue marlin, 12 t for white marlin, and 11.4 t for sailfish.

2.1.5 Shark fishery statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2013, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 402 t (of which 219 t were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp. – with the exception of bigeye thresher shark, a prohibited species), and blue shark, with 83 and 33 t, respectively. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 27 t.

In 2013, estimates of dead discards for blue shark by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to 231 t, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet.

Dead discards of ICCAT prohibited species were 22 t of scalloped hammerhead sharks, 19 t of silky sharks, 33 t of bigeye thresher, 1.5 t of oceanic whitetip sharks, and 4.4 t of great hammerhead sharks. No dead discards of smooth hammerhead were recorded by the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP).

2.2 Research activities

In a study with implications for multiple species, in 2013 the United States and Chinese Taipei continued a cooperative research project to investigate circle hook effectiveness for catch of target species and incidental catch of sea turtles on a longline fishing vessel in the tropical Atlantic Ocean. Chinese Taipei provided the observers and arranged for one of their flagged vessels to participate in the experiment. The United States provided the circle hooks, conducted the observer training and provided a stipend to the fishing vessel. The experiment was conducted from September 2012 to May 2013, and tested the effectiveness of relatively large circle hooks (18/0 circle hooks with a 10° offset) with whole finfish bait as compared to traditionally used Japanese tuna hooks (4.2 sun). At the conclusion of the experiment, scientists from the United States and Chinese Taipei jointly analyzed the data and prepared a paper entitled “Circle hook effectiveness for catch of target and bycatch species on a deep-set longline fishing vessel in the Atlantic Ocean”, which was submitted to the July 2013 meeting of the SCRS Sub-Committee on Ecosystems. This cooperation provided important insights into the effectiveness of circle hooks in deep-set fisheries and established important scientific collaborations between the United States and Chinese Taipei.

2.2.1 Bluefin tuna research

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on ichthyoplankton sampling, tagging, biological sampling from fisheries and modeling. This includes 5 grants to University partners administered through the U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- University of Maine – Biological Sampling to Determine Age, Growth and Sex of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the NW Atlantic
- University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science – Age-structured simulation model of stock mixing for U.S. Atlantic bluefin tuna populations: Historical stock composition, changing demographic states, and influence on management advice
- University of Massachusetts Amherst – Integrating Spatially Explicit Information from Tagging to Improve Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessments
- Duke University – Implementation of spatio-temporal analysis tools to reduce catch of bluefin tuna in the U.S. Atlantic longline fishery
- University of Miami – Accounting for the Influence of Feeding Success on the Growth and Survival of Bluefin Tuna Larvae in Stock Assessment Efforts

The results from these and other U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research projects are summarized below.

Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico were continued on a standard grid in spring 2013. Additional larval bluefin tuna samples collected in 2012 for stable isotope analyses, in collaboration with scientists from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO), were analyzed during 2013. In 2013, a larval survey was conducted north and east of the Bahamas in the Atlantic. Eighteen larval bluefin tuna were found at 9 stations. Larvae ranged in size from 3.22 mm to 7.58 mm, corresponding to approximately 5-12 days in age. Analysis of satellite derived surface currents and CTD data suggest that these larvae were spawned and retained in this area, the first evidence of bluefin tuna spawning in the Atlantic. Collaborative work with scientists from the IEO in Spain has continued, with the publication of a study comparing environmental characteristics of bluefin tuna spawning grounds in the northern Gulf of Mexico and western Mediterranean Sea. Collaborators from Oregon State University and the Balearic Islands Coastal Observing and Forecasting System were also involved. Other ongoing collaborative activities include the BTRP-sponsored study of age, growth and feeding characteristics in larvae, with scientists from the University of Miami, the IEO and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. This work will improve understanding of processes influencing survival and recruitment, and tie in to ongoing research examining climate change impacts on tuna larvae.

Collaborations with oceanographers and climate modelers have resulted in the development of several regional models. A biogeochemical model for the 20th century Atlantic highlighted the importance of tropical and sub-tropical habitats for tuna and billfish spawning, and the general warming of these regions in the last ~60 years. A downscaled climate model for the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea was also developed. These results predicted a general slowing of the regional current system (Caribbean Current, Yucatan Current and Loop Current), which may slow the rate of future warming in the northern Gulf of Mexico. However, temperate species such as bluefin tuna still appear to be vulnerable to climate change in the region, and may lose substantial areas of spawning habitat in the next several decades.

U.S. scientists have continued conducting Pop-up Satellite Archival Tagging (PSAT) research on bluefin tuna, deploying tags on fish off Canada, New England, the mid-Atlantic coast, and the Gulf of Mexico. Study objectives include movements, habitat preferences, behavior patterns, and post-release survival from the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf and from recreational gear.

The LPRC continued its collaboration with the SEFSC and ICCAT GBYP program on a scientific mark recapture study focused on juvenile BFT. Conventional, high reward and PSAT tags are being deployed simultaneously to facilitate the estimation of key population parameters. The Tag a Tiny network documented several conventional tag recoveries including U.S. and Spain. Analyses of 2011 juvenile ABFT tagging results showed extensive of the Gulf Stream in winter and spring months and occasional movements east of the 45° management line. None of the individuals tagged reached the Mediterranean or East Atlantic areas where trap fisheries operate.

A NMFS-Seagrant population dynamics fellowship, through the University of Massachusetts, is supporting research towards characterizing the ontogenetic and interannual heterogeneity of Atlantic bluefin tuna movement. This research utilizes fisheries independent information from a large electronic tagging database (LPRC, UMass and AZTI Technalia) will inform movement rates for spatially explicit operational and stock assessment models. Deriving fishery independent movement estimates outside of the assessment or operational framework avoids overparameterization and delivers biologically realistic results.

The SEFSC initiated the first ever comprehensive sampling program for bluefin tuna in 2010, with the intent to collect otoliths, dorsal spines, caudal vertebrae and other tissues in a manner representative of the catch. The 2010 pilot program produced only a few dozen otoliths; however an additional 334 otoliths and 213 dorsal spines were collected opportunistically from a few participating commercial fish houses focusing on catches located in Ipswich Bay and on George's Bank by SEFSC collaborators from the University of Maine/Gulf of Maine Research Institute and the LPRC. Subsequently, SEFSC scientists and contractors met with several university scientists to expand and better coordinate a collaborative approach to sampling both the recreational and commercial fisheries in the New England region. As a result, otoliths and other samples were taken from over 2,200 bluefin tuna (commercial and recreational CFL range 69-305 cm) between 2010 and 2013 in this region. In 2013 the University of Maine along with its collaborators at the Large Pelagics Research Center and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute continued their biological sampling program for bluefin tuna along the East coast of the United States. Together they sampled 742 bluefin tuna ranging in size from 69 to 310 cm curved fork length. These samples were collected from Maine to Rhode Island and included both commercial and recreational catches from the general, harpoon, angling and purse seine categories. Samples collected included otoliths (633), dorsal spines (197), muscle (553), and gonads (259). The bluefin tuna age and growth expert working group finalized protocols for production aging and estimated ages for the first 334 otolith samples from the collection that had been submitted. In conjunction with age estimates from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada preliminary age length keys for the West Atlantic have been created. They continued their efforts to expand their sampling program and beginning in late 2013 have initiated sampling for bluefin tuna from the pelagic longline fleet between Carolina and the Grand Banks. In addition, they expanded angling category sampling by including samples from the recreational fleets off New Jersey. The SEFSC Panama City laboratory continued to archive biological samples from Atlantic bluefin tuna collected from the NOAA Pelagic Observer Program and an additional 94 samples were taken from recreational fisheries in 2013 through the large pelagic survey (SEFSC contract to QuanTench, Inc).

Scientists from Texas A & M University and the University of Maryland assigned natal origin (Mediterranean Sea or Gulf of Mexico) to Atlantic bluefin tuna collected off North Carolina in 2011 and 2012, targeting an abundant 2003 year-class. Maximum likelihood estimates of the sample's mixture were based on stable isotope composition, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, of base-line natal age-1 juveniles. Estimated contribution rate of Gulf of Mexico members to the 2003 year-class was $98.3\% \pm 3.6\%$ SD. When all ages were included (3-17 years; CFL 117-285 cm; N=218), the contribution of the Gulf of Mexico population was estimated at $76.8\% \pm 4.9\%$ SD. These revised results support the view that the 2003 year-class, evident in U.S. fisheries during the past 6 years, was mostly of Western stock origin.

Researchers at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science have identified a total of 82,000 putative single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) loci for Atlantic bluefin tuna and identified and designed primers for 18,000 microsatellite loci based on the results of a reduced representation library sequenced on an Illumina Genome Analyzer. During 2013 they designed primers for 228 SNP loci, which were tested on a Fluidigm BioMark automated genotyper, and optimized and tested 44 novel microsatellites. Additional loci were tested for both marker classes.

The LPRC, with collaboration with the NOAA's NEFSC and the Center of Coastal and Ocean Mapping at the University of New Hampshire, continued to develop analytical techniques for integrating aerial photographs and acoustic data in support of fisheries independent survey of juvenile BFT. This work followed field trials conducted in 2012 with the sonar unit (split-beam sonar Simrad EK-60, 120 kHz) including four days of aerial surveillance collecting 17 hours of sonar images (1.8 GB of data) and 7996 aerial photos (58.4 GB of data) of tuna schools. LPRC researchers met with AZTI direct assessment scientists for a workshop to share results and exchange technical information and recommendations.

Scientists from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, University of Massachusetts and University of Maryland have developed a simulation model to explore the consequences of bluefin tuna population structure and movement on stock productivity and composition (Kerr *et al.* 2014 SCRS, sponsored by BTRP). The modeled spatial and temporal distribution and relative abundance of eastern and western populations is sensitive to assumptions of recruitment regime and population movement, because they imply different spatio-temporal distributions of the resource and exposure to different fishing mortalities.

Researchers at the School of Marine Science and Technology, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, Gulf of Maine Research Institute and the Large Pelagics Research Center presented a telemetry based method for simulating individual based movements, with a demonstration applied to Atlantic bluefin tuna in support of operational modeling and spatially explicit stock assessments. Inclusion of tagging data from recent eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean tagging efforts would facilitate mixing rate comparisons and provide a more robust estimate of population based movement metrics for stock assessment use (Galuardi *et al.* 2014).

From early April through mid-June 2013, the SEFSC conducted extensive observations of the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. Observers recorded data from 628 sets during 66 trips. Various biological samples were taken from the bluefin including otoliths, gonads and muscle.

In 2012, the SEFSC concluded its study of the efficacy of a new 16/0 “weak” circle hook designed to reduce the bycatch mortality of bluefin tuna in the directed yellowfin tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. The results of this study were used to correct the U.S. pelagic longline index for the effects of weak hook implementation, thus maintaining continuity of this important index of stock status. In 2013 and 2014, the SEFSC began a new study in the Atlantic on the efficacy of an 18/0 “weak” circle hook designed to reduce the bycatch marine mammals in the pelagic longline fishery.

The SEFSC continues to be a leader in developing methodology to improve catch per unit effort standardization methods. To build upon this research, SEFSC has initiated a project to investigate the effects of incorporating gear effects and remotely sensed satellite and hydrodynamic model data as variables in fishery-dependent bluefin tuna indices. The goal of this project was to better account for the environmental factors that may affect bluefin catch rates, resulting in more accurate CPUE indices. The results of this study indicated that while environmental factors were important in predicting BFT catch rates much of the variation in catch rates were influenced by regulatory impacts. This resulted in a recommendation to split the U.S. pelagic longline index in 1991 commensurate with the regulation that reduced the maximum number of BFT per trip to 1 fish.

2.2.2 Swordfish research

U.S. research on Atlantic swordfish in 2013 focused on stock management, assessing movement and habitat use, and fisheries statistics. Scientists from Canada, Venezuela, U.S. (Southeast Fisheries Science Center), Spain, South Africa, Brazil, and Greece jointly published a review of the factors contributing to the rebuilding success of North and South Atlantic swordfish stocks (Neilson *et al.* 2013). The authors concluded that coupled effects of swordfish biology (including relatively fast growth, and spatially- and temporally-dispersed spawning), positive management actions, and a period of relatively good recruitment were essential factors resulting in stock rebuilding. The researchers describe the challenges that must be faced and measures that must be taken to maintain the stocks, including risk adverse assessment and management measures.

Researchers from National Taiwan University, University of Maine, and the U.S. Pacific Islands Fisheries Research Center published a habitat suitability model to identify optimal swordfish habitat in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean (Chang *et al.* 2013). The authors reported that swordfish aggregated in the northwest equatorial region during March-May and spread southeast thereafter in response to seasonal shifts in oceanographic conditions. They documented annual variation in the distribution of habitat patches, with reduced habitat quality in the northwest region of the equatorial Atlantic Ocean during 2005. They suggested that the apparent spatial shifts in optimal habitats might be linked to reduced mixed layer depth and elevation in sea surface height, which might be related to climate variability (e.g., Niño-Southern Oscillation and/or Northern Atlantic Oscillation). The authors propose that the habitat models may be used to evaluate possible changes in habitat suitability resulting from climate change and provide scientific advice for the development of management regulations.

U.S. scientists from the University of Miami, Nova Southeastern University, and the Southeast Fisheries Science Center published on movement and habitat use information of eight satellite archival tagged fish in the Western Atlantic Ocean (Lerner *et al.* 2013). They documented diel cycles in vertical habitat use patterns, and suggested that swordfish resided primarily below the thermocline during the day and migrated closer to the surface at night, with vertical movements between the surface and depth occurring during crepuscular hours. Results also supported the hypothesis that swordfish activity varies in relation to moon phase.

In 2013, U.S. and Canadian scientists collaborated on a joint analysis to assess longline gear configuration effects on swordfish catches, to validate prior estimates of gear effects on catch indices. Specifically, a combined analysis of data from the two fleets provided contrast in catch data under different gear configurations, and produced preliminary estimates of the combined effect of hook and bait type on swordfish catch indices used in the assessment.

During the 2013 SCRS assessment of North Atlantic swordfish, observations of opposing trends in abundance for northern swordfish suggested the possibility of a shift in abundance from warm, southern latitudes to cooler, more northern latitudes. Several of the observed indices of abundance changed sharply in direction in from negative to positive, while others showed an opposite change. The observed changes in the direction of the abundance indices correspond with changes in trends in the size of the Atlantic Warm Pool (AWP), the change in sign of the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO), and the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO). To quantify a possible relation between the changes in abundance and the various candidate environmental indices, scientists fit the assessment model by allowing area specific catchabilities (q) to be modulated by the AMO and estimated an associated slope parameter that described the relationship between the AMO and residuals of the fit to the CPUE time series. Many of the CPUE slope parameters were significantly different from zero, and the pattern of the slope patterns suggested an east-west difference that was very similar to that of the NAO and other correlated oceanographic environmental indicators.

2.2.3 Tropical tunas research

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT SCRS 2013 Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Tropical Tuna Species Group held in Tenerife, Spain. An SEFSC scientist developed a simulation model to aid in the sampling design for the proposed Atlantic-wide Tropical Tuna Tagging Program. Work also continued on the collaborative research with Mexican scientists, developing yellowfin tuna abundance indices using data from U.S. and Mexican pelagic longline observer programs.

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, SEFSC scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico in order to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for potential future events. Fish tagged have ranged in size from about 100 cm to 155 cm FL, and longline vessels were used as deployment platforms (in addition to recreational vessels) to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. This tagging effort has continued through 2014 (with expectations to continue at least through 2014). The movements of yellowfin have been tracked for durations of up to 172 days (8 of the fish were tracked for more than 3 months). In addition, collaborative work with Mexican scientists was initiated in 2012 (and is ongoing); these data will be analyzed in conjunction with the ongoing study. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data should be of great benefit to improving understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, defining essential fish habit and improving CPUE standardization approaches, etc., all of which are important to improving the stock assessments.

In these efforts during 2013, there were 12 yellowfin tuna tagged with PSATs. Three of those were deployed on specimens collected with the use of rod and reel gear off of Veracruz, Mexico. The remaining nine were deployed on specimens collected on U.S. pelagic longline gear in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). These tags ranged from 5 to 107 days at large; all of the transmitted data shows that these 2013 specimens stayed within the boundaries of the GOM.

Louisiana state scientists have also been conducting electronic archival tagging of yellowfin from waters near the state, using both PSATs and internal archival tags (with emphasis on the latter).

NOAA's SEFSC has also increased biological sampling of tropical tunas from the commercial and recreational fisheries, including hard parts.

2.2.4 Albacore research

Research conducted by U.S. scientists on Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) has been limited. However, a collaborative study between European and U.S. scientists regarding the population structure was published in 2013 entitled “Single nucleotide polymorphism discovery in albacore and Atlantic bluefin tuna provides insights into worldwide population structure”. This study reports the development of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in albacore and BFT and the application of these SNPs to survey genetic variability across the geographic ranges of these tunas. A total of 616 SNPs were discovered in 35 albacore tuna by comparing sequences of 54 nuclear DNA fragments. A panel of 53 SNPs yielded F_{ST} values ranging from 0.0 to 0.050 between samples after genotyping 460 albacore collected throughout the distribution of this species. No significant heterogeneity was detected for albacore tuna within oceans, but between-ocean comparisons (Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans along with the Mediterranean Sea) were significant.

U.S. scientists participated in the 2013 ICCAT North and South Atlantic Albacore Stock Assessment Meeting held in Sukarrieta, Spain 17-24 June 2013. Their participation included providing a U.S. albacore abundance index as well as several stock assessment models.

2.2.5 Mackerels and small tunas research

King mackerel. In 2013 preparations for an updated domestic stock assessment of U.S. Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations was begun, under the Southeast Data, Assessment and Review Process (SEDAR). The stock assessment was completed in July 2014. In 2013, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys were incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2008 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

New studies assessing environmental factors affecting king mackerel catch trends for the South Atlantic king mackerels stock were carried out by independent researchers (Barille 2013, http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/sedar/download/S38_AW_03_Barile_climate.pdf?id=DOCUMENTSEDAR_38-DW-97).

During 2013 life history research was initiated by researchers at Nova University in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida (<http://www.miamibillfish.com/2011/florida-pelagic-feeding-research.pdf>). Researchers sampled fish from tournaments to obtain updated information on food habits and collected reproductive and genetic tissues for king mackerel, blackfin tuna, yellow fin tuna, skipjack tuna, and little tunny.

Spanish mackerel. The last U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations was carried out during 2012. Working papers document the methods, datasets, and preliminary analyses that were under consideration at the various workshops (http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/sedar/Sedar_Workshops.jsp?WorkshopNum=38).

During 2013, NOAA, SEFSC scientists continued efforts to acquire otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys were utilized in the 2012 updated population models. The age composition samples were used to evaluate changes in year class size since the last stock evaluation.

2.2.6 Shark research

In 2013, The Shark Working Group held a meeting in which a special shark data collection and research program for sharks was developed. Although there has been effort in recent years aimed at improving shark data collection and research, current knowledge on many fisheries and basic biology is still limited. These gaps in knowledge are responsible for much of the uncertainty in stock assessments, and have caused constraints to the provision of scientific advice. Therefore, the proposal for a Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP) represents a further step to fill knowledge gaps on fisheries and biology issues by improving data collection, cooperation and capacity building. In order to achieve these goals, the SRDCP aims to provide guidance to SCRS researchers, by prioritizing those issues related to data collection and research lines on species biology/ecology, fisheries and mitigation measures. Finally, by promoting coordination between SCRS researchers, the SRDCP aims to improve the quality and reduce the uncertainty of the scientific advice on sharks

as part of a cooperative shark research project between Brazil (Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco) and the United States (NMFS SEFSC Panama City Laboratory and the University of Florida's Florida Museum of Natural History) initiated in 2007 and aimed at understanding better the factors that affect catchability and habitat use of pelagic sharks, a document on "Survivorship of pelagic species in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean's Tuna Longline Fishery" was submitted for publication to a peer-reviewed journal. Catches in longlines employing circle hooks (15/0 and 17/0) and 10/0 "J"- hooks were compared with the use of "hook timers" (HTs) to measure differences in fishing mortality associated with time fish are hooked and on the line and hook type in the southwest Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Brazil. A total of 431 HTs were activated, showing a clear increase in the mortality rate of fish caught with increasing time between capture and boarding; however, some species endured long capture periods surviving until the time of boarding. Swordfish had high mortality rates, unlike blue sharks, which had low mortality rates regardless of hook type and the location in which the hook was set. The species of tuna and billfish examined in this study showed a strong association between hook location and the animal's release condition, with reduced mortality in individuals hooked externally. A trend of increased survival with increased individual fish length was observed for most species. However, in sharks, increased survival with increased individual fish length was only observed for the blue shark, while other shark species showed an opposite pattern, although the difference was only statistically significant for crocodile sharks. Results suggest that knowledge of factors affecting the survival of pelagic fish caught in longline fisheries may enable the development and adoption of fishing methods to reduce mortality of longline bycatch.

A collaborative project between the SEFSC and Uruguay's fisheries agency (DINARA) entitled "Sustainable fisheries and bycatch reduction of pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean", initiated in 2009, continued in 2013. The ultimate goal of this project is to advance knowledge on the productivity and susceptibility of pelagic sharks to longline fisheries in the western South Atlantic Ocean, aspects which are largely unknown for pelagic sharks in the southern hemisphere. To that end, eleven satellite tags (four PSATs, three SPOTs, four SPLASH) obtained through grants awarded to conduct this project, have been deployed to date on blue sharks to characterize in detail the spatio-temporal habitat use of this species. The two individuals fitted with SPOT tags (a 127 cm FL female and a 245 cm FL male) were captured in the western South Atlantic Ocean in EEZ waters and headed N-NE for the first five weeks after capture and release at a mean speed of 2 km/h. These individuals were tracked for 60 and 257 days, respectively. Of the five individuals tagged with PSAT tags, two never sent a signal, two (a 127 cm FL female and a 122 cm FL male) were deployed for 46 and 146 days, respectively, and the information for the 5th has not yet been analyzed. The immature female (which had been double-tagged with an MK10-PAT tag and a SPOT tag) spent 97% of the time at depths <100m. Five tags are providing real time data, which along with data for Ecological Risk Assessments are used as outreach to promote the collaboration between NOAA and DINARA (<http://cicmar.org/en/projects-developed-by-cicmar/tiburuy-project-research-and-conservation-of-sharks-in-uruguay/blue-shark-satellite-tracking>). Scientists from Uruguay and the U.S. also worked on the ERA mentioned above and one of the Uruguayan scientists received training in preparation techniques and laboratory analysis of shark vertebral samples for age and growth studies.

Two new projects were initiated in 2013 as part of collaborative work undertaken by scientists from CPCs participating in the Shark Working Group. In the first study, the occurrence of tiger sharks (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) in the Atlantic Ocean was assessed using data from multiple pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay). The geographic position of over 2,700 specimens captured between 1993 and 2013 was compared with currently accepted distribution ranges of the species in both the southern and northern hemispheres. Results strongly suggest that the distribution range of the tiger shark is considerably wider than previously acknowledged, particularly over the open ocean. A manuscript describing this research is currently being prepared for submission to a peer-reviewed journal. The second study was also a collaborative effort using data from pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay) to describe the distribution patterns and reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*) in the Atlantic Ocean. The lower fecundity (2 pups per female) and higher size at maturity for this species compared to its congeners in the Alopiidae family confirm its vulnerability to exploitation. A manuscript describing this research is also currently being prepared for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.

Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species (i.e. silky, bigeye thresher and common thresher) continued in 2013, with the number of archived samples exceeding 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Controlled experiments are being conducted comparing catchability, at vessel mortality, and post release survivorship in longline sets using J style hooks and those using circle hooks. A contracted fishing vessel is deploying 300 hooks per set and with the exception of hook type, all other factors remain constant. Soak time is limited to the average rate observed for the fishery. All gangions are two meters long and constructed of a snap, 363 kg test monofilament line and a swivel, to which the leader and hook are attached. The two experimental treatments are Lindgren-Pitman Inc. 0° offset 18/0 circle hooks and Mustad 12/0 J hooks. Post-release survivorship will be assessed tagging sandbar sharks (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) with a satellite pop-up archival transmitting (PAT) tag. Survival of post-captured PAT tagged animals will be inferred from data provided by the PAT tag. Twenty PAT tags have been deployed and four made the full deployment of 34 days. Preliminary data processing suggests that, of the remaining 16 tags, one pulled early for unknown reasons and the 15 tags showed indications of mortality. All the tags reported via satellite or were recovered. This is a higher recovery rate than other PAT tag studies to date.

Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. A recent stock assessment indicated population depletions of ~80% of unfished levels. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as bycatch on pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. To help improve the status of the dusky shark, hook timers and temperature depth recorders were used to collect data to assess factors affecting mortality during longline capture. Ninety-nine specimens from 23 longline sets were caught off North Carolina and Florida Keys. Time-on-hook, length, sex, average water temperature, and soak time were recorded. Preliminary logistic regression models predict that as time-on-hook and soak time increase, mortality rates also increase. Median mortality occurs at 7.8 hours of time-on-hook and the median hooking time was 7.6 hours. Water temperature was not a significant factor in analysis. The difference in the mortality rates of time-on-hook versus soak time suggest that current soak time is longer than dusky shark tolerance to longline fishing. While preliminary, these results reflect the potential of bycatch mortality rates to influence already depleted populations and could be used to propose regulations on longline soak time, aiding in population recovery of this species.

The scalloped hammerhead, *Sphyrna lewini*, and the great hammerhead, *S. mokarran*, are typically caught as bycatch in a variety of fisheries and listed as Endangered Globally by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Due to very high at-vessel mortality for these species, research is needed on fishing methods to reduce mortality for longline captured sharks. A series of fishing experiments were conducted employing hook timers and time-depth recorders on contracted commercial vessels fishing with bottom longline gear to assess factors related to mortality. Scalloped and great hammerhead sharks had at-vessel mortality rates of 62.9% and 56.0%, respectively. Median hooking time was 3.5 hours and 3.4 hours and 50% mortality was predicted at 3.5 hours and 3.8 hours for scalloped and great hammerhead shark, respectively. When these data are considered for potential management strategies to reduce the mortality of hammerhead sharks, a limitation on gear soak time may well improve hammerhead shark survivorship. However, it may prove to be difficult for a fishery to remain economically viable if the soak time is limited to less than the median hooking time for the target species. Additional management options, such as time/area closures, may need to be explored to reduce bycatch mortality of great and scalloped hammerhead sharks.

2.2.7 Billfish research

U.S. scientists again played substantial roles in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2013, with a U.S. scientist serving as western Atlantic coordinator. Major accomplishments in the western Atlantic in 2013 were documented by Prince E. and Hoolihan J. (2014). Highlights include at-sea biological sampling by observers aboard Venezuelan longline vessels targeting tuna and/or swordfish. Sampling of swordfish, istiophorids, and yellowfin tuna for reproductive, age determination, and genetic studies was continued at about the same rate as the previous year. Program participants in Venezuela, Grenada, and Barbados continued to assist in obtaining information on tag-recaptured billfish, as well as numerous sharks. In the western Atlantic Ocean, during 2013, a total of sixteen tagged billfish were recaptured, most were blue marlin.

An international collaboration on billfish genetic research, initiated in 2008 and ongoing in 2013, included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University and SEFSC. Other collaborators include Venezuela (Instituto Oceanografico, Universidad de Oriente), Uruguay (Recursos Pelagicos, Direccion Nacional de Recursos Acuaticos), and Brazil (Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco). One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses. A draft paper entitled “A Comparative Population Genetic View of Two Look-Alike and Commonly Misidentified Billfishes: the Recently Validated Roundscale Spearfish (*Tetrapturus georgii*) and the Overfished White Marlin (*Kajikia albida*)” is currently under review. U.S. scientists (SEFSC and Univ. of Miami’s RSMAS) continued to collaborate in 2013 with oceanographers from the Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, GEOMAR, Düsternbrooker Weg 20, 24105 Kiel, Germany, on an interdisciplinary study entitled “Expansion of oxygen minimum zones, Tropical Pelagic Predators, and the Atlantic Fisheries that exploit them”. Results of this work were presented as a keynote presentation to the 5th International Billfish Symposium, held in Taipei, Chinese Taipei, in November 2013.

U.S. scientists also attended the ICCAT Billfish working group meeting in Madrid, September 2013. The executive summaries for all species of billfish were updated and the work to be done in 2014 was reviewed and schedules were set for 2014 to review the new biological finding in preparation for assessments to follow.

2.2.8 Seabird research

Recent seabird bycatch work at the Southeast Fisheries Science Center explored geostatistical approaches to the analysis of U.S. pelagic longline seabird bycatch in the western North Atlantic. The study included testing a geostatistical approach to extrapolate from Pelagic Observer Program (POP) data to the total seabird catch of the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet in a study area. Geostatistical techniques were applied broadly and individually to three contiguous pelagic longline areas of the Atlantic seaboard: the Northeast Coast, Mid-Atlantic Bight, and South Atlantic Bight. Geostatistical models that were tested included geographically weighted regression (GWR), geographically weighted generalized linear modeling (GW-GLM), and global and localized spatial expansion models (SEM). The work explored non-stationarity in relationships of seabird bycatch to environmental and other factors and the potential use of geostatistic models to improve estimations of fleet bycatch from the POP data. Relationships between the probability of catching a seabird and significant environmental factors (water depth and water temperature), as well as intercept, varied significantly across the three-area study region. The two forms of SEM were compared to a mixed-effects model for estimation of seabird bycatch in the three pelagic fishing areas. The seabird bycatch of the U.S. fleet in the entire western North Atlantic was estimated with the mixed effects approach. In each case, the probability of catching a seabird and average number of birds caught at positive sites were determined separately in a delta approach.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center’s Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,991 billfishes (including swordfish) and 339 tunas in 2013. This represents an increase of 18.3% for billfish and an decrease of 61.4% for tunas from 2012 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2013. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 74 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2013. This represents a decrease of 23.4% from 2012. These recaptures included 30 sailfish, 19 swordfish, 7 white marlin, and 18 blue marlin. A total of 11 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2013, 5 bluefin tuna and 6 yellowfin tuna. This recapture level was a decrease of 26.7% from the 2012 values.

2.2.10 Fishery observer deployments

Domestic pelagic longline observer coverage

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2013 (see **Figure 5**) through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program. Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached a 2.5% coverage; while in 2013 it reached 14.6 % (includes Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002.

A total of 17,716 longline sets (12,818, 120 hooks) were recorded by NOAA Fisheries observer personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2013. During this period, observers recorded over 589,224 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds. Beerkircher, L.R. *et al.* and Diaz, G.A. *et al.* provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2012, from approximately March 8 through June 15, 2013, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 624 longline sets were observed (429,633 hooks) from 38 vessels which accounted for approximately 69.4% of the longline trips during that period.

Shark bottom longline observer coverage

The U.S. Atlantic shark bottom longline fishery operates in the Atlantic Ocean from about the Mid-Atlantic Bight to south Florida and throughout the Gulf of Mexico. The bottom longline gear targets large coastal sharks, but small coastal sharks, pelagic sharks, and dogfish species are also caught. Currently, about 214 U.S. fishermen are permitted to target sharks (excluding dogfish) in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 285 fishermen are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan based on updated stock assessments have eliminated the major directed shark fishery in the U.S. Atlantic. However, the amendments implemented a shark research fishery, which allows the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to carry observers on 100% of trips to collect life history data, and other necessary data to conduct shark stock assessments. Furthermore, the revised measures affected quotas, sharply reduced retention limits, and modified the authorized species in commercial shark fisheries. Specifically, commercial shark fishermen not participating in the research fishery are no longer allowed to land sandbar sharks, which have been the main target species for most fishermen. Additionally, commercial fishermen are required to land shark with their fins naturally attached. Observations of the shark-directed bottom longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico have been conducted since 1994. In 2013, a total of 61 trips with a total of 113 bottom longline hauls were observed. Sharks comprised about 95% of the catch, and teleost about 5%. Sandbar and blacktip shark comprised most of the shark catch. Small coastal shark species (e.g. Atlantic sharpnose shark) were also caught. Prohibited shark species (e.g. sand tiger shark, dusky shark, Caribbean reef shark) were also captured, but in very low numbers (<1.0%).

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	22/9/2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/7/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	31/7/2014
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	31/7/2014 ¹
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2014 ²
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	31/7/2014 ³
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	5/5/2014
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/7/2014 ⁴
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine of baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to a FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 degree grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/7/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Information provided in billfish section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	1999 (see Cramer J.).
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/7/2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/7/2014 ⁵
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	31/07/2014 ⁵
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2014 ⁵

Number	Information required	Response
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2014 ⁵
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the U.S. Annual Report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	01/08/2014
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	01/08/2014
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/07/2014
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.

¹ Recreational fisheries data reported as part of the U.S. Task I and Task II data submission. Data collection procedures for recreational fisheries are explained in Part II, Section 3 of the U.S. Annual Report and have been described previously in scientific papers presented to the SCRS and other documents presented to the Commission.

² U.S. observer programs are described in Part I, Section 2, and in Part II, Section 4, of the U.S. Annual Report.

³ Data on WBFT dead discards reported as part of the U.S. Task I data submission.

⁴ Data from logbooks of U.S. vessels <20m reported as part of U.S. Task I and Task II data submission.

⁵ All available data on live releases collected through the U.S. observer program will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting these data to SCRS have not been developed.

⁶ Data provided included area, species, gear and target species, number of interactions, catch rates, and status (dead or alive). At the time provided, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to SCRS had not yet been developed.

⁷ Additional information will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to SCRS have not been developed.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 16/10/14.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part I of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 22/09/14.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 15/09/14.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A; the United States prohibits the at sea transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A

GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None at this time.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	See Form CP039-AccAgr, concerning an access agreement between a private U.S. entity (Day Boat Seafood) and Turks & Caicos. All 2013 catches, including any non-target species, were recorded and attributed to applicable 2013 U.S. quotas; all data reporting has complied with ICCAT obligations.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Updates submitted to the Secretariat monthly in accordance with Rec. 13-13 and predecessor measures.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	See Appendix I for annual update.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; as well as prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish.

			<p>Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports, if selected for reporting. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system.</p> <p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2012, the United States released revised recreational catch estimates based on a new, and more statistically sound, MRIP estimation methodology. The United States has also established a national registry of saltwater anglers based on a combination of state and Federal fishing license databases. The registry is intended to improve foundational information concerning recreational fishery effort and participation, which will support improvements in the overall monitoring of recreational fisheries. In 2013, an improved dockside intercept survey was implemented on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts that will remove potential sources of bias from recreational catch and size data. MRIP also continues to explore ways to improve recreational monitoring of ICCAT-managed species through specialized data collection approaches needed for less frequently encountered, big game species. An on-going MRIP project is reviewing the current Large Pelagics Survey design and estimation methods. Primary objectives include 1) identification of potential sources of bias, 2) proposed survey design and estimation method improvements aimed at better meeting HMS management and stock assessment needs, and 3) development of pilot studies to test the proposed new design.</p> <p>More information is available at: www.countmyfish.noaa.gov</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	None at this time.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None at this time.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and U.S domestic Customs programs. Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/14 and 29/09/14 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 01/10/14 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	None at this time.

GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None at this time.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	None at this time.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2013; reports submitted each month, to date, in 2014.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a "Careful Catch and Release" brochure, to provide advice on compliance with this requirement, that is available at: www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/Compliance_Guide/Careful_release_brochure.pdf . U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks), to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.

			The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. Vessel captains are aware of this requirement and of the importance of releasing fish carefully.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	The United States validated 167 re-export certificates during the July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014 reporting period, as noted in our 2014 BCD report.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	01/10/14
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	Yes; provided updates to ICCAT on 21/11/12.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). Citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	The United States is prepared to submit data for registration of catchers/traders when the creation of the user profile requested by western harvesters is completed.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	02/07/14, with monthly updates.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	02/07/14
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None at this time.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/14 and 29/09/14.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/14 and 01/10/14.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A

SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15/09/14
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	03/06/14
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States has prohibited commercial retention of Atlantic billfish since 1988.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. Annual landings by U.S. recreational fishermen are limited to 250 Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish, combined, consistent with Rec. 12-04, and minimum sizes have been established at 251 cm for blue marlin and 168 cm for white marlin/roundscale spearfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations in order to further limit marlin mortality. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of recreationally caught billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boardings and visits to recreational marinas.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	See Appendix 4.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Appendix 4.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through data collection programs and domestic management measures including a requirement for all sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. The United States has catch limits in place for all federally managed shark species, including Atlantic porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks and will continue to submit catch and effort data for sharks to

			ICCAT. The United States also has measures to prohibit harvest of bigeye thresher sharks in all ICCAT fisheries and fully implements and complies with the requirements of Rec. 10-07 and 10-08, which prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) and oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), respectively, as well as silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, per Rec. 11-08. For more information, see Appendix 4 .
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at sea turtle release and disentanglement workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Beginning in 2010, the United States has annually reported sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet to ICCAT. This information was most recently reported on 01/08/2014.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A. The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research activities are described in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. Also see Appendix 5 .
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	The United States continues in its efforts to implement an electronic system for the collection and dissemination of international trade information. The International Trade Data System (ITDS) is a project required under U.S. domestic legislation aimed at improving the efficiency of import and export processes. ITDS will help U.S. government agencies monitor the origin and safety of imported products, and facilitate approvals for exports. Given the domestic requirement to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States is taking steps to integrate ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into the internet-based electronic data collection system. NOAA Fisheries has catalogued all of the information collection requirements and the respective data elements for the several seafood trade monitoring programs established either by U.S. domestic law or by the RFMOs to which the United States is a party. These data collection requirements have been reviewed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and a set of data formats and coding instructions has been developed. Additionally, NOAA Fisheries has worked with U.S. Customs on a document imaging system that will allow brokers to attach electronic images of the paper certificates to the entry and export filings. NOAA Fisheries is currently preparing a proposed rule that would require: a) permits for importers and exporters of fish products that are

			subject to trade monitoring programs, b) customs brokers to file specific information about the shipments (e.g., flag nation of harvesting vessel, ocean area of catch, species, weight, fishing gear) in an electronic format, and c) that images of the paper documents be attached to the electronic filings. More information on this U.S. government project can be found at www.itds.gov .
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Recommendation to establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs (Rec. 10-10)

The U.S. observer program currently meets two main objectives: monitoring of interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds), and monitoring of fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). An overview of observer programs in the United States can be found online at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html>. During calendar year 2013, the United States achieved 14.6 percent observer coverage expressed as a proportion of reported longline sets. Click on the pelagic longline link on the map on the National Observer Program web page at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html> for information regarding U.S. observer programs. There was 60% observer coverage in the purse seine fishery during 2013. Additional information on the U.S. observer program can be found in the U.S. report submitted to ICCAT in July 2011, as required by Rec. 10-10.

4.2 Minimum standards for the establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (Recs. 03-14, 04-11)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. This rule requires all vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard to operate their VMS units and requires hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear onboard between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. In 2011, the United States published a final rule modifying the requirements for vessels required to have a VMS installed. Also, any vessel with a Mobile Transmitting Unit (MTU) VMS must be replaced with an approved Enhanced Mobile Transmitting Unit (E-MTU) VMS unit. Any new or replacement E-MTU VMS must be installed by a qualified marine electrician. The final rule also established a declaration system where vessel operators would declare their target species and gear type(s) possessed on board prior to departing from port and provide advance notice of landing before a trip has been completed.

On November 15, 2013, the United States published a final rule to implement changes to the current VMS declaration and operation requirements for Atlantic HMS fisheries. Under the final rule, vessel operators not retaining HMS for two or more consecutive trips are provided with the option to declare out of the fishery, which exempts them from hail-out/hail-in requirements for each trip. This declaration only exempts them from the need to hail-out/hail-in for each trip; it does not exempt them from any other requirements. The final rule also requires vessel operators to provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, thus eliminating the need for vessel operators to hail-out at least two hours before leaving port. One U.S. purse seine vessel was operating in the Atlantic in 2013; this vessel had VMS onboard.

4.3 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures and to prohibit illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 11-18; Res. 01-18)

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has developed regulations to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial

transactions, if allowed entry into port. The actions taken against listed IUU vessels will be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies. IUU fishing is the focus of growing attention in the United States due to its adverse impacts on target fish stocks, habitat, fish markets, bycatch species, and compliant fishers. The United States has taken action to implement Res. 01-18, which calls upon CPCs to take every possible action, consistent with relevant laws, to instruct importers, transporters, and others in the fishing industry to refrain from engaging in transaction and transshipment of tunas and tuna-like species caught by fishing vessels that have been engaged in IUU fishing activity. The U.S. fishing industry has been further advised that, in addition to potentially violating U.S. law, doing business with a vessel identified on an RFMO's IUU list may result in restricted port access or unloading prohibitions imposed at the intended destination.

On June 17, 2014, the White House released a Presidential Memorandum entitled "Establishing a Comprehensive Framework to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud." Among other actions, the Memorandum established a Presidential Task Force, co-chaired by the Departments of State and Commerce and made up of a broad range of other Federal agencies. The Task Force is directed to report to the President within six months with "recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud that emphasizes areas of greatest need."

4.4 Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contacting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures [Rec. 06-14]

U.S. enforcement for ICCAT species is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection.

The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. Statistics from the U.S. Coast Guard from September 1, 2013, to August 31, 2014, are provided in **Appendix 2**. A report of NOAA's enforcement related activities pertaining to ICCAT species, which includes any IUU related enforcement actions, can be found in **Appendix 3**.

4.5 Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port [Rec. 12-07]

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

On September 11, 2014, NMFS published a proposed rule to revise its regulations for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The rule describes additional information about notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a Port State when landing HMS in a foreign port. These regulations will ensure that U.S.-permitted vessels have the most current information when landing HMS in foreign ports.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (the Agreement) and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The Senate provided its advice and consent to ratification in April 2014, and draft implementing legislation necessary for the United States to be able to complete its ratification process has now been introduced in Congress. U.S. ratification of the Port State Measures Agreement will complement existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

4.6 Implementation of shark conservation and management measures (ICCAT Recommendations 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)

See **Appendix 4**.

4.7 Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See **Appendix 5**.

4.8 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area [Rec. 13-13]

NMFS published a proposed rule on September 11, 2014, to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. No further regulatory changes are necessary for implementation; vessel owners have been advised that commercial Atlantic HMS-permitted vessels (20 meters or greater in length) will need to obtain an IMO/LR number and include that number on their permit application no later than January 1, 2016.

4.9 Capacity building activities conducted with U.S. funds at ICCAT

From September 30 to October 11, 2013, the United States funded trainers with the International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Network to conduct two five-day, back-to-back trainings. The first was in Sekondi, Ghana, and the second was in Contonou, Benin, and both trainings were done in cooperation with the Netherlands and other partners. The trainings focused on the practical aspects of combating IUU fishing and highlighted theoretical and policy aspects in the classroom together with on-the-ground training in port and at sea. The main objectives were to provide hands-on training on the practical routines associated with monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) activities and enforcement of applicable legislation and to promote cooperation among the various authorities involved. The trainings were successful with objectives achieved to varying degrees in the two countries. For Ghana, in particular, the training is expected to contribute to improved cooperation between the numerous services involved in fisheries MCS and relations between the services and the civil society. Additional training would further advance the ability of both countries to enhance their MCS and enforcement capabilities.

4.10 Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Swordfish Statistical Document Program (Rec. 01-22): The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) has exported swordfish to the United States without notifying the ICCAT Secretariat of its authorities that are accredited to validate ICCAT Statistical Documents. The United States has approached RMI officials diplomatically to request resolution of this problem, and the ICCAT Secretariat has also contacted RMI authorities as specified under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 01-22. We understand that RMI officials are responding to this concern.

Vessel lists (Recs. 11-01, 13-13): Submission of these reports has occasionally been delayed for a few days due to administrative delays in processing (e.g., when the due date falls on a national holiday or a weekend.) The Secretariat has noted some differences in periods of authorization for some vessels; these differences simply reflect vessels that participate in different fisheries for which permits are issued on different time schedules (e.g., calendar year issuance vs birth month issuance).

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Table 1. Annual landings (t) of yellowfin tuna from 2009 to 2013.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	416.4	673.4	684.1	873.7	540.6
	Gillnet	0.0	0.5	0.06	1.5	0.9
	Handline	58.7	43.5	34	66.0	67.4
	Trawl	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.2	0
	Troll	5.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	23.5
	Trap	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0
	Rod and Reel*	742.6	1,209	1,133.8	1,433	495.4
Unclassified	2.2	9.5	4.2	4.5	2.1	
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	1,147	303.2	642.1	1,251	833.1
	Handline	21.6	2.9	8.7	17.5	6.8
	Rod and Reel*	264.7	18	362.8	294.1	191.8
	Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.7	0
Caribbean	Longline	136.7	212.2	132.1	141.9	169.8
	Gillnet	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Handline	3.3	1.9	1.5	3.2	0
	Rod and Reel*	3.5	4.5	0.9	0.0	0
NC Atlantic	Longline	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0
TOTAL		2,802.3	2,481.7	3,010.4	4,099.5	2,331.6

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 2. Landings (t) of skipjack tuna from 2009 to 2013.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Gillnet	3.3	0.2	0.04	1.6	0.27
	Handline	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.2
	Trawl	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.006	0
	Rod and Reel*	75.7	29.1	50.3	98.0	37.7
	Unclassified	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	0.05	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Handline	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.06	0.02
	Rod and Reel*	22.0	15.5	23.7	2.5	77.1
Caribbean	Longline	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.1	0
	Gillnet	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Handline	8.8	6.2	6.6	4.0	0
	Rod and Reel*	4.3	0.4	3.0	3.0	0
TOTAL		119.4	54.2	86.7	112.2	117.4

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 3. Annual landings (t) of bigeye tuna from 2009 to 2013.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	388.4	431.1	397.2	564.9	490.4
	Gillnet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.06
	Handline	4.6	1.8	3.4	7.9	16.1
	Trawl	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0
	Trap	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Troll	0.6	0.0	0.09	0.2	5
	Rod and Reel*	77.6	116.8	72.4	269.6	337.5
Unclassified	1.9	6.7	4.7	7.3	6.1	
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	19.5	6.9	2.2	13.5	9.2
	Handline	0.07	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rod and Reel	0.0	0.8	34.9	0.1	7
	Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0
Caribbean	Longline	22.2	5.0	0.0	0.002	8.6
	Handline	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.0
	Rod and Reel*	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
SW Atlantic	Longline	0	0.2	200.8	3.0	0.2
TOTAL		515.2	571.3	718.7	867.4	880.4

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 4. Annual landings (t) of albacore tuna from 2009 to 2013.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	141.3	87.8	138.2	157.7	0.0
	Gillnet	5.6	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.0
	Handline	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.0
	Trawl	0.08	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.0
	Trap	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Troll	0.07	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Rod and Reel*	22.8	46.2	170.6	144.3	340.3
	Unclassified	1.3	2.2	7.8	4.4	0.6
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	17.0	72.1	101.8	103.5	255.8
	Rod and Reel*	0.0	103.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
	Handline	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.5	2.3
TOTAL		188.8	314.5	422.4	417.7	599.3

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 5. Annual catches (t) of bluefin tuna from 2009 to 2013.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	166.7	164.7	216.3	189.4	153.0
	Handline	0.1	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.5
	Harpoon	65.6	29.0	70.1	52.3	45.0
	Purse seine	11.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	42.5
	Rod and reel (>145 cm FL)*	717.1	570.8	-	-	-
	Rod and reel (<145 cm FL)*	143.3	111.4	-	-	-
	Commercial Rod and Reel	-	-	419.5	419.5	249.5
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	-	-	148.6	148.7	131.4
	Trawl	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	111.6	56.2	13.2	101.2	33.5
NC Atlantic	Longline**	56.7	17.8	11.3	3.9	3.5
Caribbean	Longline**	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4
TOTAL		1272.5	952.6	904.7	919.0	658.9

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** Includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 6. Annual catches (t) of swordfish from 2009 to 2013.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	1,696	1,647.7	1,741.8	1,987	1,730.5
	Gillnet	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Handline	123	126.9	120.4	151.3	104.6
	Harpoon	0.05	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
	Trawl	23.7	21.2	17.9	26.8	2.9
	Rod and Reel*	19.0	47.6	48.7	64.3	21.7
	Unclassified	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	1.5
	Unclassified discards	3.5	3.6	5.8	3.6	0.0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	476.2	212.3	363.6	673.3	530.5
	Handline	1.9	2.6	0.5	3.3	0.5
	Rod and Reel*	12.6	1.7	4.9	6.3	0.3
	Unclassified discards	3.1	1.3	2.5	6.8	0.0
Caribbean	Longline**	22.7	41.4	14.2	3.7	22.6
	Handline	0.003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rod and Reel*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Unclassified discards	0.2	0.04	0.9	0.0	0.0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	496.4	304.8	451.3	682.6	539.5
	Unclassified discards	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0
SW Atlantic	Longline**	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.06
TOTAL		2,878	2,412.1	2,773.7	3,609.9	2,955

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** Includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

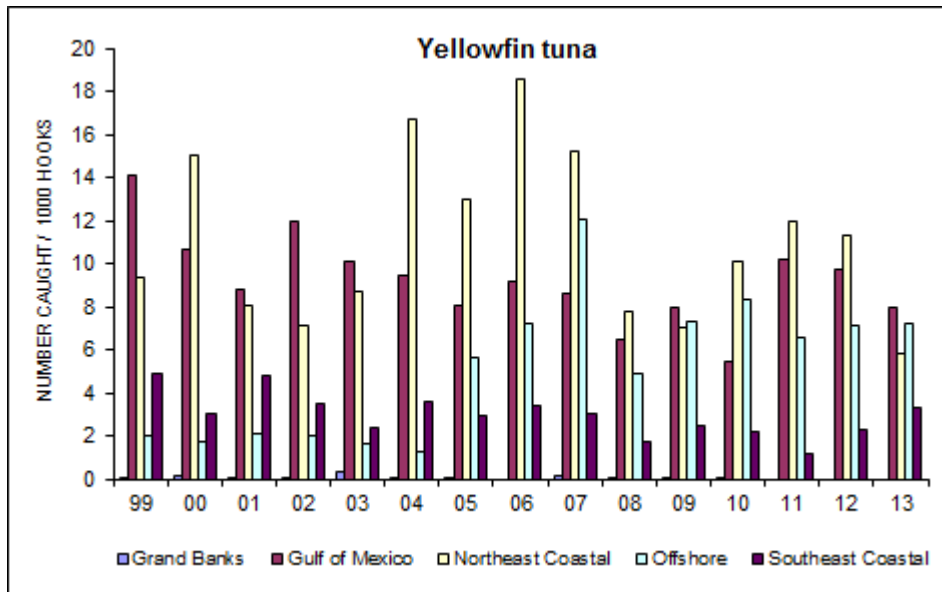


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

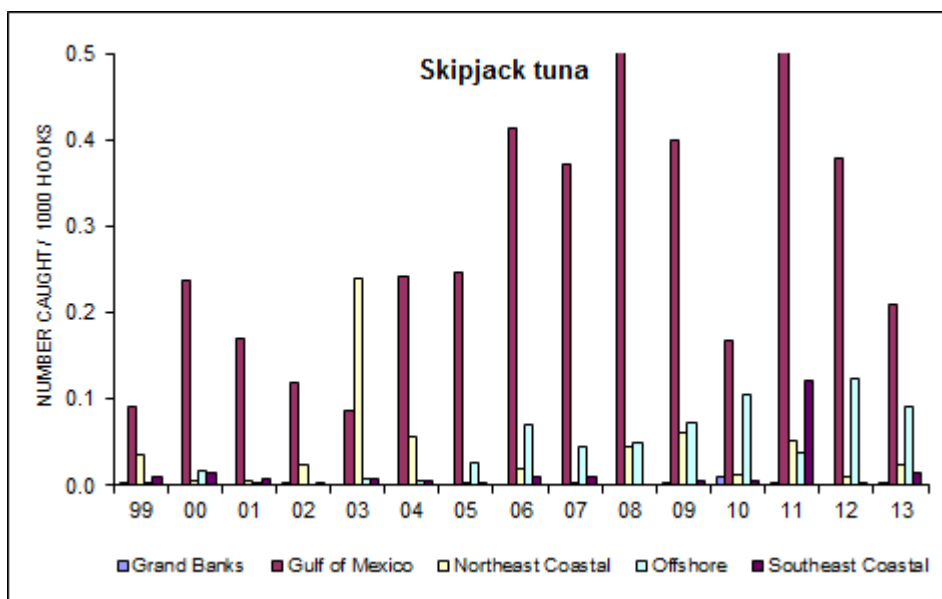


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

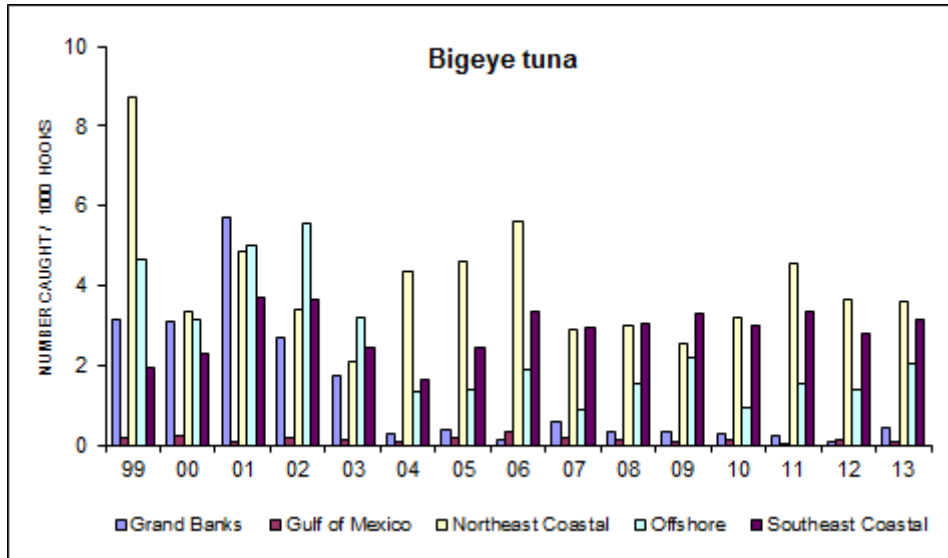


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

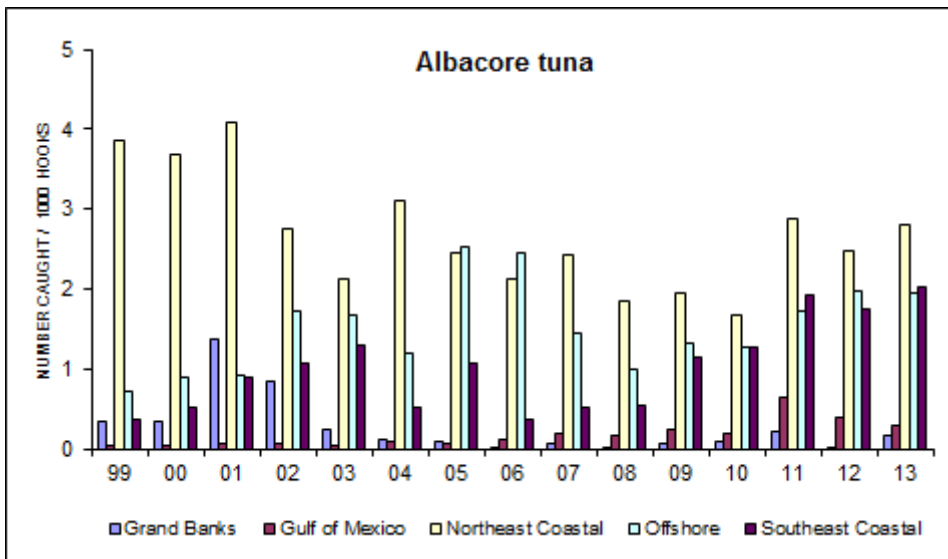


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

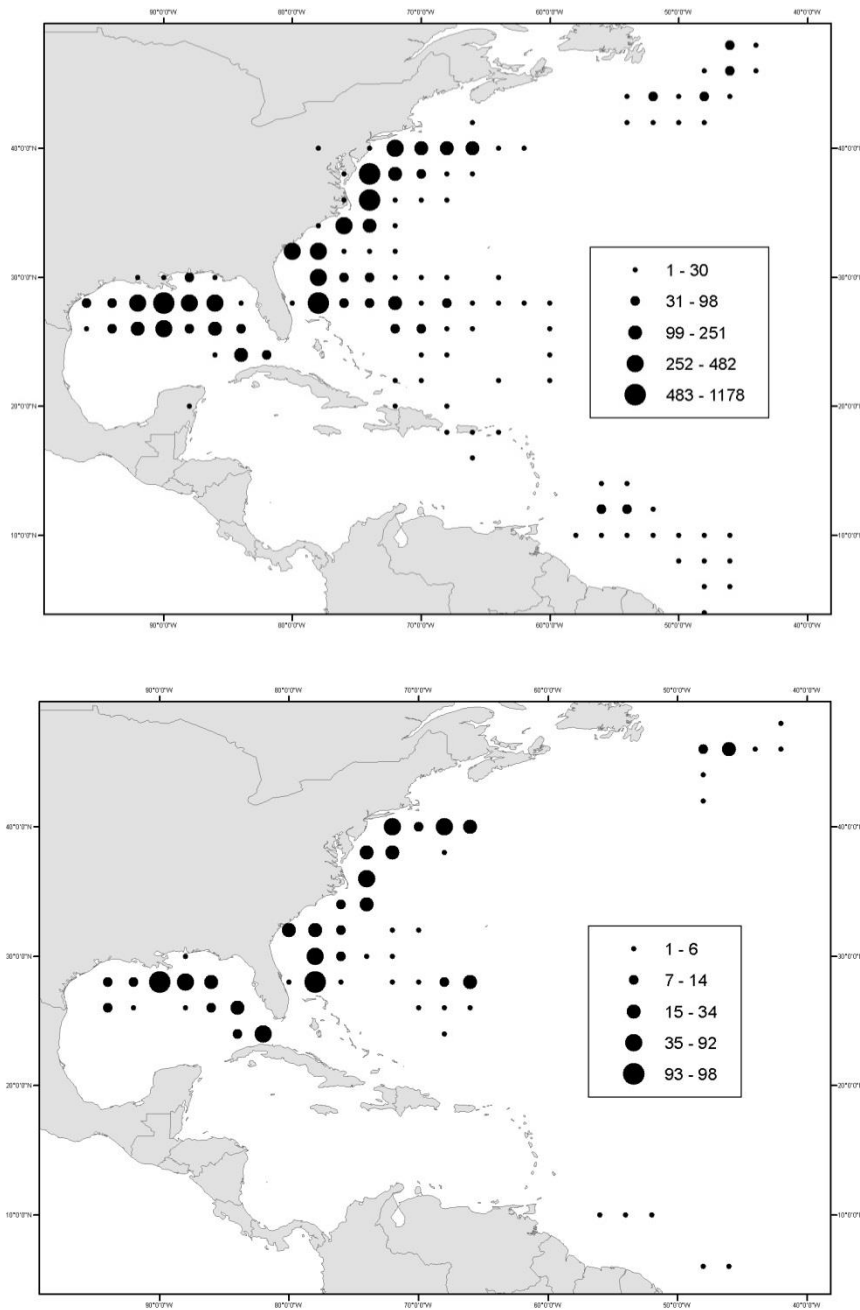


Figure 5. Position and number of longline sets as reported in pelagic logbooks (upper panel) and observed by the U.S. pelagic observer program (lower panel) in 2013 summarized by 2°x2° square.

EFFECTS OF TIME/AREA CLOSURES ON THE U.S. SWORDFISH FISHERY

Beginning in the year 2001, U.S. pelagic longline fishing was prohibited or restricted in the five areas shown in **Figure 6**. The three southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. The bluefin tuna area was closed primarily to reduce the catch of bluefin smaller than legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. Longline vessels were allowed to fish in the closed Northeast Distant area only if they participated in a circle hook fishing experiment aimed to investigate the performance of circle hooks with respect to sea turtle bycatch and if they carried a scientific observer. In 2002 and 2003, the Northeast Distant area remained closed year round to all longline vessels (except those participating in the turtle study) and it was reopened to the entire fleet in 2004.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish declined steadily from the mid-1990s, reached the lowest numbers in 2006 and showed a variable increasing trend since then. The number of active vessels in 2013 was lower than in 2012. Reported effort (hooks) declined initially, remained fairly stable through 2001 and further declined to the lowest reported number in 2006 (**Table 7**). The number of hooks fished increased from 2007 through 2009. Year 2010 showed a decreased in part caused by the oil spill event in the Gulf of Mexico. The number of hooks fished in 2013 was lower than in 2012 but remains the second highest since 2004. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2011, 2012, and 2013 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Table 8**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. Some of the effort previously reported from the Florida East Coast fishing area appears to have redistributed into the Gulf of Mexico and up to the south Atlantic and Mid Atlantic Bights (See **Figure 7** for domestic areas). The years 2011, 2012, and 2013 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in t (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in **Table 9**.

Table 7. Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels. “Vessels” indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, “Vessels that caught SWO” corresponds to the number of vessel that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and “Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period” indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. “Hooks Reported” includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1989	456	415	251	7,927,401
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340

Table 8. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2011-2013 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of hooks</i>				<i>t</i>			
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
CAR	433	3%	1%	6%	233,291	3%	3%	16%	6	3%	0%	5%
FEC	2,488	17%	12%	6%	579,777	148%	183%	159%	37	16%	15%	5%
GOM	1,806	47%	89%	56%	1,465,689	49%	113%	84%	17	58%	109%	68%
MAB	1,195	75%	34%	35%	730,291	133%	158%	126%	18	74%	35%	27%
NEC	767	23%	24%	17%	622,812	78%	90%	57%	11	23%	25%	13%
NED	972	11%	7%	10%	494,842	46%	63%	70%	13	11%	9%	9%
SAB	2,391	61%	45%	22%	556,779	132%	123%	164%	39	57%	42%	17%

Table 9. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in year 2011-2013 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

		<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>t</i>			<i>Change in t</i>		
		<i>Mean</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
CAR	Open	433	12	6	25	233,291	6,000	6,000	36,440	7	0.2	0.0	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	20	35	39	364,950	28,017	53,503	152,648	35	0.3	0.7	-34	-34	-34
FEC	Open	330	391	267	104	214,828	832,539	1,007,703	768,127	5	6.1	5.2	1	0	-4
GO M	Closed	426	10	0	0	103,274	2,860	0	850	5	0.1	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GO M	Open	1,380	845	1,545	1,012	1,362,414	717,780	1,640,656	1,236,772	16	11.6	22.1	-5	6	-2
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	0.03	0	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
MAB	Open	1,194	896	411	415	726,458	972,684	1,144,560	917,738	18	13.4	6.4	-5	-12	-13
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	0	0.2	0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	176	185	132	598,478	483,331	560,387	356,235	12	2.6	2.9	-9	-9	-10
NED	Open	972	106	66	93	494,842	228,178	311,364	347,663	15	1.6	1.3	-13	-14	-14
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	0	1,640	3,200	11	0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	1,453	1,074	524	381,013	733,601	682,807	908,346	30	22.5	16.5	-7	-13	-22

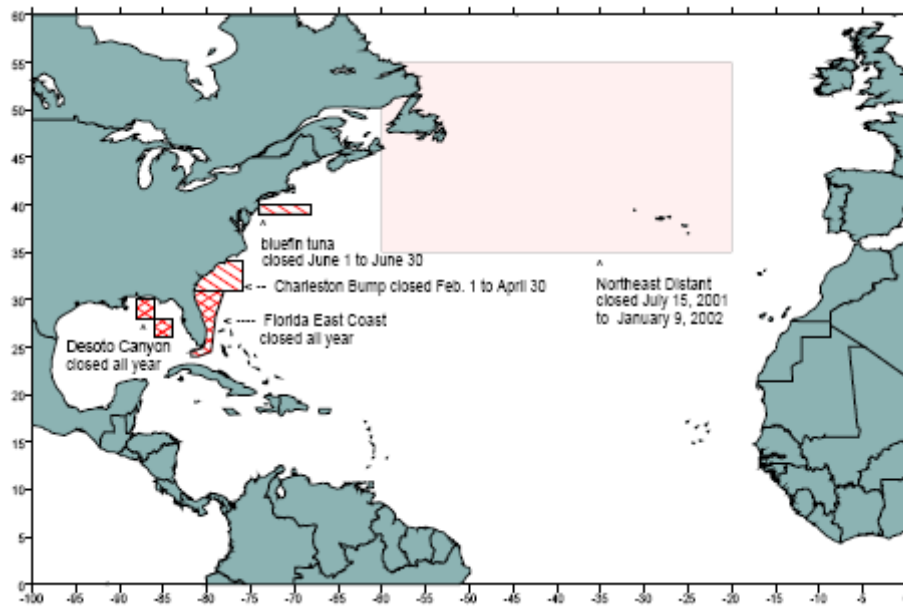


Figure 6. Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2012. Note that the Northeast Distant area is currently open for longline fishing only.

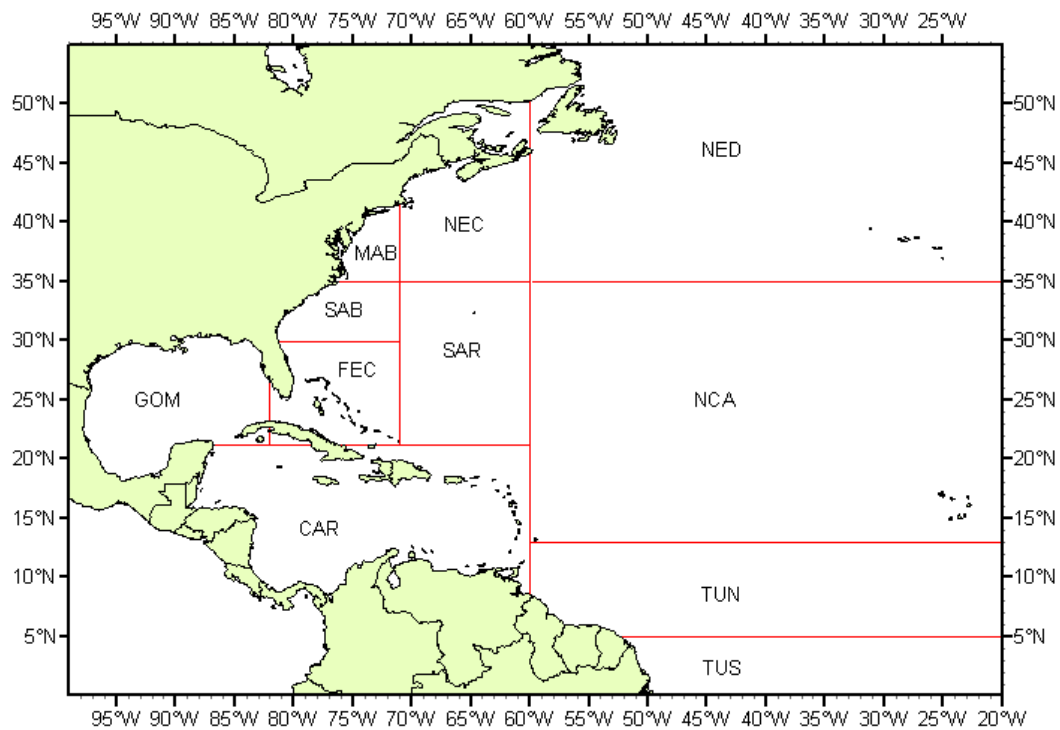


Figure 7. U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

b) Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No	NO	YES	YES
Note	At-sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species prohibited	Port inspection program not directly relevant to transshipment activities as at sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna like species is prohibited.	Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Bigeye Tuna—frozen product only Swordfish

c) Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Cooperation with other Parties</i>
Yes, No	YES	YES	YES
Note	Inspection programs for both enforcement and biological sampling/statistics purposes.	Vessel Logbook Dealer Reporting Program	

NOAA ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN ON ICCAT SPECIES

September 1, 2013 – August 14, 2014

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to a limited number of recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	47
REMAINING OPEN	29
CASES COMPLETED WITH WARNINGS ISSUED	18

VIOLATION

NUMBER OF CASES

General Prohibitions under ATCA and MSFCMA:

Fishing recreationally for, and retaining or possessing, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) without a valid HMS Angling Permit.	1
Failure to submit required dealer reports for Atlantic BAYS tunas, swordfish, or sharks.	9
Failure to carry a required observer before commencing any fishing trip that may result in the incidental catch or harvest of Atlantic HMS.	3
Taking, retaining, or possessing a bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna, or yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean that is less than 27 inches (69 cm) CFL.	1
Possession of undersized sharks.	1
Fishing for, catching, possessing, or retaining any Atlantic HMS with gears other than the primary gears specifically authorized.	1
As a dealer, purchasing of Atlantic tunas from a vessel that does not have a valid commercial permit.	1
Fishing for, catching, possessing, retaining or landing Atlantic HMS without the appropriate valid vessel permit on board the vessel.	8
Purchasing, receiving, or transferring, or attempting to purchase, receive, or transfer for commercial purposes, Atlantic bluefin tuna landed by owners or vessels not permitted to do so.	1
Sell or transfer or attempt to sell or transfer for commercial purposes, Atlantic HMS other than to a permitted dealer.	1
Falsify or fail to record, report or maintain information required to be recorded, reported, or maintained pursuant to permit conditions.	2
Failing to comply with the requirements for at-sea observer coverage.	2
Failure to maintain an Atlantic HMS in the form specified by regulation.	4
Fish for, catch, retain, or possess an Atlantic HMS that is less than the minimum size limit specified by regulation.	2

Land, transship, transport, purchase, sell, offer for sale, import, export
Or have in custody or control, fish of a species regulated pursuant to a
recommendation of ICCAT that were harvested, retained, or possessed
in a manner contrary to the regulations of another country. 2

Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel that is permitted or
required to be permitted, or to anchor any such fishing vessel, in a
closed area. 1

Assaulting, resisting, opposing, impeding, obstructing, delaying, or
interfering with NMFS personnel or anyone acting on behalf of NMFS
in the collection of information for NMFS relating to the scientific
monitoring or management of Atlantic HMS. 1

Possessing, using, or deploying in the Gulf of Mexico, any circle hook
contrary to regulation. 1

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

Fish for, retain, possess, or land a BFT when the fishery is closed,
except as authorized. 2

Fail to comply with the restrictions on sale and purchase of an
Atlantic tuna. 1

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

Fail to maintain a shark in its proper form, as specified, to include
failing to maintain naturally attached shark fins through offloading. 2

This completes the NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement, Report of ICCAT-Related Actions.

Appendix 4

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARK CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
(ICCAT RECOMMENDATIONS 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 AND 11-15)**

The U.S. National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks was adopted in February 2001, consistent with the International Plan of Action. In addition to requiring that sharks be landed with their fins naturally attached, the United States enforces commercial trip limits and commercial quotas, as well as prohibitions on possession of nineteen shark species as well as a minimum size limit and retention limits for recreationally caught sharks. The United States has also established a time/area closure for shark bottom longline fishing in the mid-Atlantic to protect sharks in the nursery grounds. Technical assistance has also been provided to other countries in support of their shark conservation efforts, including training through shark identification and data collection workshops.

Recommendation 04-10 includes reporting requirements for shark catches, including available historical data on catches; full utilization of shark catches; a requirement that CPCs prevent their vessels from having shark fins onboard that total more than 5% of the weight of shark carcasses; a requirement that the ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks be reviewed by the SCRS by 2005; and prohibitions on fishing vessels retaining, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention to Rec. 04-10. In addition, Rec. 04-10 encourages the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, in fisheries not directed at sharks, as well as additional research to improve the selectivity of fishing gears and identify shark nursery areas. Recommendation 04-10 was amended via Rec. 05-05 to include additional requirements for CPCs to implement and report on measures taken to reduce fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT. Recommendation 06-10 required submission of relevant data for shortfin mako and blue shark assessments.

The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of these recommendations through research and data collection programs and a variety of fishing restrictions. The United States has provided Task I and Task II data in compliance with Res. 03-10 and Rec. 04-10, and to support stock assessments for shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks. The United States was already in conformance with the finning prohibition in Rec. 04-10 through provisions of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, which prohibited the practice of finning and the possession or landing of shark fins without the corresponding carcasses. This policy enables the collection of species-specific information needed for shark management and conservation, and enhances the ability to enforce existing shark regulations domestically. In 2008, the United States required sharks landed in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, to be landed with their fins naturally attached.

Recommendation 07-06 requires CPCs to take action toward the conservation of porbeagle sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks and to contribute data and research to future stock assessments of the species. Consistent with Rec. 07-06, the United States significantly reduced the porbeagle shark commercial quota in 2008 and implemented a rebuilding plan for this species. Shortfin mako is managed in the United States as part of a pelagic shark complex, with commercial quotas, retention limits, and recreational size and retention limits. In 2010, in an effort to continue to reduce mortality of shortfin mako sharks and gather additional data, the United States implemented a shortfin mako voluntary release program for recreational anglers that included iphone, ipad and android apps for real-time reporting of shortfin mako release locations.

Recommendation 09-07 prohibits retention of bigeye thresher sharks, as well as requires CPCs to submit Task I and II data for all thresher sharks and where possible, requires implementation of research projects to determine nursery areas for these species. The United States has prohibited the retention of bigeye thresher sharks since 1999 and, as noted above, reports relevant data to SCRS.

Recommendation 10-06 requires CPCs to include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Rec. 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, and the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches. As noted above, the United States has implemented regulations to fully comply with these recommendations. The United States establishes and tracks annual quotas for pelagic sharks, which include landings of shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks, to ensure that catches of these species are within the U.S. domestically designated quota. Tracking of the pelagic shark quota in recent years indicates that pelagic sharks, including shortfin mako sharks, do not constitute a significant portion of U.S. shark landings.

Recommendations 10-07 and 10-08 prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) or hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for *Sphyrna tiburo*) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Additionally, discard and release data for these species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2011, the United States has fully implemented these requirements.

Recommendation 11-08 requires fishing vessels operating in ICCAT-managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibits retaining on board, transshipping, or landing silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*). Additionally, discard and release data for this species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2012, the United States has fully implemented the requirements of Rec. 11-08 and has taken additional action to prohibit the storing, selling, or purchasing of silky sharks.

U.S. research on Atlantic sharks is summarized in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. NOAA Fisheries has published a guide to identify shark fins for the major commercial shark species in the NW Atlantic Ocean (Abercrombie, D.L., Chapman, D.D., Gulak, J.B., and Carlson, J.K. 2013. *Visual Identification of Fins from Common Elasmobranchs in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean*. NMFS-SEFSC-643). This document is available online at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/sharks/2013/abercrombie_et_al_fin_guide_noaa_tech_memo_643.pdf

STEPS TAKEN TO MITIGATE BYCATCH AND REDUCE DISCARDS, AND RELEVANT RESEARCH (REC. 11-10)

In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, “Managing the Nation’s Bycatch”, which includes programs, activities, and recommendations for federally managed fisheries. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. Inherent in this goal is the need to avoid bycatch, rather than create new ways to utilize bycatch. The plan also established a definition of bycatch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. U.S. Federal fisheries legislation takes the national bycatch reduction plan a step further by requiring that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and minimize the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. Some relevant examples of fish caught in Atlantic highly migratory species (HMS) fisheries that are included as bycatch or incidental catch are marlin, undersized swordfish, and certain species of sharks caught by commercial pelagic longline fishing gear; undersized swordfish and tunas caught in recreational hook and line fisheries, species for which there is little or no U.S. market (e.g., blue sharks), and species caught and released in excess of a bag limit.

U.S. fishery closures that are designed to address bycatch, as well as recent efforts to minimize discards of Atlantic bluefin tuna, are described in greater detail below. Additional information is also available online (<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/ahms.htm>).

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

At present, the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see **Figure 8**). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm² during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso’s dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards of bluefin tuna

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use “weak hooks” to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery, but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning.

In August 2014, NMFS released the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focuses primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery, to reduce and account for bluefin dead discards (through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas), revisit quota category allocations, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. The FEIS includes bluefin quota reallocation among fishing categories, gear-restricted areas and access based on performance criteria as well as individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery, closure of the pelagic longline fishery when bluefin quota is attained, daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels, electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels, and other regulatory changes in the bluefin fisheries. NMFS expects to publish the final rule later this year.

Shark identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/species/sharks/fin_guide.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard1.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard2.pdf

Turtle identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/FO_Species_ID_Photography_Safety.pdf

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/TM_470_Wyneken.pdf

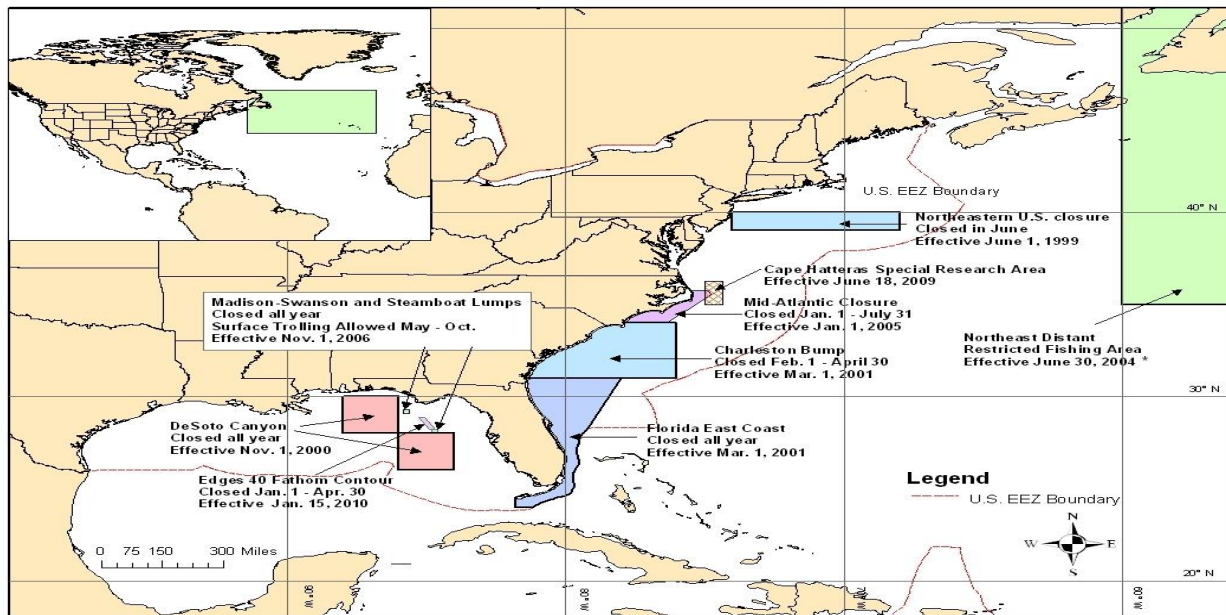


Figure 8. Selected existing U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries. Inset shows extent of the Northeast Distant restricted fishing area. The Mid-Atlantic Closure is applicable to bottom longline gear only. Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length. The Caribbean bottom longline closures and South Atlantic MPAs closed to bottom longline gear are not included.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

*In 2013, the Uruguayan-flagged tuna fleet did not carry out any activity. This inactivity was due to several factors, the main one being the trade associations. In any case, on the basis of a fishing agreement with Japan, two vessels mainly targeting bigeye operated in the waters of the Uruguayan Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The total landed catch was approximately 480 t, the dominant species being albacore tuna (209 t), blue shark (130 t) and swordfish (103 t). The monitoring of catch and effort continued based on information from fishing reports and the observers programme, which covered 100% of the fishing trips carried out by the Japanese fleet. A total of 973 individuals were tagged, the majority of which were blue shark (81.2%). Experiments were conducted to evaluate the by-catch mitigation measures during commercial fishing and research operations. Uruguay participated in and contributed numerous papers to different SCRS meetings, including the albacore data preparatory and assessment meetings (3 documents), the swordfish data preparatory and assessment meetings (2 documents), the sharks species group meeting (1 document) and the ecosystems meeting (2 documents). Uruguay began the process to review and update its Sea Birds and Sharks National Action Plans, and continued with their implementation. The Japanese fleet worked in compliance with the night setting measures and using a tori line. In addition, it complied with the Uruguayan Decree to prohibit the retention of *Lamna nasus*, and with the ICCAT recommendations for the release of hammerhead sharks, threshers, oceanic white tip sharks and silky sharks. Port control work of vessels with third party flags continued, having begun in 2009. Port inspections were carried out to determine which species had been landed, their origin and to control formal aspects of vessel documentation. All the ICCAT recommendations approved during the 2013 Commission meeting have been implemented into Uruguayan law, and are currently in force under decree.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2013, la flottille thonière sous pavillon uruguayen n'a pas réalisé d'opération. Plusieurs facteurs expliquent cette inactivité, notamment les intérêts corporatifs. Quoiqu'il en soit, en vertu d'un accord de pêche avec le Japon, deux navires ont opéré dans les eaux de la ZEE de l'Uruguay ciblant principalement le thon obèse. La prise totale débarquée s'élevait environ à 480 tonnes et se composait principalement de germon (209 t), de requin peau bleue (130 t) et d'espadon (103 t). Le développement du suivi de la prise et de l'effort s'est poursuivi sur la base des informations issues des carnets de pêche et du programme d'observateurs, qui a couvert 100% des sorties de pêche de la flottille japonaise. On a apposé des marques à 973 poissons, dont la plupart étaient des requins peau bleue (81,2%). Des expériences ont été réalisées en vue d'évaluer les mesures d'atténuation de la prise accidentelle pendant les opérations de pêche commerciale et de recherche. L'Uruguay a participé et a apporté de nombreux travaux à plusieurs réunions du SCRS, dont les réunions de préparation des données et d'évaluation du germon (trois documents), de préparation des données et d'évaluation de l'espadon (deux documents), du groupe d'espèces sur les requins (un document) et du Sous-comité des écosystèmes (deux documents). L'Uruguay a commencé le processus de révision et de mise à jour de ses plans d'action national sur les oiseaux marins et les requins et a poursuivi la mise en œuvre de ceux-ci. La flottille japonaise a opéré en respectant les normes de mouillage nocturne et en utilisant une ligne destinée à effrayer les oiseaux. De plus, elle a respecté le décret uruguayen d'interdiction de retenue à bord de spécimens de *Lamna Nasus* et les recommandations de l'ICCAT en ce qui concerne la remise à l'eau des spécimens de requin marteau, renard, requin océanique et requin soyeux. Les travaux de contrôle au port des navires de pays tiers, qui ont démarré en 2009, se sont poursuivis. Des inspections au port ont été réalisées dans le but de déterminer les espèces débarquées ainsi que leur origine, et de contrôler les aspects formels de la documentation des navires. Toutes les recommandations de l'ICCAT adoptées pendant la réunion de la Commission en 2013 ont été transposées en droit uruguayen et sont actuellement régies par décret.*

¹ Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2013, la flota atunera de bandera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad, entre los principales se destacan los gremiales. De todas formas, a través de un acuerdo de pesca con Japón, operaron en aguas de la ZEE de Uruguay dos buques dirigidos principalmente a la captura de atún ojo grande. La captura total desembarcada fue de aproximadamente 480 t, siendo el albacora (209 t), el tiburón azul (130 t) y el pez espada (103 t) las especies más capturadas. Se continuó desarrollando el seguimiento de la captura y el esfuerzo en base a información proveniente de partes de pesca y del programa de observadores, el cual cubrió el 100% de los viajes de pesca de la flota japonesa. Se marcaron un total de 973 peces, la mayoría de los cuales fueron tiburón azul (81,2%). Se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental durante operaciones de pesca comercial y de investigación. Uruguay participó y aportó numerosos trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión de preparación y evaluación de albacora (tres documentos), preparación y evaluación de pez espada (dos documentos), reunión de tiburones (un documento) y ecosistemas (dos documentos). Uruguay comenzó el proceso de revisión y actualización de sus Planes de Acción Nacional de Aves Marinas y Tiburones, y continuó con la implementación de los mismos. La flota japonesa trabajó cumpliendo las medidas de calado nocturno y utilizando línea espantapájaros. Además, cumplió con el Decreto uruguayo de prohibición de retención de *Lamna nasus*, y con las Recomendaciones de la CICAA para la liberación de los tiburones martillo, azotador, oceánico y jaquetón. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2013 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías

Durante el año 2013, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Entre los principales se destacan los gremiales que llevaron a una huelga del sector de los tripulantes durante 110 días y la crisis en los mercados importadores. De todas formas, a través de un acuerdo de pesca con Japón, operaron en aguas de la ZEE de Uruguay dos buques congeladores de aproximadamente 50 m de eslora. El esfuerzo estuvo dirigido principalmente a la captura de atún ojo grande (*Thunnus obesus*).

La captura total (preliminar) desembarcada y comunicada en 2013 fue de aproximadamente 480 toneladas. De estas, las especies más capturadas fueron el atún albacora (*Thunnus alalunga*) con 209 toneladas, el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) con 130 toneladas y 103 toneladas de pez espada. Las capturas de atún ojo grande, especie objetivo de la pesquerías, alcanzó las 30 toneladas (**Tabla 1, Figura 1**). A partir de finales de 2010, la flota comenzó a descartar los tiburones martillo (*Sphyrna* spp.) y azotador (*Alopias superciliosus*), de acuerdo con las recomendaciones de CICAA. También se tiene en cuenta la Recomendación de descarte del tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y tiburón jaquetón (*C. falciformis*) pero no se registraron capturas de estas especies en 2013. A fines del 2012 por decisión de la administración nacional se prohibió la retención del tiburón pinocho (*Lamna nasus*). La flota continúa liberando otros peces pelágicos y de pequeñas tallas capturados vivo, así como de tortugas y aves marinas. La liberación se realiza de forma tal, que permita la mayor sobrevivencia post captura de los ejemplares.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2013 se realizaron múltiples actividades vinculadas a las estadísticas, investigación y ordenación. Algunas de estas actividades se desarrollaron conjuntamente con otras instituciones gubernamentales, la Universidad de la República del Uruguay y organizaciones no gubernamentales, así como con otros países como Australia, Brasil, Estados Unidos y Reino Unido. Se continuó con el PNOFA, desarrollando las actividades que se venían cumpliendo y ampliando las mismas. En 2013 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves y tortugas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el marcado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca, del PNOFA y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación de DINARA.

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

A pesar de no tener flota palangrera uruguaya operativa en el año 2013, el PNOFA cubrió el 100% de la actividad de la flota de bandera japonesa que operó en aguas de la ZEE de Uruguay. Este programa se desarrolla desde el año 1998 y ha permitido recabar importante información relacionada con todos los aspectos de la pesquería y la biología de las especies capturadas. Durante 2013 se observaron unos 331.310 anzuelos (datos preliminares) de esta flota. Los embarques fueron realizados por observadores científicos los cuales han aprobado los cursos que dicta la DINARA y han recibido un entrenamiento adicional brindado por los investigadores del LaRPe.

En el 2013 se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA, tanto en barcos pesqueros, como en el buque de investigación de DINARA, marcándose un total de 1199 individuos. La principal especie marcada fue el tiburón azul, con un total de 973 individuos (81.2% del total de individuos marcados). Sin contar esta especie, el resto de las marcas estuvo repartida entre varias especies de tiburones y peces óseos (**Tabla 2, Figura 2**). La segunda y tercera especie, en cuanto al número de marcas fueron el pez espada (n=52) y el albacora (n=40), respectivamente. Durante el 2012 se han obtenido recapturas de 5 individuos, siendo todos ellos tiburones azul (ver **Figura 3**).

2.1.2 Pez espada

En el marco del PNOFA se continuó con la recopilación de datos de talla por sexo, toma de muestras y marcaje, utilizando las marcas que provee la CICAA. Durante el año 2013, el LaRPe ha continuado el estudio sobre la biología reproductiva del pez espada en conjunto con el Laboratorio de Recursos Naturales de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad de la República y la Estación Experimental de Investigaciones Marinas y Acuicultura de DINARA.

En 2013, en base a información del PNOFA a bordo de las flotas palangreras uruguaya y japonesa, se comenzó a analizar las capturas no retenidas de esta especie, con el objetivo de determinar qué proporción de las capturas esto representa, y los motivos por los cuales esta fracción de la captura es descartada. Los resultados preliminares de este estudio fueron presentados en la Reunión Preparatoria de Datos sobre Pez Espada de junio de 2013 (Forselledo *et al.*, 2014).

2.1.3 Atunes tropicales

Al igual que en otras especies se continuó con el seguimiento de las estadísticas de captura de aleta amarilla y atún ojo grande, esfuerzo de pesca y toma de muestras biológicas por parte del Programa de Observadores y las campañas del Buque de Investigación. Se comenzó a realizar los primeros cortes histológicos de gónadas para el estudio de la biología reproductiva de estas especies. Se continuó también con el Programa de Marcado en las especies de atunes tropicales.

2.1.4 Albacora

Se continuó con el seguimiento de las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo, así como en el marcado y la toma de muestras biológicas por parte del Programa de Observadores y las campañas del Buque de Investigación.

Al igual que con el pez espada, en 2013 se comenzó a analizar las capturas no retenidas de esta especie, con el objetivo de determinar qué proporción de las capturas esto representa. Resultados preliminares de este estudio fueron presentados en la Reunión Preparatoria de Datos sobre Atún Blanco de abril de 2013 (Rodrigues *et al.*, 2015).

Durante el 2013 se continuó con el estudio de la dieta de esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base al análisis de contenidos estomacales proporcionados por el Programa de Observadores y las campañas del Buque de Investigación. Este estudio se desarrolla como parte de una tesis de posgrado en conjunto con la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

Se continuó con los estudios histológicos sobre la biología reproductiva de albacora en la región. Resultados preliminares de este estudio fueron presentados en la Reunión de Evaluación de Stock de junio del 2013 (Anon, 2013).

A fines del 2012, se comenzó a colaborar con AZTI Tecnalia en un trabajo sobre genética poblacional de esta especie. Para esto se aportaron muestras genéticas tomadas por el PNOFA en el océano Atlántico sudoccidental.

2.1.5 Agujas

En el año 2013 se finalizó una tesis de posgrado enfocada en el estudio de edad y crecimiento, y estructura poblacional del marlín picudo (*Tetrapturus pfluegeri*). La misma se desarrolló en el Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos de DINARA en conjunto con la Universidad de Miami (RSMAS) de Estados Unidos, la Universidad de Oriente (UDO) de Venezuela, la Universidad Rural Federal de Pernambuco (URFP) de Brasil y la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.6 Tiburones

Durante el 2013 se continuó desarrollando el proyecto de Telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar los movimientos y el uso de hábitat del tiburón azul en el Océano Atlántico Sur. Esta iniciativa fue creada a partir de un convenio entre la DINARA y el SEFSC (South East Fisheries Science Center) de la NOAA (Agencia Nacional de Océanos y Atmósfera de EEUU), y cuenta con el apoyo técnico del CICMAR. En el último año se han marcado 3 tiburones, totalizando 10 individuos desde el inicio del proyecto, de los cuales se ha obtenido información de 8. Se están empleando tres tipos de transmisores satelitales: transmisores MK10-PAT configurados para registrar y archivar información de profundidad y temperatura durante 9 meses; transmisores SPOT5 que permiten conocer la ubicación del individuo cuando este se encuentra en la superficie y transmisores SPLASH que permiten conocer la posición del individuo cuando este se encuentra en la superficie, y obtener también datos sobre la temperatura y profundidad donde este se desplaza. En el correr del presente año se pretende continuar con el marcado de tiburones azules.

Se continuó el desarrollo de trabajos sobre la biología y ciclo reproductivo del tiburón azul. Se continuó también con el marcaje de tiburones, habiéndose marcado alrededor de 1,081 tiburones durante el 2013. Se recapturaron 5 individuos de tiburón azul (**Figura 3**).

Se continúa con el estudio de edad y crecimiento del tiburón azul en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base a la lectura de anillos de crecimiento en vértebras. Dicho estudio se está realizando en conjunto entre el LaRPe y el Panama City Laboratory de la National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS-NOAA).

En el 2013 el CICMAR, en colaboración con el LaRPe, finalizaron la ampliación del Capítulo 2 del Manual de la CICAA, referente a la inclusión de 6 nuevas especies de tiburones: *Alopias superciliosus*, *A. vulpinus*, *Carcharhinus longimanus*, *Sphyrna lewini*, *S. mokarran*, *S. zygaena*.

También, en la Reunión del Grupo de Especies de Tiburones de abril de 2013, Uruguay presentó un trabajo de conversiones morfométricas talla – talla para 6 especies de tiburones pelágicos frecuentemente capturados en las pesquerías de palangre (Mas *et al.*, 2015).

2.1.7 Aves marinas

Uruguay ha continuado con el monitoreo y evaluación de la captura incidental, así como también ha profundizado en la implementación de las medidas de mitigación recomendadas por la CICAA durante las operaciones de pesca comercial en palangre. Parte de este trabajo se ha realizado en conjunto con el “Proyecto Albatros y Petreles de Uruguay (PAP, ONG CICMAR), integrantes del grupo de trabajo “Albatross Task Force” de “BirdLife International”.

En marzo de 2013, el LaRPe con la colaboración del PAP – CICMAR organizó un curso “Entrenamiento para observadores a bordo sobre el estudio de la captura incidental de aves marinas”. El objetivo del mismo era brindar a los observadores científicos de DINARA las herramientas necesarias para el trabajo bordo de buques pesqueros. El curso incluyó, identificación de especies, toma de datos biológicos, registro de captura incidental y uso de medidas de mitigación.

También durante 2013 se llevaron a cabo experimentos para perfeccionar el uso de una línea espantapájaros como medida de mitigación en el palangre pelágico, con el objetivo de disminuir los enredos entre este dispositivo y el arte de pesca. A su vez, se continuó con un experimento en el cual se está evaluando el desempeño de una brazolada alternativa (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. También se está evaluando el efecto de esta brazolada en la captura de especies objetivos.

2.1.8 Tortugas marinas

Durante el 2013 se continuó con el monitoreo de la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en el palangre pelágico. A su vez, se continuó con los estudios de telemetría satelital y con experimentos para determinar la eficiencia de medidas de mitigación para estas especies.

Se continuó con la obtención de muestras de tejido de todas las especies de tortugas marinas capturadas incidentalmente. Se continúa con la elaboración de un trabajo que tiene como objetivo comprender la composición genética de las tortugas cabezonas que ocurren en aguas costeras y oceánicas de Uruguay así como en aguas internacionales del Océano Atlántico Sudoccidental.

El LaRPe en conjunto con la ONG CICMAR han continuado su colaboración junto a organizaciones de otros países, en el desarrollo de la iniciativa llamada “Movements of Atlantic Leatherback Turtles: Steps Toward Bycatch Reduction and Transoceanic Cooperation for Conservation”. Dicho proyecto, coordinado por el Programa de Tortugas Marinas para Latinoamérica y el Caribe del WWF, ha generado una plataforma de compilación y diseminación de información sobre rutas migratorias y movimientos transoceánicos de las tortugas laúd (*Dermochelys coriacea*), para colaborar con el diseño de medidas para reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental en las pesquerías que operan en el Océano Atlántico. En relación a esta iniciativa, durante el 2013 se completó un análisis de solapamiento horizontal entre las áreas utilizadas por tortugas laúd (principalmente hembras post-anidadoras monitoreadas mediante telemetría satelital) y las áreas utilizadas por las flotas palangreras de las CPCs de ICCAT entre los años 1995 y 2009.

Con el objetivo de determinar y caracterizar sus movimientos, uso de hábitat y supervivencia post-liberación, desde inicios del 2008 la DINARA, en conjunto con la NOAA y el CICMAR, ha equipado con transmisores satelitales a tortugas cabezonas juveniles capturadas incidentalmente por la flota palangrera Uruguaya. Más información, imágenes y resultados de este proyecto pueden ser consultados en el sitio web <http://cicmar.org/archives/131>. En relación a esta línea de trabajo, durante 2013 se publicó un análisis sobre las áreas de uso, estacionalidad de los movimientos y patrones de buceo de juveniles de tortuga cabezona en el Atlántico Sudoccidental (High-use areas, seasonal movements and dive patterns of juvenile loggerhead sea turtles in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 479, 235-250). Con miras a continuar incrementando la información disponible y complementar los resultados obtenidos hasta ahora, durante 2013 se estableció una colaboración con WWF Bycatch Reduction Program, que permitió equipar un individuo más de tortuga cabezona con transmisor satelital durante el año 2013, del cual se ha obtenido novedosa información sobre el uso diferencial de hábitats neríticos y oceánicos (<http://cicmar.org/archives/2434>).

Durante la reunión inter-sesiones del Comité de Ecosistemas, se presentó un trabajo sobre tortugas marinas elaborados por investigadores de Uruguay en conjunto con investigadores de Brasil (Giffoni *et al.*, 2015).

2.1.9 Cetáceos

Se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución e interacción con la flota de palangre.

2.1.10 Buque de Investigación

Se realizaron dos campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA. En las mismas se utilizó palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya en los últimos años, Las campañas se desarrollaron en los meses de mayo-junio y en agosto-setiembre.

El LaRPe, en colaboración con otros laboratorios de DINARA, comenzó en 2013 a realizar censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas con metodologías de transectas y de punto en todas las salidas del B/I de DINARA.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	22/9/2014
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2014
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	31/07/2014
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	31/07/2014
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2014
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	31/07/2014
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	N/A
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	N/A
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	31/07/2014
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	N/A
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	N/A
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A

ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	N/A
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	N/A
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	N/A
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	N/A
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	N/A
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	N/A
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	31/07/2014
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	N/A
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	N/A
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	N/A
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	N/A
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	31/07/2014
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	N/A
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	31/07/2014
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	31/07/2014 (reportamos en un Excel aparte los descartes en número de individuos).

S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	31/07/2014 (reportamos en un Excel aparte los descartes en número de individuos, aunque para esta especie fueron cero).
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	N/A
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	N/A
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	31/07/2014 (reportamos en un Excel aparte los descartes en número de individuos, hubo solo capturas de zygaena).
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	31/07/2014 (reportamos en un Excel aparte los descartes en número de individuos, aunque para esta especie fueron cero).
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	N/A
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	31/07/2014 (reportamos en un Excel aparte los descartes en número de individuos).
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	31/07/2014 (reportamos en un Excel aparte los descartes en número de individuos de condrictios, tortugas y peces oseos).
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	N/A
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	22/9/2014 en el Informe Nacional.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICA

A comienzos de 2013 se inició el proceso de revisión de los Planes de Acción Nacional para Reducir la Captura Incidental de Aves Marinas y para la Conservación de los Condrictios en las pesquerías uruguayas. Esta revisión se basa en la recomendación de FAO de que los Planes de Acción Nacional deben ser revisados cada 4 o 5 años. Este proceso contó de dos etapas, una primera etapa de revisión y evaluación del cumplimiento de las medidas propuestas en la cual se invitó a participar a todas las personas relacionadas a la temática. En la segunda etapa, luego de tener los resultados de la evaluación del cumplimiento, se comenzó la actualización y adecuación de las medidas de investigación, mitigación, administración y manejo, y educación y difusión propuestas. Se espera tener publicada esta nueva versión de ambos Planes de Acción en el correr del 2014.

Más allá del proceso de revisión de los Planes de Acción, se continuó con la implementación de los mismos en las pesquerías uruguayas. La flota japonesa que operó en aguas de Uruguay trabajó cumpliendo las medidas de calado nocturno y utilizando la línea espantapájaros diseñada por Uruguay. Además, esta flota cumplió con el Decreto uruguayo de prohibición de retención de tiburones *Lamna nasus*, y con las Recomendaciones de la CICAA para la liberación de los tiburones martillo (*Sphyrna* sp.), azotador (*Alopias superciliosus*), no registrándose capturas de tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) ni de jaquetón (*C. falciformis*). Para las especies de azotador, también se solicitó que se libere *Alopias vulpinus* debido a su similitud con *A. superciliosus*.

Como ya se mencionó en la Sección 2.1.7, en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I de DINARA se continuó con las pruebas para mejorar el diseño de la línea espantapájaros, así como el sistema de cambio de banda de la misma para evitar enredos y roturas. Se continuó también con los experimentos para probar la eficiencia de otras medidas de mitigación como son el uso de diferentes pesos a distancias más cercanas del anzuelo.

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cual es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2013 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANULA, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	16/10/2014
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	25/04/2013
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	25/04/2013
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	72 horas previas al arribo a puerto.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	

GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	Comunicación a ICCAT, al estado de pabellón del buque y demás estados involucrados.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	21/06/2013 (informe inspección SAMUDERA PACIFIK 18)
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	N/A
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2013	B/P Koryo Maru No 1 B/P Koryo Maru No 38
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	N/A
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	N/A
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.

SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre esta prohibición.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo. En el año 2013, Uruguay tuvo un 100% de cobertura de la pesquería con observadores y no se registró captura de ningún ejemplar de ninguna de las especies.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	N/A
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	N/A
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dentado	N/A
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre la Rec. 11-08. Además, esta Recomendación ha sido internalizada en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional e incluida en el proceso de actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay el cual se realizó en 2013 – 2014.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	Todas las estadísticas de los tiburones capturados en las pesquerías de palangre de Uruguay son reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II. Asimismo, todas las Recs. han sido internalizadas en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional. Estas Recs. de prohibición de retención de especies de tiburones han sido incluidas en el proceso de actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay el cual se realizó en 2013 – 2014. Además, mediante un Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo (N° 67/013 de 22 de febrero de 2013) Uruguay prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) que puedan ser capturados.

BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Las estadísticas de captura de tortugas marinas han sido reportadas. Además se han presentado trabajos al SCRS analizando estas capturas. En la flota pesquera se promueve el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo llevan los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	En 2013 - 2014 se realizó un proceso de evaluación de cumplimiento, revisión y actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Se están realizando experimentos, tanto en la flota comercial como en buques de investigación, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods, cápsula de calado submarino.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No hubo.

Referencias

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Tabla 1. Capturas desembarcadas (ton) declaradas por Uruguay (2007-2013) por especie.

AÑO	SWO	ALB	BET	YFT	BSH	SMA	POR
2007	464	34	22	35	337	36	3
2008	370	53	27	66	359	41	40
2009	501	97	31	76	942	106	14
2010	222	24	23	122	208	23	6
2011	179	37	15	24	724	76	12
2012	40	12	2	6	433	36	12
2013	103.5	209	30	6.6	130	1.5	0*

*Por Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo N° 67/013 del 22 de febrero del 2013, queda prohibido para todas las pesquerías uruguayas retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones *Lamna nasus* que pueden ser capturados.

Tabla 2. Número de individuos por especie marcados por el Programa de Observadores a bordo de Uruguay en el año 2013. También se presenta para cada especie rango de tallas y talla media (LH largo horquilla en cm.) de los individuos marcados. Capturas desembarcadas (ton) declaradas por Uruguay (2007-2013) por especie.

Especie	Nº ind. Marcados	Rango tallas (LH cm.)	Talla media (LH cm.)
SWO	52	82-211	140.8
ALB	40	57-111	92.6
YFT	3	94-128	116.3
BET	18	71-173	102.1
SBF	3	157-177	166.7
BSH	973	60-219	135.0
SMA	15	89-172	136.5
POR	22	73-176	102.0
SPZ	35	99-148	123.9
GAG	36	79-122	106.1
OIL	2	77-85	81.0

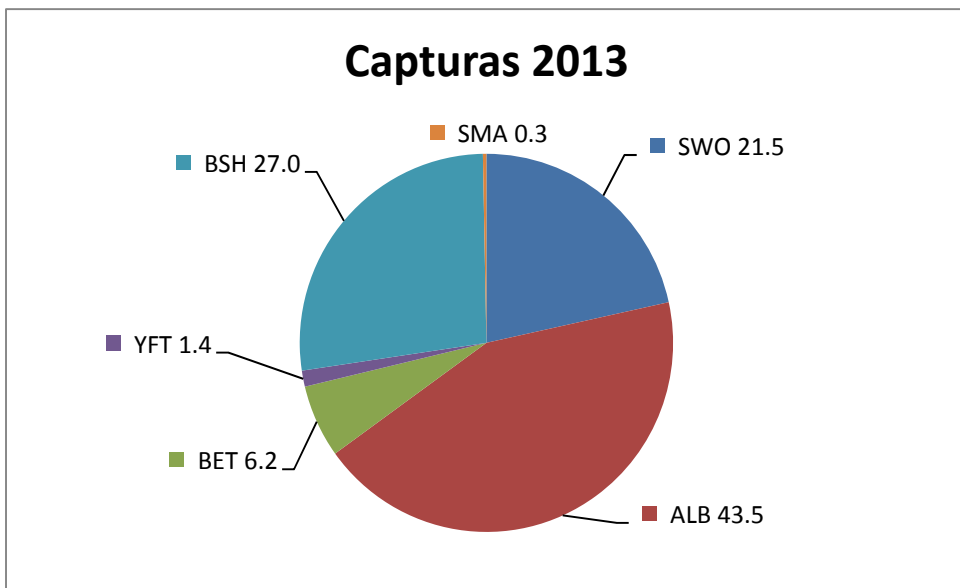


Figura 1. Porcentaje por especie de las capturas declaradas por Uruguay en el 2013.

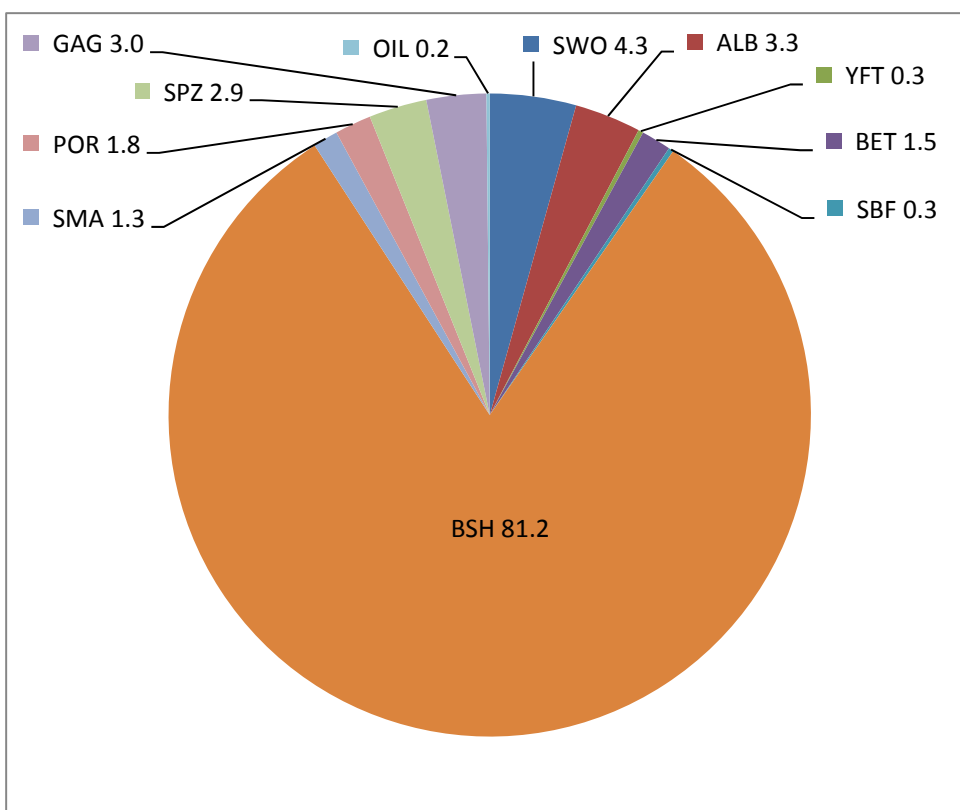


Figura 2. Porcentaje de individuos por especie marcados por el Programa Nacional de observadores de la flota atunera uruguaya durante 2013.

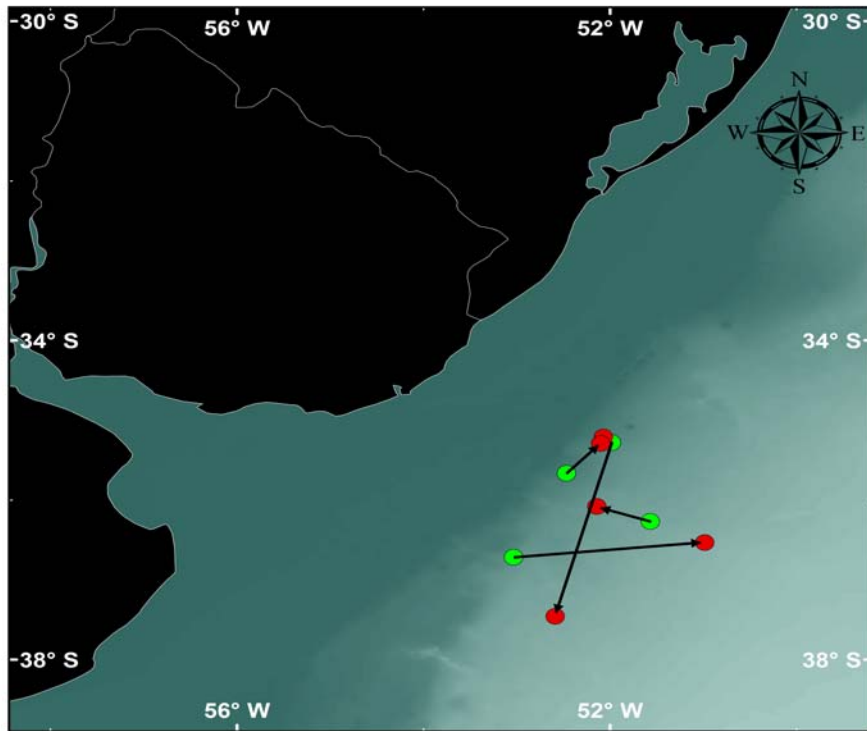


Figura 3. Recapturas de 5 tiburones azul registradas por el Programa de Observadores de Uruguay durante el 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VANUATU¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VANUATU
INFORME ANUAL DE VANUATU

SUMMARY

Vanuatu's offshore fishery consists of tuna longline vessels targeting albacore (Thunnus alalunga), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus). The operating fleets comprise three components: locally based foreign vessels, which operate within the Vanuatu EEZ and land their catch into Vanuatu where the catch is part processed; Vanuatu registered longliners, purse seiners and carrier vessels which operate outside the Vanuatu zone in the IOTC, IATTC, ICCAT and WCPFC Convention areas; and foreign longliners, which operate for part of the year within the Vanuatu EEZ. At present, the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery of Vanuatu typically targeting ICCAT-managed species, such as bigeye, albacore skipjack and yellowfin tunas, is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch. In 2013 there was a slight decrease in effort compared to 2012, a total of 7 Vanuatu flagged tuna longliners operated in the ICCAT Convention area (monthly catch records depicted on chart below). Total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna-like species, including discards, in 2012 was 591.1 t, a decrease of about 10% from 651.493 t in 2011. Estimated swordfish catch (including dead discards) slightly decreased from 14.874 t in 2012 to 1.8 t in 2013 and provisional catch for yellowfin slightly decreased in 2012 to 149.5 t from 304.824 t in 2012. Vanuatu vessels caught in 2012 an estimated 5.142 t of blue marlin, however despite that there were no catch records for blue marlin in 2013, the vessel did record catches of white marlin and black marlin. Vanuatu currently has a National Observer Program which has been certified under the WCPFC regional observer program in 2009 and now has 27 Active Observers carrying out duties in the WCPFC region, two of these observers have been trained in the SPRFMO and are currently carrying out their duties in 2 stern trawlers operating around South America. Vanuatu plans to train observers to observe in IATTC and ICCAT. Vanuatu vessels currently active in the ICCAT area are carrying on board observers provided by MRAG. In 2014, the Republic of Vanuatu met its obligations with regard to the implementation of the conservation and management measures applied for all RFMOs, furthermore, the Republic of Vanuatu takes an ecosystem approach towards the management of highly migratory species and will adhere as required, to implement a number of measures that go beyond the measures required in ICCAT recommendations and resolutions. At present, the Vanuatu Atlantic pelagic longline vessels typically target ICCAT-managed species, such as albacore and yellowfin tunas, and are subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.).

RÉSUMÉ

La pêcherie hauturière du Vanuatu est composée de palangriers ciblant le germon (Thunnus alalunga), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Les flottilles qui opèrent sont constituées de trois composantes : navires étrangers ayant leur port d'attache localement, opérant dans la ZEE du Vanuatu et débarquant leur capture à Vanuatu où une partie de celle-ci est transformée, palangriers, senneurs et navires de charge immatriculés à Vanuatu opérant à l'extérieur de la zone de Vanuatu dans les zones des Conventions de la CTOI, l'IATTC, l'ICCAT et la WCPFC ainsi que des palangriers étrangers opérant une partie de l'année à l'intérieur de la ZEE du Vanuatu. À l'heure actuelle, la pêcherie palangrière pélagique de l'Atlantique de Vanuatu, ciblant traditionnellement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT, telles que le thon obèse, le germon, le listao et l'albacore, fait l'objet de plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles séparées en vue de réduire toutes les prises accessoires. En 2013, l'effort a légèrement diminué par rapport à 2012. Un total de 7 palangriers sous pavillon du Vanuatu ont opéré dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT (registres de capture mensuelle présentés dans le diagramme ci-dessous). La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, déclarée par Vanuatu en 2012 (rejets compris) s'est élevée à 591,1 t, soit une diminution de près de 10% par rapport à 2011 (651,493 t). La prise estimée d'espadon (rejets morts compris) a légèrement diminué, passant de 14,874 t en 2012 à 1,8 t en 2013, et les prises provisoires de

¹ Department of Fisheries, Port Vila.

la pêcherie d'albacore ont légèrement diminué en 2013 (149,5 t) par rapport à 2012 (304,824 t). En 2012, les navires arborant le pavillon du Vanuatu ont capturé un volume estimé de 5,142 t de makaire bleu. En 2013, même si aucune prise de makaire bleu n'a été enregistrée, le navire a déclaré des prises de makaire blanc et de makaire noir. Le Vanuatu dispose d'un programme national d'observateurs qui a été homologué dans le cadre du programme régional d'observateurs de la WCPFC en 2009 et compte actuellement 27 observateurs opérant activement dans la zone de la WCPFC. Deux de ces observateurs ont été formés à la SPRFMO et réalisent actuellement leur mission à bord de deux chalutiers de pêche arrière qui opèrent autour de l'Amérique du Sud. Le Vanuatu a l'intention de former des observateurs en vue de leur déploiement avec la CIATT et l'ICCAT. Les navires du Vanuatu actuellement en activité dans la zone de l'ICCAT ont à leur bord des observateurs déployés par MRAG. En 2014, la République de Vanuatu a rempli ses obligations vis-à-vis de la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion émanant de toutes les ORGP. De surcroît, la République de Vanuatu adopte une approche écosystémique de gestion des espèces de grands migrateurs et s'engagera, si nécessaire, à mettre en œuvre un certain nombre de mesures allant au-delà des mesures requises dans les recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT. À l'heure actuelle, les palangriers pélagiques sous pavillon du Vanuatu opérant dans l'Atlantique, ciblant traditionnellement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT telles que le germon et l'albacore, font l'objet de plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles séparées en vue de réduire toutes les prises accessoires (p.ex. d'istiophoridés et d'espardon sous-taille).

RESUMEN

La pesquería de altura de Vanuatu está formada por palangreros atuneros que se dirigen al atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*), al rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y al patudo (*Thunnus obesus*). La flota que opera está formada por tres componentes: los buques extranjeros con base local que operan dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu y desembarcan sus capturas en Vanuatu, donde se procesa parte de la captura, los palangreros, cerqueros y buques de transporte registrados en Vanuatu que operan fuera de la zona de Vanuatu, en las zonas de Convenio de la IOTC, la IATTC, la ICCAT y la WCPFC, y los palangreros extranjeros que operan parte del año dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu. En la actualidad, la pesquería palangrera pelágica del Atlántico de Vanuatu que se suele dirigir tradicionalmente a especies gestionadas por ICCAT, como el patudo, atún blanco, listado y rabil, está sujeta a varios cierres espacio-temporales encaminados a reducir toda la captura fortuita. En 2013, se produjo un ligero descenso en el esfuerzo en comparación con 2012, un total de 7 palangreros con pabellón de Vanuatu faenó en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT (los registros mensuales de captura se presentan en el cuadro a continuación). La captura total declarada de túnidos y especies afines de Vanuatu, incluidos descartes, fue en 2012 de 591,1 t, lo que representa un descenso de aproximadamente el 10% respecto a las 651,493 t de 2011. La captura de pez espada (que incluye los descartes muertos) descendió ligeramente de 14,874 t en 2012 a 1,8 t en 2013, y la captura provisional de rabil descendió ligeramente pasando de 304,824 t en 2012 a 149,5 t en 2013. Los buques de Vanuatu capturaron en 2012 una estimación de 5,142 t de aguja azul, sin embargo, y a pesar de que no ha habido registros de captura de aguja azul en 2013, los buques registraron capturas de aguja blanca y aguja negra. Vanuatu cuenta actualmente con un Programa nacional de observadores que fue certificado en el marco del programa regional de observadores de la WCPFC en 2009 y cuenta ahora con 27 observadores activos que llevan a cabo sus tareas en la región de la WCPFC, dos de estos observadores han sido formados en el SPRFMO y actualmente desarrollan su labor en dos arrastreros de popa que operan alrededor de Sudamérica. Vanuatu tiene previsto formar a observadores para que desarrollen su labor en la IATTC y en ICCAT. Los buques de Vanuatu actualmente activos en la zona de ICCAT llevan a bordo observadores de MRAG. En 2014, la República de Vanuatu cumplió sus obligaciones respecto a la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de todas las OROP. Además, la República de Vanuatu ha adoptado un enfoque ecosistémico respecto a la ordenación de las especies altamente migratorias y, si es necesario, implementará varias medidas que van más allá de las medidas requeridas en las recomendaciones y resoluciones de ICCAT. En la actualidad, los buques palangreros pelágicos del Atlántico de Vanuatu que se suelen dirigir tradicionalmente a especies gestionadas por ICCAT, como el atún blanco y el rabil, está sujeta a varios cierres espacio-temporales encaminados a reducir toda la captura fortuita (por ejemplo, marlines, pez espada de talla inferior a la regulada, etc.).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2013, a total of 7 Vanuatu flagged tuna longliners operated in the ICCAT Convention area (monthly catch records depicted in **Table 1**). Total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna like species, including discards, in 2013 was 591.1 t and was dominated by albacore tuna (**Figure 1**). There was a decrease in the amount caught in 2013 of about 10% from 651.493 t in 2012. Estimated swordfish catch (including dead discards) slightly decreased from 14.874 t in 2011 to 1.9 t in 2013 and provisional catch for yellowfin slightly decreased in 2013 to 149.530 t from 304.824 t in 2012. Vanuatu vessels caught in 2012 an estimated 5.142 t of blue marlin, however despite that there are no catch records for blue marlin in 2013, the vessel did record catches of white white marlin and black marlin.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

– Albacore tuna

Historically, albacore tuna has been the main species target by the Vanuatu longline vessels. Reported commercial catch was relatively low prior to 2011 however, these catches increased substantially and remained at higher levels since 2010, however in 2013 catch was again dominated by the albacore tuna (**Table 2**).

Albacore tuna has become more of a target species, as shown in **Figure 2**. The catch rates of albacore tuna increased in 2013 compared to the drop in 2012 and 2011, this may have been due to more effort focused on this tuna species. The total albacore tuna catch remained high in 2010 and 2011 but dropped in 2012 and increased in 2013.

– Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin tuna is one of the principal species of tropical tuna caught by Vanuatu in the Atlantic. Total estimated catch slightly decreased in 2013 to 149.5 t from 304.824 t in 2012 (**Table 3**).

Vanuatu vessels caught more yellowfin in the past, the catch distribution shows in **Table 2** a two folds decrease in 2013 compared to 2012 where there was a lower record of yellowfin catch particularly due to movement of the vessels to and from IATTC and ICCAT, however the total catch of yellowfin tuna in the ICCAT area remains highest in 2011 at 1,319.19 t (**Figure 3**).

– Bigeye tuna

The other large tropical tuna reported in catches by Vanuatu vessels is the bigeye tuna. Like yellowfin tuna the reported catches for 2013 decreased by approximately 37.541 t from 35.166 t in 2012 and continued to decrease in 2013 as shown in **Table 4**.

Bigeye tuna CPUE was high in early 2013 however decreased as the vessel moved out of the ICCAT convention area to the IATTC Convention area. This movement may have been due to the movement of fish to the IATTC however the major factor was the reduction of effort (**Figure 4**).

– Swordfish

Vanuatu does not have a swordfish fishery however the catch statistics of swordfish caught by Vanuatu longline in 2013 was 1.9 t which was relatively far lower than the previous years (**Table 5**).

The catch distribution of swordfish varied since 2010 as shown in **Figure 5**. There were no records on the catch for sword fish in 2009 however in 2010, 2012 and 2012 more sword fish was caught in the Atlantic, however there was a sudden drop in 2013 due to the movement of vessels to the IATTC Convention area.

– Shark

The total shark catch for 2013 was 77.9 t which was higher than the p. Vanuatu has developed a shark management plan after concluding the assessment that is being carried out on sharks, the Fisheries Act of Vanuatu also addresses shark management in all RFMOs including ICCAT (**Table 6**).

In 2013 shark catch was recorded to a very high degree compared to 2011 and 2012; this shows an increase in the catch of sharks mainly in the northern Atlantic Ocean (**Figure 6**).

2.2 Research activities

Vanuatu does not undertake research activities in ICCAT.

2.3 Transshipment

There were no transshipments in the high seas in 2013 however 402,269 t were transshipped in port.

The total amount of fish that was transshipped in 2013 comprised of 200,140 t of albacore tuna, 11,000 t of bigeye tuna, 155.510 t of yellowfin tuna, 31,341 t of shark, 2,320 t of black marlin, 3,398 t of swordfish and 24,925 t of other species.

These Vanuatu flag carriers transshipped fish caught by fishing vessels from Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Seychelles, Philippines and Belize.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	25 September 2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	25 September 2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	There are no size samples.
S6	Catch estimated by size	There are no size samples.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A

S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	25 September 2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	13 September 2014
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	N/A
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures****ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Vanuatu has strengthened its compliance level in submitting relevant required data within the timeframe or with minor delays which is a major improvement compare to last year Vanuatu level of compliance. Vanuatu submitted the following data: Rec 11.11 - Compliance reporting table – on time, Rec 01.16 - Annual report - on time, Rec 01.20 – LL Management standards – on time, Rec 06.11 / 12.06 – Transshipment Report – minor delay for “at sea transshipment” – on time for “in port transshipment”, Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – current vessels – late submission, Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – 2013 vessels – late submission, Rec 11.02 – NSW Management Plan – Minor delay, Rec 11.09 – Seabirds Mitigations measures – , Rec 11.12 – Internal Action report – on time. Task I & II – submitted with 48 hours delay.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in Annual Report 2014.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Provided on 25/09/13 and 15/10/2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Provided on 14/10/14.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	There were no transshipments at sea in 2013.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Provided each year at time of authorisation and at time of change.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A – Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Vanuatu does not have a bilateral arrangement for port inspections however an Independent Inspection Agency has been authorised to carry out port inspections.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	15
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Provided on 8/10/13.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to report.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Vanuatu does not import tuna and is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance to be reported.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	None.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu authorized carrier vessels to operate in the ICCAT Convention area. Updated at time of change.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – No inspection vessels.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	TECNITAS.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1029	BCD contact points	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	No changes.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	No changes.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Nothing to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A. Vanuatu does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	None.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A. Vanuatu does not import frozen BET.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 June 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Vanuatu does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 June 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A. Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. No special fishing permits.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	6/10/2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A. Vanuatu catches under 200 t.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Rec. 12-04 para 2	Vanuatu currently does not prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by-catch species which includes billfish. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as by-catches are concerned.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction Rec. 05-05 Para 1	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation Rec 11.08 Para 7	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Provided on 14/10/14.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field Rec. 11-10 Para 1e	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A Vanuatu has not yet implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Table 1. Annual catch of Vanuatu longline vessels 2013.

Year	Total Hooks	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	Blue marlin	White marlin	Black marlin	Sharks	Other fishes
		ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	BUM	WHM	BLM	SKH	OTH
2013	2,437,800	310.7	9.1	149.5	1.9	0.0	3.3	0.7	77.9	38.1

Table 2. Albacore annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of albacore tuna from 2010 to 2013</i>						
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Total ICCAT	Longline	285.565	283.463	222.19	310.7	
<i>Annual catch (t) of yellowfin tuna from 2010 to 2012</i>						
Area	Gear	2013	2013			
Total ICCAT	Longline	304.824	149.5			

Table 3. YFT annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of yellowfin tuna from 2010 to 2012</i>				
Area	Gear	2013	2013	
Total ICCAT	Longline	304.824	149.5	

Table 4. BET annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of bigeye tuna from 2008 to 2012</i>					
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total ICCAT	Longline	41.608	35.166	37.541	9.1

Table 5. SWO annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of sword fish from 2010 to 2013</i>					
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total ICCAT	Longline	12.287	19.392	14.874	1.9

Table 6. SHK annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of shark from 2010 to 2012</i>					
Area	Gear	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total ICCAT	Longline	10.377	17.965	16.454	77.9

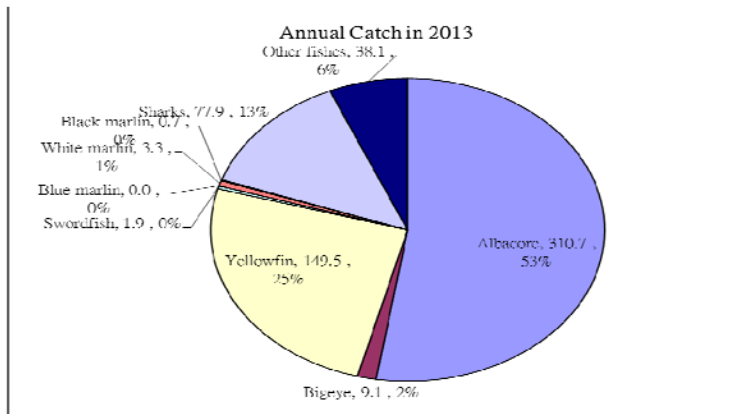


Figure 1. Annual catch of Vanuatu longliner vessels 2013.

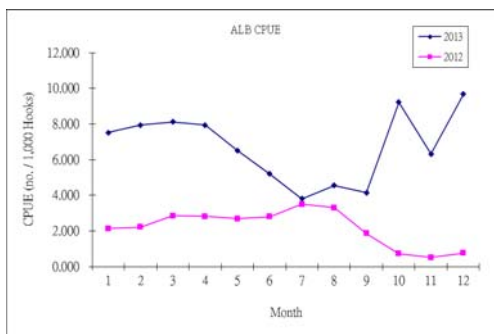


Figure 2. ALB Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

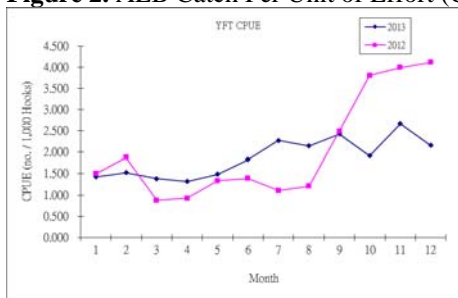


Figure 3. Yellowfin Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

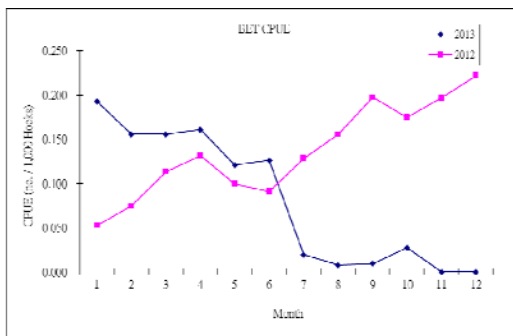


Figure 4. Bigeye Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

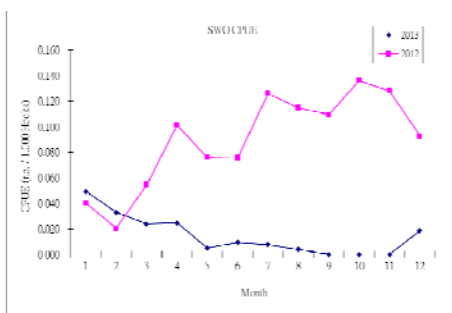


Figure 5. Swordfish Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) 2013.

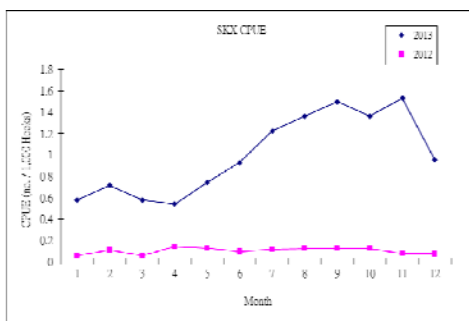


Figure 6. Shark catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA

SUMMARY

The Venezuelan fleet that fished in the Atlantic targeting pelagic resources was comprised of 78 industrial vessels in 2013: 67 longliners, 5 purse seiners and 6 baitboats. Besides, 35 artisanal vessels were registered that fish using driftnets off the central coast of Venezuela, from Playa Verde community. This year 7342.69 t of catches of tuna and tuna-like species were taken in the Atlantic Ocean, of which 7248.41 t were landed and 94.28 t were discarded. 93.25% of the landings were tuna, the dominant species being yellowfin (T. albacares) with 69.73% and skipjack (K. Pelamis) with 13.83%, followed by blackfin tuna (T. atlanticus), and albacore (T. alalunga) and bigeye (T. obesus) which amounted to 2.63%, 2.49% and 1.29%, respectively. The by-catch was comprised of billfishes, notably sailfish (Istiophorus albicans) with 2.57% and blue marlin (Makaira nigricans) with 1.48% and sharks whose landings represented 1.16%. 67.55% of the landings were from the purse seine fishery, 18.18% from longline, 10.53% from baitboat and 3.74% from the artisanal fisheries. In 2013 research continued on the fishery for large pelagic species, which include tunas, billfishes and sharks. The program of scientific observers on board industrial longline, baitboat and purse seine vessels continued as did the coverage of some sport fishing tournaments held in the country.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, la flottille vénézuélienne ciblant les ressources pélagiques opérant dans l'océan Atlantique était composée de 78 unités industrielles : 67 palangriers, 5 senneurs et 6 canneurs. On enregistre également 35 embarcations artisanales qui utilisent les filets maillants le long du littoral central du pays depuis la communauté de Playa Verde. Cette année, des captures de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées ont été réalisées dans l'océan Atlantique à hauteur de 7.342,69 t. Celles-ci étaient composées de 7.248,41 t de débarquements et 94,28 t de rejets. 93,25% des débarquements étaient composés de thonidés, parmi lesquels l'albacore (T. albacares) était prédominant (69,73%), suivi du listao (K. pelamis) (13,83%) tandis que le thon à nageoires noires (T. atlanticus), le germon (T. alalunga) et le thon obèse (T. obesus) représentaient 2,63%, 2,49% et 1,29% respectivement. Les prises accidentelles étaient composées de poissons porte épée, parmi lesquels des voiliers (Istiophorus albicans) (2,57%) et des makaires bleus (Makaira nigricans) (1,48%), ainsi que des requins dont les débarquements ont représenté 1,16%. 67,55% des débarquements ont été réalisés par la pêcherie de senneurs, 18,18% par des palangriers, 10,53% par des canneurs et 3,74% par des pêcheurs artisanaux. En 2013, les programmes de recherche sur la pêcherie de grands pélagiques se sont poursuivis, englobant les thonidés, les poissons porte-épée et les requins. De la même façon, le Programme d'observateurs scientifiques à bord d'embarcations palangrières industrielles, de canneurs et de senneurs a été poursuivi, tout comme la couverture des tournois de pêche sportive du pays.

¹ Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA).

RESUMEN

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2013 por 78 unidades industriales: 67 palangreros, 5 cerqueros y 6 cañeros; y se registran además 35 embarcaciones artesanales que operan con redes de enmalle en el Litoral Central de Venezuela, desde la comunidad de Playa Verde. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y afines provenientes del océano Atlántico por 7342,69 t, dentro de los cuales 7248,41 t corresponden a desembarques y 94,28 t a descartes. El 93,25% de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*) con 69,73% y el bonito (*K. Pelamis*) con 13,83%, seguido del aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), el albacora (*T. alalunga*) y el ojo gordo (*T. obesus*) quienes alcanzaron 2,63%, 2,49%, y 1,29% respectivamente. La captura incidental estuvo conformada por peces de pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 2,57% y la aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*) con 1,48% y tiburones cuyos desembarques representaron el 1,16%. El 67,55% de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, el 18,18% de la de palangre, el 10,53% de caña y el 3,74% de las pesquerías artesanales. En 2013 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones; y se mantuvo el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de embarcaciones industriales de palangre, caña y cerco; y la cobertura de algunos de los torneos de pesca deportiva en el país.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA) mediante un programa de recolecta de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos. Se cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales tales como el INIA, Universidad de Oriente, ICCAT e IRD.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana estuvo conformada por 22 embarcaciones, de las cuales 5 faenaron en el Océano Atlántico Occidental (**Tabla 1**) y el resto en el Océano Pacífico Oriental. El área de pesca de los cerqueros venezolanos estuvo comprendida entre los 8° y 14° N y -56° y -69° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 4896,2 t lo cual representa una disminución de 6,72% respecto al 2012. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*, representó el 74,25% de los desembarques de la flota, y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, 18,54%. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus*; carachana negra, *Auxis thazard* y el atún ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus*; las cuales en su conjunto representaron el 7,2% restante de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2013 fue de 493 días de pesca, 31,34% menos, respecto al ejercido en el 2012 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana estuvo conformada en 2013, por 6 unidades de pesca. Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 763,5 t, disminuyendo un 18,69% en relación al año 2012. Las especies más importantes en la captura de esta flota fueron el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 88,17% y el listado, *K. pelamis*, con 7,85%; mientras que el atún aleta negra, *T. atlanticus*, el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus* y la carrachana negra *Auxis thazard*, contribuyeron con el 3,98% de los desembarques totales de la flota. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 610 días de mar lo cual representó un aumento de 9,34% en relación al 2012 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca se encuentran entre 10 y 15° N y -57 y -68° W (**Figura 1**).

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanos que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2013 fue de 67 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 6 y 13 ° N y -40 y -67 ° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico basados en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz, arrojaron un total de 1.318,04 t y 94,28 t descartadas en el 2013, para un total de 1412,32 t de captura. Siendo 8,93% menos que en año 2012, mientras que el esfuerzo aplicado aumentó en un 11,60% con un total de 4.936.518 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 55,96% de los mismos, seguido del atún albacora, *T. alalunga* cuyo porcentaje fue de 13,71%. Los peces de pico representaron el 16,07% de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 8,14%. Entre los tiburones el principal desembarque fue de la especie tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 3,84%.

1.4 Pesquerías artesanales

1.4.1 Playa Verde (Litoral Central de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela)

La pesquería de peces pico en esta zona se realiza durante todo el año. La flota que opera en la misma está integrada por 35 embarcaciones con eslora comprendida entre 7 y 10 m, y utilizan como arte de pesca una red de trasmallo a la deriva.

Los desembarques totales realizados por esta flota para el 2013 fueron de 270,75 t, integrados fundamentalmente por peces de la familia Istiophoridae que representaron el 55,73% de la captura total, entre los cuales destacan el pez vela, *Istiophorus albicans*, con un 29,13%, la aguja azul, *Makaira nigricans*, con el 22,15% y la aguja blanca (*Tetrapturus albidus*) con el 4,46% de los desembarques. Los túnidos capturados (incluyendo a las especies pertenecientes al grupo de pequeños túnidos) representaron el 35,78%, siendo las especies más importantes en los desembarques, el bonito listado *Katsuwonus pelamis* con 12,16%, la cabaña negra, *Auxis thazard*, con 8,10% y la carrachana *Auxis rochei* con 4,23%. Los desembarques de tiburones de varias especies, representaron el 6,25% de los desembarques totales para el 2013 (**Tabla 5**). La flota que se dedica a la captura de estas especies en el litoral central de Venezuela, realizó 2774 viajes.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En la República Bolivariana de Venezuela se llevan a cabo investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces pico y tiburones. En el 2013 se continuó con los muestreos biológicos de las diferentes especies desembarcadas en puertos de los estados Sucre, Anzoátegui y Vargas y la recolección de datos de captura y esfuerzo de las diferentes pesquerías. Se muestrearon 20 273 ejemplares de túnidos, peces pico y otras especies afines provenientes de la flota de caña, cerco, palangre y de la artesanal con redes de enmalle (**Tabla 6**).

Se realizó el control de la captura y el esfuerzo de las embarcaciones industriales que ejercen pesquerías en el Océano Atlántico Occidental bajo las modalidades de caña, cerco y palangre pelágico. La flota industrial de palangre realizó 467 viajes, la de caña 50 y la de cerco 18, para un total de 535 viajes, con un porcentaje de cobertura global de 100%.

En el Programa de Investigación Intensiva sobre Marlines en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (PIIM-VZLA), auspiciado por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), se continuó con el embarque de observadores científicos en embarcaciones de palangre pelágico y con los muestreos de peces de pico en puertos de desembarques. En el 2013 se embarcaron observadores científicos en 10 viajes en los cuales se observaron un total de 596 lances de pesca. La información registrada por los observadores incluye información detallada sobre las operaciones de pesca, disposición de los artes de pesca y cualquier variación, así como el muestreo de todas las especies capturadas y descartadas, con particular énfasis en peces pico y tiburones.

Otra de las actividades que ejecuta el PIIM-VZLA se realiza en la comunidad pesquera de Playa Verde (Litoral Central de Venezuela). La actividad consiste en el monitoreo diario de los desembarques de peces pico y otros grandes pelágicos como el atún aleta amarilla, atún aleta negra, otros pequeños túnidos, pez espada, tiburones, dorado y sierra canalera o peto. La actividad consiste en el registro diario de tallas, peso, e identificación de sexo de todos los ejemplares desembarcados en esa localidad. Adicionalmente, en esta comunidad se capturan el mayor número de ejemplares con marcas convencionales, las cuales son registradas por el PIIM-VZLA con toda la información del ejemplar y posteriormente reportadas a las Agencias que la emitieron y a la Secretaria de la CICAA. En el año 2013 se registraron un total de 14 ejemplares marcados. Durante este año se continuó con la recolección de muestras biológicas de pez vela, además, de aguja picuda y marlín peto para los estudios de diferenciación de stocks que se llevan a cabo entre científicos de la Universidad de Oriente y de otros países miembros. Los resultados se informan en Marcano *et al.*, 2015.

Se continuó el monitoreo de los torneos de pesca deportiva en el litoral central de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela ("El Placer de La Guaira-Edo. Vargas), cubriéndose 3 torneos realizados entre Nov. 2012 y Jun. 2013. Los torneos han aumentado apreciablemente en el país, celebrándose 8 a 10 en el oriente y 1 en occidente. Las especies capturadas en los 3 torneos fueron 1 aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y 10 peces vela (*Isthiophorus albicans*). Todos fueron devueltos al mar, según lo establecido en la Providencia Administrativa N° 69/2003, Art. 13 numeral 2, que regula la pesca y comercialización de las especies de la familia Isthiophoridae y Xiphiidae.

El Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo de Embarcaciones Atuneras que faenan en el Océano Atlántico Centro Occidental se implementó a partir de abril de 2011. Este programa tiene la finalidad de monitorear al menos el 5% del total de las campañas de la pesquería industrial de caña, cerco y palangre, lo que permitirá la colecta de información sobre las capturas objetivo e incidentales, descartes, capturas prohibidas y otras actividades de investigación requeridas, lo cual fortalecerá el seguimiento de esta pesquería y complementará la información que se lleva con los métodos de sistema de cuadernos de pesca, datos de desembarques y sistema de muestreo en puerto. Durante el 2013, el programa abordó 31 cruceros con un total de 812 días a bordo. Se embarcaron observadores científicos en 21 viajes de palangreros, 6 en caña y 4 en cerco, lo que correspondió al 5,08%, 12,0% y 22,22% de los viajes totales de la flota. En las faenas palangreras, fueron registrados dos casos de captura incidental de mamíferos marinos, uno de un delfín de la especie *Stenella attenuata* (DPN) y una orca pigmea *Feressa attenuata* (KPW). Ambos individuos quedaron enredados en una de las líneas del palangre, la cual fue cortada permitiendo la liberación de los ejemplares vivos. También, se reportó una captura incidental de ocho tortugas marinas. De estas, tres fueron de la especie cardón *Dermochelys coriacea* (DKK), tres caguama *Caretta caretta* (TCC), un ejemplar de tortuga verde *Chelonia mydas* (TCM) y una golfina *Lepidochelys olivacea* (TLO), las cuales fueron todas devueltas vivas al mar. En la flota cerquera quedó enmallada una tortuga verde (TCM) la cual de igual forma fue liberada viva al mar. Los resultados se documentan en Laurent *et al.*, 2015.

Por otro lado, bajo el marco del Proyecto de mejora de los datos y la gestión ICCAT/Japón (JDMIP), que incluye un programa de creación de capacidad, para las pesquerías artesanales; la Universidad de Oriente –IOV, con la colaboración del INSOPESCA, llevan un sistema de monitoreo de la flota artesanal Costa Afuera que operan con el sistema palangre pelágico en los puertos de Juan Griego, Estado Nueva Esparta y Morro de Puerto Santo, en el Estado Sucre; como un método de seguimiento científico alternativo de recopilación de datos de captura, esfuerzo y talla de istiofóridos, tiburones y atunes. El proyecto con una duración de 3 años ya ha finalizado, los resultados finales se documentan en Arocha *et al.*, 2015, el método está siendo absorbido por el INSOPESCA, instituto de la administración pesquera del país.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANULA (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	19/09/2014
S2	Características de la flota	19/08/2014
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	19/08/2014
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	19/08/2014
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	19/08/2014
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	Dificultades para su realización.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	19/09/2014
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	Arocha <i>et al.</i> , 2015
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplica
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No aplica
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No aplica
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplica
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	Marcano <i>et al.</i> , 2015
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	19/08/2014
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	19/08/2014
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	Laurent <i>et al.</i> , 2015
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Plan de tiburones para Venezuela.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Laurent <i>et al.</i> , 2015, Tarea I y Tarea II.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Laurent <i>et al.</i> , 2015, Tarea I y Tarea II.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Laurent <i>et al.</i> , 2015
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	Los descartes comenzaron a partir de enero del año 2013 y se señalan en el informe nacional.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	Dificultades para su realización.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Dificultades para su realización.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3. Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT****PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	19/09/2014
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT	
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	12/09/2014
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplica
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Dificultades para su realización.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	No aplica
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	No aplica
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	No aplica
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2013	No aplica
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplica
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplica
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplica
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplica
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	12/09/2014
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Informe anual 19/09/2014.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Informe anual 19/09/2014.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Informe anual 19/09/2014.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No aplica
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	Informe anual 19/09/2014.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	Resolución DM/N062-2012.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Laurent <i>et al.</i> , 2015.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	

Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

El Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Agricultura y Tierras es el órgano con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, y el ente ejecutor es el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura INSOPESCA. Este último tiene entre otras competencias, la de establecer los principios y las normas para la aplicación de prácticas responsables de pesca, que aseguren la gestión y el aprovechamiento eficaz de los recursos acuáticos, respetando el ecosistema y la diversidad biológica.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, puede adoptar medidas orientadas a la conservación y recuperación de las poblaciones bajo aprovechamiento. En este sentido, se procedió a preparar para consideración del Ministerio la propuesta de Resolución para regular la cuota máxima permisible de atún albacora *Thunnus alalunga*, para la flota atunera del país. No obstante, que Venezuela no tiene una pesquería dirigida a la captura de la albacora, los niveles constantes de captura de ALB, determinó que la administración pesquera fijara un plan de acción que le permitirá descontar los montos pescados en exceso hasta alcanzar cumplir la cuota de 250 t asignadas por la CICAA. En este sentido, A decidido fijar una cuota nacional de 200 t de ALB (*T. alalunga*) anuales. Una vez alcanzada la cuota en cuestión los ejemplares capturados deberán ser descartados, llevándose un registro a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo y en los cuadernos de bitácora, demostrando así, el grado de compromiso del país con las disposiciones internacionales en materia de ordenación y conservación de recursos.

En cuanto a las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones; el 19 de junio de 2012, se publicó, la Resolución DM/N062-2012, donde se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones. Estableciendo, entre otras medidas, la prohibición a todo buque pesquero la captura de las especies tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) y tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y para los buques pesqueros industriales la captura de las especies tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis* y las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas). A partir de enero de 2013 se puso en ejecución esta norma. Se registraron los siguientes descartes por la flota industrial atunera: 695 kg de zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), 76 kg pertenecientes a ejemplares muertos y 619 kg a ejemplares vivos. 470 kg de *C. falciformis*, 181 kg de tiburón oceánico (*C. longimanus*) y 10 kg de *Sphyrna mokarran*.

En base a la recomendación de la CICAA para el reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja blanca y aguja azul, Venezuela continúa aplicando medidas de vigilancia y control de la norma técnica de ordenación para regular la pesca y comercialización de las especies de las familias Istiophoridae y Xiphiidae en todo el territorio nacional, para las embarcaciones artesanales que dirigen la captura a las agujas, dispuestas en la Providencia Administrativa N° 69 de año 2003, la cual, entre otras disposiciones, limita el número y tamaño de las embarcaciones y artes de pesca, establece una zona de protección pesquera de las especies mencionadas y talla mínimas de captura. Es así como los ejemplares de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), sólo pueden ser capturados con una talla y un peso mínimo de 125 cm MILH y 25 kg respectivamente; según el Art.12 de la mencionada Providencia Administrativa.

La legislación pesquera nacional fomenta la actuación de los diferentes actores vinculados al desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines, a través de los Consejos Consultivos como lo son los Consejos Consultivos, Comité de Seguimiento del Atún y los Grupos de Expertos, con la finalidad de propiciar la participación y consulta permanente entre instituciones públicas, privadas, así como de representantes de los pescadores, para la asesoría de la Administración Pesquera en la propuestas de políticas y formulación de planes o programas relativos a la pesca de los grandes pelágicos.

Sección 5: Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Los cambios en los procedimientos administrativos en la administración pesquera en la Institución que rige la Administración Pesquera del país ha ocasionado el incumplimiento de alguna de las fechas límites de los requisitos de comunicación que deben presentarse a la CICAA. Sin embargo, se están emprendiendo acciones para subsanar esta situación en el próximo año; una de ellas es la creación del Programa Nacional de Atún, con la adición de personal que se encuentra en etapa de entrenamiento y que apoyará la correspondencia estadística.

References

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- Laurent C., Gassman J. and Marcano J.H. 2015. Ejecución del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo de la flota industrial atunera venezolana del mar Caribe y océano Atlántico año 2013. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(6): 3117-3129.
- Marcano L.A., Arocha F., Alio J., Marcano I. and Gutiérrez X. 2015. Actividades desarrolladas en el Programa de Investigación Intensiva sobre Marlines en Venezuela. Periodo 2012-2013. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(5): 2302-2315.

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2013.

<i>Capacidad Almacén (t)</i>		<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>GN</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
0	49	0	4	0	35	39
50	99	0	14	0	0	14
100	149	0	27	0	0	27
150	199	4	20	0	0	24
200	299	2	2	0	0	4
300	399	0	0	0	0	0
400	499	0	0	0	0	0
500	599	0	0	0	0	0
600	699	0	0	5	0	5
TOTAL		6	67	5	35	113

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2013.

<i>ESP/TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
YFT	1.086,64	1.277,15	66,09	1.205,52	3.635,40
SKJ	253,54	103,36	68,75	482,09	907,74
FRI	38,37	26,99	8,87	53,77	128,00
BET	1,91	0,00	6,70	61,57	70,18
BLF	38,34	11,40	7,10	97,99	154,83
TOTAL	1.418,80	1.418,90	157,51	1.900,94	4.896,15
EFF (días)	144	101	81	167	493

LEYENDA:

YTF = Aleta amarilla

SKJ = Listado

FRI = Carachana

BET = Ojo gordo

BLF = Aleta negra

EFF (días) = Esfuerzo de pesca en días

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días) de la flota de caña venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2013.

<i>ESP/TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
YFT	105,51	147,44	85,09	335,13	673,17
SKJ	7,99	29,76	7	15,2	59,95
BET	0	0,1	0,11	5,31	5,52
BLF	0	8,41	0,9	15,4	24,71
FRI	0	0	0	0,16	0,16
TOTAL	113,5	185,71	93,1	371,2	763,51
EFF(días)	128	153	133	196	610

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera atunera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2013.

<i>ESP/TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	129,37	206,49	195,86	205,86	737,58	55,96
ALB	57,56	79,55	35,64	7,97	180,72	13,71
BET	10,73	1,15	2,72	3,4	18	1,37
BLF	0	0	0	0,01	0,01	0,00
SKJ	0,53	0,4	0,35	0,38	1,66	0,13
DOL	12,92	12,17	6,1	3,34	34,53	2,62
WHM	17,46	3,95	6,52	16,37	44,3	3,36
BUM	14,8	10,39	12,04	10,33	47,56	3,61
SAI	18,67	20,05	42,9	25,66	107,28	8,14
SWO	4,82	3,69	5,44	6,47	20,42	1,55
SPF	4,47	1,5	1,44	3,29	10,7	0,81
RSP	0,42	0,27	0,72	0,61	2,02	0,15
WAH	7,33	9,76	6,92	5,79	29,8	2,26
BSH	12,68	14,26	14,95	8,77	50,66	3,84
SMA	1,55	1,24	1,68	1,35	5,82	0,44
LMA	0,16	0,07	0,11	1,5	1,84	0,14
TIG	0,16	0	0	0,16	0,32	0,02
SHX	2,3	2,42	0,22	0,23	5,17	0,39
PLS	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,48	0,62	0,05
GBA	0,01	0,09	0,18	0,61	0,89	0,07
LEC	7,56	3,73	3,17	3,61	18,07	1,37
TOTAL	303,55	371,23	337	306,19	1317,97	100,00
f (anzuelos)	1.018.477	1.142.909	1.364.736	1.410.396	4.936.518	

Tabla 5. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (viajes) en la pesquería artesanal de peces de pico con redes de enm litoral central año 2013.

<i>ESP/TRIM</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	2,58	0,62	0,39	0,56	4,15	1,53
BLF	4,73	3,57	1,81	1,16	11,27	4,16
SKJ	14,69	2,64	2,35	13,23	32,91	12,16
FRI	7,68	5,16	0	9,1	21,94	8,10
WAH	0,55	0,63	0,77	0,53	2,48	0,92
BON	2,61	0	0	1,02	3,63	1,34
LTA	1,17	0,02	0,02	0,19	1,4	0,52
BLT	0	2,21	1,9	7,33	11,44	4,23
SAI	2,53	19,69	34,67	21,97	78,86	29,13
BUM	8,86	15,89	12,72	22,49	59,96	22,15
WHM	1,17	0,47	4,11	6,33	12,08	4,46
SWO	0,83	1,27	0,7	0,9	3,7	1,37
DOL	1,39	2,43	2,93	0,91	7,66	2,83
BSH	0,11	0,52	0,22	0,11	0,96	0,35
SMA	1,56	0,6	0,39	0,67	3,22	1,19
CCS	0,42	0,23	0,35	0,8	1,8	0,66
ALV	0,27	0,32	0,29	0	0,88	0,33
TIG	0	0	0,11	0,12	0,23	0,08
LMA	0	0,18	0,02	0	0,2	0,07
SHX	3,23	2,73	1,85	1,81	9,62	3,55
SPL	0,88	0,89	0,48	0,11	2,36	0,87
TOTAL	55,26	60,07	66,08	89,34	270,75	100,00
Salidas	458	683	822	811	2774	
Barcos/trimestre	115	114	111	95	435	

Tabla 6. Muestréos biológicos de túnidos y especies acompañantes en la pesquería de túnidos en el océano atlántico centro occidental, año 2013.

<i>SP</i>	<i>BB</i>	%	<i>PS</i>	%	<i>GN</i>	%	<i>LL</i>	%	<i>TOTAL</i>	%
YFT	1.378	63	753	22	2.161	21	1.718	40	6.010	29,65
SKJ	584	27	1.915	55	13	0	93	2	2.605	12,85
BLF	161	7	206	6	563	5	35	1	965	4,76
BET	47	2	167	5	45	0	108	3	367	1,81
FRI	2	0	420	12	0	0	0	0	422	2,08
ALB	0	0	0	0	2.469	24	931	22	3.400	16,77
BUM	0	0	0	0	217	2	54	1	271	1,34
SAI	0	0	0	0	1.784	17	196	5	1.980	9,77
WHM	0	0	0	0	373	4	452	11	825	4,07
SPF	0	0	0	0	428	4	72	2	500	2,47
RSP	0	0	0	0	11	0	65	2	76	0,37
SWO	0	0	0	0	110	1	33	1	143	0,71
WAH	0	0	0	0	804	8	101	2	905	4,46
DOL	0	0	0	0	829	8	165	4	994	4,90
BSH	0	0	0	0	318	3	61	1	379	1,87
FAL	0	0	0	0	56	1	4	0	60	0,30
OCS	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0,15
TIG	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	0,10
SMA	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	18	0,09
LMA	0	0	0	0	13	0	3	0	16	0,08
BTH	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	8	0,04
PLS	0	0	0	0	4	0	29	1	33	0,16
THR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0,00
GBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0,05
LEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	3	111	0,55
Otras especies	0	0	0	0	116	1	6	0	122	0,60
Total	2.172	100	3.461	100	10.384	100	4.256	100	20.273	100

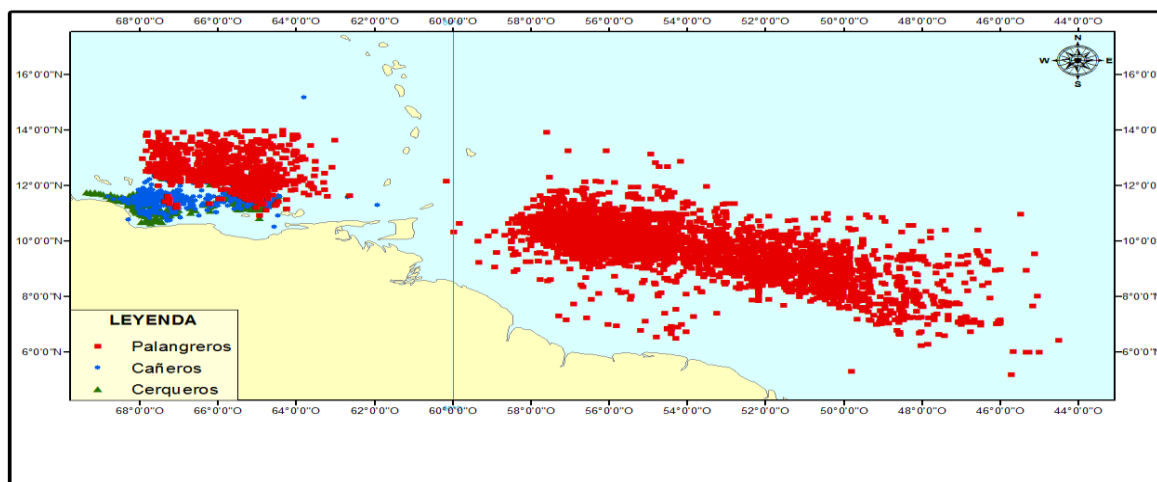


Figura 1. Áreas de pesca de las embarcaciones atuneras venezolanas año 2013.

**REPORTS OF OBSERVERS FROM
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
RAPPORTS D'OBSERVATEURS D'ORGANISATIONS
INTER-GOUVERNEMENTALES
INFORMES DE OBSERVADORES DE ORGANIZACIONES
INTERGUBERNAMENTALES**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL FISHERIES
MECHANISM (CRFM) ON BEHALF OF CARICOM¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MÉCANISME RÉGIONAL DE LA PÊCHE DES CARAÏBES (CRFM)
POUR LE COMPTE DE LA CARICOM
INFORME ANUAL DEL MECANISMO REGIONAL DE PESCA DEL CARIBE (CRFM)
EN NOMBRE DE CARICOM**

SUMMARY

The tuna and tuna-like fisheries of the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia, located in the eastern Caribbean, continued to develop in 2013. Such development efforts are ongoing and are intended to improve the efficiency of offshore fishing operations so as to make full use of the available natural living marine resource base as a means of achieving food security and economic development. Notwithstanding, the fishing operations have remained largely artisanal in 2013. In all four countries there has been an increase in the use of fish aggregating devices (FADs). Consequently through the efforts of a joint regional workshop, as well as two-donor funded projects, research has been conducted on the design, construction, deployment, maintenance and use of FADs and information on best management practices, aimed at long-term sustainability of the resource, was shared among participating States. The CRFM Pelagic Fisheries Working Group is focusing on improving the quality of time series catch and effort statistics to contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of the fisheries, and their stock assessments and in particular, implementing data collection systems for FAD fisheries that are in compliance with ICCAT's reporting requirements. The current 5-year CARICIFO Project will serve to strengthen co-management of FAD fisheries in the region through the strengthening of national management plans and data collection systems as well as the formulation of new rules and regulations for FAD fisheries that are consistent with ICCAT's conservation and management recommendations.

RÉSUMÉ

Les pêcheries de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées du Commonwealth de la Dominique, de Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis et Ste Lucie, situées dans les Caraïbes orientales, ont poursuivi leur développement en 2013. Ces efforts de développement sont en cours et visent à améliorer l'efficacité des opérations de pêche hauturière et à utiliser pleinement les ressources marines vivantes disponibles, afin d'atteindre la sécurité alimentaire et le développement économique. Nonobstant, les opérations de pêche sont restées principalement artisanales en 2013. Les quatre pays ont tous accru l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration de poissons (DCP). Grâce aux efforts d'un atelier conjoint régional, ainsi qu'aux projets financés par deux bailleurs de fonds, des travaux de recherche ont été réalisés en matière de conception, construction, déploiement, entretien et utilisation des DCP et des informations sur les meilleures pratiques de gestion, visant à la durabilité à long terme des ressources, ont été mises en commun entre les États participant. Le groupe de travail sur les pêcheries pélagiques du CRFM se consacre à l'amélioration de la qualité des séries temporelles de statistiques sur les captures et l'effort de

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pêche, en vue d'approfondir les connaissances sur les dynamiques des pêcheries et les évaluations de stocks, notamment en mettant en œuvre des systèmes de collecte des données pour les pêcheries opérant sous DCP qui respectent les obligations en matière de déclaration des données de l'ICCAT. Le projet quinquennal CARICIFO mené actuellement servira à renforcer la gestion conjointe des pêcheries opérant sous DCP dans la région par le biais de la consolidation des plans nationaux de gestion et de systèmes de collecte des données ainsi que la formulation de nouvelles normes et réglementations s'appliquant aux pêcheries sous DCP qui respectent les recommandations de gestion et de conservation de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

En 2013, continuaron desarrollándose las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en la Commonwealth de Dominica, Granada, San Kitts y Nevis y Santa Lucía, situadas en la zona oriental del Caribe. Dichos esfuerzos de desarrollo están realizándose actualmente y pretenden mejorar la eficacia de las operaciones pesqueras en alta mar y conseguir la plena utilización de la base de recursos marinos naturales vivos disponibles, para la seguridad alimentaria y el desarrollo económico. No obstante, las operaciones pesqueras continuaron siendo principalmente artesanales en 2013. En los cuatro países, se ha producido un aumento en el uso de dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP). Por consiguiente, a través de los esfuerzos de un taller regional conjunto, así como de dos proyectos financiados por dos donantes, se han estado realizando investigaciones sobre el diseño, la construcción, el plantado, el mantenimiento y el uso de los DCP. Los Estados participantes compartieron información sobre las mejores prácticas de ordenación, destinadas a garantizar la sostenibilidad a largo plazo del recurso. El Grupo de trabajo sobre pesquerías pelágicas del CRFM se está centrando en mejorar la calidad de las series temporales estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo para contribuir a una mejor comprensión de la dinámica de la pesquería y sus evaluaciones de stock y, en particular, está implementando sistemas de recopilación de datos en las pesquerías sobre DCP que cumplan los requisitos en cuanto a comunicación de ICCAT. El actual proyecto CARICIFO, de 5 años, servirá para reforzar la co-gestión de las pesquerías sobre DCP en la región mediante el refuerzo de los planes de ordenación nacionales y de los sistemas de recopilación de datos, así como mediante la formulación de nuevas normas y reglamentaciones para las pesquerías sobre DCP que sean coherentes con las recomendaciones de ordenación y conservación de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The characteristics of tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia have been described in reports submitted in previous years to ICCAT. These fisheries continued to develop in 2013. Such development efforts are ongoing and are intended to improve the efficiency of offshore fishing operations so as to make full use of the available natural living marine resource base as a means of achieving food security and economic development. Notwithstanding, the fishing operations have remained largely artisanal in 2013.

In the Commonwealth of Dominica there were 434 vessels, all of LOA <20 m, participating in the tuna and tuna-like fisheries in 2013. These vessels target yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, swordfish, Atlantic blue marlin, Atlantic sailfish and occasionally longbill spearfish, using mainly gillnets, handlines, passive drop lines (also sometimes referred to by the industry as artisanal longlines) and troll lines.

In Grenada about 740 vessels participated in the fisheries in 2013. Of these vessels about 736 were of LOA <20 m and four vessels were of LOA >20 m. These vessels target yellowfin tuna, albacore, blackfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, little tunny, frigate tuna, Atlantic blue marlin, Atlantic white marlin, Atlantic sailfish, longbill spearfish, common dolphinfish, wahoo and king mackerel using a combination of troll lines and surface-set longlines (mainly set and retrieved with hand-operated reels). Vessels involved in the FAD fishery use drop lines.

In St. Kitts and Nevis there were 21 vessels, all of LOA <20 m, recorded as participating in the fisheries in 2013. These vessels target Atlantic bonito, yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna, bigeye tuna, albacore, king mackerel and Atlantic Spanish mackerel using artisanal haul seines, spear guns, handlines, drop lines and rod and reel.

In St. Lucia, 719 fishing vessels participated in fishery, which exploits yellowfin tuna, albacore, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, Atlantic sailfish, Atlantic blue marlin, Atlantic white marlin and swordfish. Of these vessels 718 were of LOA <20 m and one was LOA of between 20 and 30 m. The landing trends for large pelagics have remained progressive over the last few years. This increasing trend in pelagic landings may have been the result of the efforts undertaken by the Department of Fisheries to promote the fishery as an alternative to the near shore fishery and to promote also the increased use of FADs. The management objectives for this fishery, as outlined in the Fisheries Management Plan of 2006, include:

- The promotion of the sustainable development of the commercial and sport fisheries for large pelagic species;
- Cooperation with other Caribbean States to manage the large pelagic resources

There are recreational or sport fisheries in Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Kitts and Nevis that exploit tuna and tuna-like species, but the size of the catches are unknown. In the case of the Commonwealth of Dominica, the very limited recreational fishing activity reported in previous years has dwindled and in 2013 only one recreational fishing vessel operated.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Landings data

Table 1 provides currently available best estimates of commercial landings of tuna and tuna-like species reported by the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia for 2013. The top three species exploited by weight were the common dolphinfish, yellowfin tuna and Atlantic blue marlin in the Commonwealth of Dominica, yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna and common dolphinfish in Grenada and skipjack tuna, wahoo and blackfin tuna in St. Lucia. In the case of St. Kitts and Nevis, the Atlantic blue marlin dominated the landings in 2013.

2.2 Overview of 2014 CRFM Pelagic Fisheries Working Group Meeting activities of relevance to ICCAT

During the 2014 Scientific Meeting, the meetings of the reconstituted CRFM Pelagic Fisheries Working Group benefited from participation by several CARICOM and CRFM Member States. The Working Group renewed its commitment to review and update national sampling plans during the intersessional period to improve the collection of catch and effort data, to improve the time series and quality of catch statistics and to review and improve current statistics on large pelagic species under ICCAT management (CRFM, in prep). In particular, the Working Group will also be focusing on improving data collection systems for those fisheries that utilise fish aggregating devices to facilitate compliance with the respective ICCAT reporting requirements.

2.3 Fisheries which utilise Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD fisheries)

2.3.1 Joint Regional Workshop on FAD Fisheries

A joint regional workshop was convened in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in December 2013 to review and share research results and best operating practices in the construction, deployment, maintenance, use and management of FADs as tools for sustainable development, management and conservation of large pelagic resources in the Caribbean region (CRFM, 2013a). The workshop was a collaborative effort among the CRFM, the Japan International Co-operative Agency (JICA) Caribbean Fisheries Co-management (CARIFICO) Project, the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission and the MAGDELESA Project implemented by the French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea (IFREMER), with technical support from the University of Florida Sea Grant Project. Recommendations arising from the workshop, which were endorsed at the 15th Session of WECAFC as national responsibilities (FAO WECAFC, 2014), included development of FAD fishery management plans, implementation of legislation for sustainability of the FAD fishery, and reporting on FAD fisheries in accordance with data requirements of ICCAT, IATTC and other Regional Fisheries Bodies. The Workshop also recommended the reconstitution of a previous regional working group on FAD fisheries. The scope of the reconstituted Ad Hoc CRFM/WECAFC/JICA/IFREMER Working Group on Fisheries using Fish Aggregating Devices is to develop and manage moored FAD fishing in the WECAFC Area 31 in a manner that is consistent with the long-term sustainability of associated pelagic fish resources and through the application of international best practices consistent with the precautionary and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management.

2.3.2 Outputs of the MAGDELESA Project

The MAGDELESA project, implemented by the French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea, sought to develop an integrated and participatory approach to the sustainable and responsible development of the anchored FAD fishery, involving scientific teams and fisheries managers in the Lesser Antilles and Haiti. The goals of the project were:

- To redeploy the overfishing of the coastal resources (primarily fauna of the coral reefs) towards the pelagic high-sea species (tunas and tuna-like species) that still provide a reasonable possibility for catches, by the use of FAD (Fish Aggregation Device).
- To develop sustainable fishing practices for shared pelagic resources.

Under this project FADs were deployed in the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines with varying degrees of success. Representatives of these countries, the CRFM Secretariat, French Overseas Departments (Martinique and Guadeloupe) and Territories (Saint-Barthélemy) in the region participated in the final meeting of the Project, held in Martinique in early September 2014. At this meeting information was shared among stakeholders in the FAD fisheries, including fishers and policy-makers, on the governance of FADs including the fisheries dynamics, regulations and data collection issues, FAD design, selectivity in the FAD fishery, work conditions and safety, fish quality and communication and networking among management authorities, scientists and direct stakeholders in the FAD fishery. The meeting presented the opportunity for the sharing of best practices for the effective management and long-term sustainability of FAD fisheries in the region.

2.3.3 Research in the Commonwealth of Dominica

The Fisheries Department is engaged in research with the Texas A&M University to improve the cost effectiveness of FAD fisheries and address issues of conflict between FAD fishers and other users of marine space. The study involves tracking of fishing activity, FAD location and fishing effort around FADs using GPS technology. Another research project being conducted in collaboration with the University of Florida investigates the economic viability of individual, group and public FADs. Both studies seek to identify strategies for effective management of FAD fisheries with the objective of long-term sustainability of the associated pelagic fisheries resources.

2.4 Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience

The CRFM is one of eight regional agencies which will be participating in the 5-year Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) – Regional Track, funded under the Strategic Climate Fund. The Programme is aimed at piloting and demonstrating approaches for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning. The CRFM is expected to implement projects to: (1) assess the ecological and socio-economic impacts of climate change on fisheries and related ecosystems; (2) develop fisheries and marine ecosystems analyses and assessments (including predictive modelling) and a regional fisheries and environment database to generate climate-smart management advice; and (3) develop an early warning and emergency response system for fishers. The pelagic fisheries and related ecosystem is one of three fisheries/ecosystems to be targeted under the three Projects. Implementation of the SPCR Regional Track is expected to begin in early 2015.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures

Although the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia are not ICCAT CPCs these countries have been supporting the activities of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics through the provision of data and information. At the time of submission of this report, statistics on fleet characteristics, nominal catches and catch and effort data for the Commonwealth of Dominica had been prepared for submission to ICCAT. St. Lucia submitted statistics on fleet characteristics and nominal catches to ICCAT on 30 April 2014.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Although the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia are not ICCAT CPCs these countries have sought to, as far as is practically possible, put in place management measures that are consistent with ICCAT's conservation and management measures.

4.1 Current legislation

In addition to the general regulation of fisheries, the Fisheries Act of each of the four countries makes specific provisions for the minister with responsibility for fisheries to regulate sport and FAD fisheries.

In the Commonwealth of Dominica and St. Lucia there are several specific regulations in place to control sport fishing operations. In the case of the Commonwealth of Dominica any migratory fishery resource that is caught shall not in total consist of more than six king mackerel, marlin, swordfish, dolphinfish or wahoo per person. In St. Lucia a similar bag limit regulation is in place for king mackerel, dolphinfish and wahoo caught by sport fishers – 18 fish are allowed per person on board the boat. In both countries there are regulations which stipulate that any resource caught by sport fishers and not intended for use, should not be injured unnecessarily and should be returned live to the sea. As well, in both countries, sport fishing vessels are generally limited to the use of six rod and reel gear units per fishing trip.

In the Commonwealth of Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis regulations stipulate that the construction and deployment of FADs are to be authorised by the Chief Fisheries Officer who is responsible for specifying the conditions of use of FADs. In St. Kitts and Nevis regulations also require that FADs are marked to identify the owner and vessel and fitted with radar reflectors.

4.2 Grenada

A FAD fishery management plan has been developed and is being implemented by the National Joint Coordinating Committee established under the CARIFICO Project (see section 4.3). All FADs deployed under this Project are required to be fitted with beacons and radar reflectors. Deployment of FADs that are privately-owned is discouraged by the Fisheries Division and community groups wishing to deploy FADs must be authorised by the Chief Fisheries Officer to do so. A logbook system is soon to be implemented for fleets that use longlines and troll lines. As well, National Plans of Action (NPOAs) have been developed to monitor the interaction and impacts of longline and trolling gear on sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals. As a consequence, the logbook system will require that fishers record contact of the respective fishing gear with sharks, sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. A shark identification manual has also been prepared for boat captains and crew as well as data collectors. Training in the use of the manual is expected to be completed in time for the 2014-2015 offshore pelagic fishing season which begins in November 2014.

4.3 The Caribbean Fisheries Co-management Project

The CRFM Secretariat is engaged in a collaborative effort with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and six CRFM Member States that are also Members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, the Commonwealth of Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda) to implement the Caribbean Fisheries Co-management (CARIFICO) Project. This five-year project which was inaugurated on 01 May 2013, focuses on development and sustainable management of fisheries that use fish aggregating devices (FADs). Anticipated outputs include appropriate fishery management rules and regulations which govern the use, deployment and maintenance of FADs, a co-management mechanism for enforcement of rules and regulations, development and implementation of FAD fishery management plans and establishment of data collection system to facilitate management decision-making on FAD fisheries (CRFM, 2013b). The Project will also share best practices in FAD fisheries, including those practices that promote sustainable fishing strategies.

Since the CARIFICO Project is in its initial stages, trial fishing activities are being conducted, and as a consequence the catches of billfishes, in particular the Atlantic blue marlin, are likely to increase. The project activities are complemented by research undertaken by the University of Florida, in association with the Fisheries Division of Dominica, to determine the optimal number of fishers and boats that should be allowed per FAD and exploring fishing strategies that will minimize the capture of juvenile fish so as to inform the required legislative changes that complement ICCAT's conservation and management recommendations.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are a few general difficulties encountered by CARICOM Member States in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures, these include:

1. The challenge in management decision-making when there are competing management objectives such as poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security, employment generation and long-term sustainability of the resource;
2. Inadequate human and financial resources to establish and effectively implement the required integrated monitoring systems among several State agencies with responsibility for trade, customs and excise, maritime services, law enforcement and fisheries management, among others;
3. The lengthy process to facilitate changes in legislation required to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures; and
4. The wide portfolio of agencies with responsibility for enforcement of national regulations and the comparatively low priorities placed on fisheries issues as opposed to those that threaten national security.

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Table 1. 2013 landings (t) of tuna and tuna-like species in the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Lucia.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>2013</i>
Commonwealth of Dominica	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	0.08
	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	29.33
	Atlantic bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1.83
	Atlantic sailfish	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	2.27
	Atlantic Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	0.12
	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	7.16
	Blackfin tuna	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	10.63
	Common dolphinfish *	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	107.33
	King mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	0.08
	Little tunny (=Atl. black skipjack)	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	0.66
	Serra Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	0.02
	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	23.32
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0.11
	Tunas unspecified		2.76
	Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	2.48
	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	67.86

* Not listed in the ICCAT species codes.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>2013</i>
Grenada	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	17.86
	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	63.18
	Atlantic bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	3.65
	Atlantic sailfish	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	147.39
	Atlantic Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	0.32
	Atlantic white marlin	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	10.94
	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obsesus</i>	9.10
	Blackfin tuna	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	150.71
	Cero mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus regalis</i>	0.38
	Common dolphinfish *	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	148.10
	Frigate tuna	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	0.21
	King mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	19.58
	Little tunny (=Atl. black skipjack)	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	0.30
	Shark	Carcharhinidae	17.09
	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	8.42
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	34.37
	Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	36.11
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	1,315.72	
St. Kitts and Nevis	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaria nigricans</i>	14.12
	Mixed tunas and tuna-like species		9.79
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0.21
St. Lucia	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	2.18
	Atlantic blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	98.52
	Atlantic sailfish	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	1.87
	Atlantic Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	0.04
	Atlantic white marlin	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	0.54
	Blackfin tuna	<i>Thunnus atlanticus</i>	147.38
	Bull shark	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	0.10
	Bullet tuna	<i>Auxis rochei</i>	0.28
	Caribbean reef shark*		0.04
	Cero	<i>Scomberomorus regalis</i>	0.27
St. Lucia (cont'd)	Common dolphinfish*●	<i>Coryphanea hippurus</i>	
	Great hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	1.75
	King mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	1.28
	Lemon shark	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>	0.04
	Little tunny (=Atl. black skipjack)	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	0.60
	Nurse shark	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	0.51
	Oceanic whitetip shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	2.06
	Sand tiger shark	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	0.28
	Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	0.56
	Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	171.39
	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0.21
	Tiger shark	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	1.46
	Small tunas (mixed)*		29.47
	Unclassified shark*		0.36
Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	148.48	
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	136.38	

● Statistics not available at time of reporting.

* Not listed in the ICCAT species codes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2013, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 27,700 t. The most dominant species was albacore, its catch accounting for 39% of the total catch in weight, and the following species was bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 37% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2013. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center. The captain of the fishing vessel was requested to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbook and reported the catch regularly by week. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2013. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks. Furthermore, we adopted the policy on “fins naturally attached” aimed at tuna-fishing vessels to further carry out the full utilization of sharks. We have carried out a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2013, there were 22 observers placed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage was over that set by ICCAT. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2013 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, swordfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; the estimation of historical catches for dominant sharks; the research on incidental catch of ecological related species; and the update of the Taiwanese National Plan of Action for reducing incidental catch of seabirds. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional Working Group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2013, le nombre de navires de pêche autorisés s'est élevé à 117 unités, dont 75 navires ciblant le thon obèse et 42 ciblant le germon et la prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'est élevée à environ 27.700 t. Le germon est la principale espèce capturée, représentant 39% de la capture totale en poids, suivie du thon obèse qui représente 37% de la prise totale. En règle générale, le Taipei chinois a intégralement mis en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion en 2013. Tous les palangriers opérant dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT ont été équipés à bord de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS) pour transmettre automatiquement à notre centre de contrôle des pêches un message sur la position du navire. Le capitaine du navire de pêche a été prié de remplir complètement et avec exactitude le carnet de pêche et il a régulièrement déclaré la capture chaque semaine. Afin de respecter la limite de capture fixée par l'ICCAT, la gestion des quotas individuels a été réalisée par l'Agence des pêches pour le thon obèse, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc, le germon de l'Atlantique Sud et Nord et l'espadon. Les prises de ces espèces étaient nettement en deçà des limites de prise allouées par l'ICCAT au titre de 2013. En ce qui concerne les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins, le Taipei chinois a pris plusieurs mesures, dont la collecte des données et l'interdiction de retenir à bord, transborder, débarquer, stocker ou vendre des requins marteau, des requins océaniques et des requins soyeux. En outre, le Taipei chinois a adopté la politique des « ailerons naturellement attachés » visant les navires de pêche de thonidés afin de renforcer l'utilisation intégrale des espèces de requins. Depuis 2002, nous menons un programme national d'observateurs scientifiques pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En

¹ Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, 8F, No.100, Sec. 2, Heping W. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan 10070.

2013, 22 observateurs ont été détachés sur des navires de pêche opérant dans l'océan Atlantique et le taux de couverture d'observation dépassait le niveau requis par l'ICCAT. Les programmes de recherche réalisés par des scientifiques en 2013 incluaient les recherches sur les standardisations de la CPUE et les évaluations du thon obèse, de l'albacore, du germon, de l'espadon et des requins, l'impact du changement climatique sur les principaux stocks de thonidés, l'estimation des prises historiques des principaux requins, la recherche sur la capture accidentelle des espèces écologiquement liées et la mise à jour du Plan d'action national du Taipei chinois visant à réduire les captures accidentelles d'oiseaux marins. Les résultats de ces travaux ont été présentés aux réunions intersessions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS et aux réunions ordinaires du SCRS. Quant aux obligations de déclaration, les informations statistiques connexes et les informations requises dans les recommandations de l'ICCAT ont été soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans le respect des délais impartis.

RESUMEN

En 2013, el número de buques pesqueros autorizados fue de 117. De estos, 75 se dirigieron al patudo y 42 al atún blanco, y la captura total de túnidos y especies afines se situó en aproximadamente 27.700 t. La especie predominante fue el atún blanco, que respondió del 39% de la captura total en peso, y la siguiente fue el patudo que respondió del 37% de la captura total. En general, Taipei Chino implementó totalmente en 2013 las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Todos los palangreros que operan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT han sido equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite (sistema de seguimiento de buques, VMS) a bordo para transmitir automáticamente un mensaje de la posición del buque a nuestro centro de seguimiento de la pesca. Se solicitó a los capitanes de los buques pesqueros que cumplimentaran completa y precisamente los cuadernos de pesca y que comunicaran semanalmente la captura. Con el fin de cumplir el límite de captura establecido por ICCAT, la gestión de la cuota individual la llevó a cabo la Agencia de Pesca para el patudo del Atlántico, la aguja azul y la aguja blanca, el atún blanco del Atlántico norte y sur y el pez espada. Las capturas de estas especies se situaron en un nivel muy inferior a los límites de captura asignados por ICCAT para 2013. Respecto a los requisitos de las recomendaciones sobre tiburones de ICCAT, Taipei Chino ha adoptado varias medidas, incluida la recopilación de datos y la prohibición de retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, o vender tiburón martillo, tiburón oceánico y tiburón jaquetón. Además, hemos adoptado la política de "aletas unidas a cuerpo de forma natural," destinada a que los atuneros utilicen los tiburones al completo. Hemos desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2002. En 2013, se embarcaron 22 observadores en pesqueros en el Atlántico y la cobertura de observadores fue la establecida por ICCAT. Los programas de investigación realizados por científicos en 2013 incluían investigaciones sobre estandarizaciones de CPUE y evaluaciones de patudo, rabil, atún blanco, pez espada y tiburones, sobre el impacto del cambio climático en los principales stocks de túnidos, sobre la estimación de capturas históricas para las principales especies de tiburones, investigación de captura incidental de especies relacionadas ecológicamente, y la actualización del Plan de Acción de Taipei Chino para reducir la captura incidental de aves marinas. Los resultados de estas investigaciones fueron presentados en las reuniones intersesiones de los grupos de trabajo y en las reuniones ordinarias del SCRS. En cuanto a las obligaciones en materia de comunicación, la información estadística relacionada y la información requerida por las Recomendaciones de ICCAT se envió a la Secretaría de ICCAT en los plazos requeridos.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners started operating in the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1960s targeting albacore and yellowfin tuna. In the mid-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas targeting bigeye tuna. At present there are two fleets of tuna longline fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2013, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows the annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2011 to 2013. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 35°N to 45°S with more concentrated in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-35°N/35°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2011 to 2013. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total of catch of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore accounted for about 80% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2013, the total catch of our longline fishery was 27,711 t with 10,913 t of albacore, 10,316 t of bigeye tuna, 1,259 t of yellowfin tuna, 697 t of swordfish, 7 t of white marlin, 78 t of blue marlin, 48 t of sailfish, 1 t of longbill spearfish, 5 t of shortbill spearfish, 230 t of other marlins, 13 t of skipjack, 2,238 t of blue shark, 165 t of shortfin mako, 112 t of other sharks, 17 t of southern bluefin tuna and 1,612 t of other fish.

Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna and no catch has been reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) weekly catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification of settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in **Annex 1**.

The data fields of our observer program include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species interested are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic was launched in 2002. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, there were 27, 31 and 22 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. The coverage of observers was over that set by ICCAT.

2.2 Research

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, swordfish and sharks; (2) the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (3) estimation of historical catches for dominant sharks; (4) research on incidental catch of ecological related species; and (5) the update of Taiwanese National Plan of Action to reduce incidental catch of seabirds. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS.

In addition, our scientists presented the following scientific papers at recent ICCAT meetings:

- Standardization on northern Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) CPUE, dating from 1967 to 2012, based on Taiwanese longline catch and effort statistics (Chang *et al.*, 2014). It showed that the yearly standardized CPUE fluctuated highly before the mid-1980s, and then continuously declined up to the mid-1990s, thereafter, it remained relatively stable till the present date. Similar trends were also obtained for the quarterly standardized CPUE series.

- Standardized CPUE of South Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) based on Taiwanese longline catch and effort statistics dating from 1967 to 2012 (Chang and Yeh, 2014). It showed that CPUE, both yearly and quarterly, trends indicated the abundance in number of South Atlantic albacore declined from the late 1960s to 1990, then increased till the mid-1990s, and leveled off since the early 2000s up to 2012. Quarterly trend, as compared to its respective yearly trend, often appeared a significant peak per year implied a consistent recruitment pattern of this resource.
- Updated standardized CPUE of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) for the Taiwanese longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean, 1968-2011 (Sun *et al.*, 2014a). It showed the standardized CPUE of swordfish had a continuous decreasing trend from 1968 through the late 1980s, but suddenly increased to a higher level during 1990-1997 and sharply dropped in the late 1990s, and relatively stabilized from 1999 with two higher values in 2006 and 2011.
- Standardizing catch and effort data of the Taiwanese distant water longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) (Sun *et al.*, 2014b). It showed the CPUE time series was standardized by applying two alternative methods GLM and GAM on two datasets covering the period 1968-2011 (Task II) and 1995-2011 (logbooks that included gear configuration information). The factors significant were time, space, gear configuration (i.e. Hooks-per-baskets), interaction terms and the impact of target species.
- Understanding incidental catch of sea turtle of Taiwanese longline fleets in the Atlantic Ocean (Huang, 2014). It showed our observers recorded seven hundred and sixty-one turtles of longline fishing vessels from June 2002 to December 2012. The major incidental catch species was leatherback (59.9%), olive ridley turtle (26.9%) and loggerhead turtles (8.1%). Most sea turtles were hooking (58.9%), 22.5% were entangled, and others were not recorded. Regarding the onboard status, 45.1% were alive, 32.3% were dead, and 22.6% were unknown.
- Standardized CPUE of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean for 1967-2012, addressing the targeting change (Sun *et al.*, 2014c). It showed the standardized CPUE of swordfish decreased in the early 1970s with a slightly decreasing trend during 1980s, but suddenly increased to a higher level during the early 1990s and sharply dropped in the late 1990s, and then stabilized from 2000 with higher values that appeared in 2006 and 2011-2012.
- Standardized CPUE of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean for 1967-2012, addressing the targeting change (Sun *et al.*, 2014d). It showed the standardized CPUE of swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean had a decreasing trend from 1967 through 1990, with a sudden increase during 1991-1996, but dropped to a lower level in the late 1990s and slightly decreased from 2000 until 2012.
- Age and growth of the blue shark, *Prionace glauca*, in the South Atlantic Ocean (Hsu *et al.*, 2015). It showed a total of 337 male, 311 female and 137 sex unknown blue sharks caught by Taiwanese far sea longline vessels in the South Atlantic (50°35'W-13°51'E, 40°6'S-0°57'S) between December 2006 and December 2011 were collected for age and growth analysis. Vertebrae from the caudal peduncle region sampled by observers were used for ageing. Growth band pairs were read via images photographed from X-ray films. Marginal increment ratio and centrum edge analysis indicated that the growth band pair (including translucent and opaque bands) on vertebral central was formed once a year.
- Standardized catch rates of blue sharks caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (Tsai and Liu, 2015). It showed the blue shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2004-2012 were analyzed using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. The results suggested that the blue shark stock in the North and South Atlantic Ocean were likely at the level of optimum utilization in recent years.

2.3 Bycatch and discard information

For supporting the stock assessment process of blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and sharks, we employed the observer data and logbook data to filter useful information for scientific purposes. The method we estimated live releases and dead discards was preliminary by (1) crosschecking those data; (2) using the observer data to supplement the logbook data of the specific fishing vessel if an observer boarded on that fishing vessel has produced an observer report; and (3) using the ratio of live releases and dead discards on observer data to adjust the discard information on the logbook data of other fishing vessels.

There were fifteen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2011-2013. It was observed that 8.9% of hooked sharks in number were released alive and 39.9% were retained onboard. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (93.7%) and shortfin mako (5.7%).

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were five species of 212 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridley turtle, loggerhead turtle, green turtle and hawksbill turtle, recorded by our observers as being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2011-2013. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 543 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, in which five of them were observed in the Northern Hemisphere and the rest were observed in the Southern Hemisphere. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/15°E-5°W and 35°S-45°S/40°W-50°W. The major bycatch species identified were white-chinned petrel, shearwater, black-browed albatross, yellow-nosed albatross, spectacled petrel, sooty albatross, grey petrel and wandering albatross.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	19/9/2014
S2	Fleet Characteristics	17/6/2014
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	17/6/2014
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	17/6/2014
S5	Size samples (Task II)	17/6/2014
S6	Catch estimated by size	17/6/2014
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic tags in the Atlantic from January 2013 to August 2014.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither sport nor recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have recreational fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2014
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. The national observer program of Chinese Taipei has collected fisheries data and information.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels did not fish in the area of the Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. No vessels have been authorised to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	

Number	Information required	Response
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. No vessels have been authorised to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	17/6/2014
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	17/6/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2012 and Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2013
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/7/2014
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	17/6/2014
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	17/6/2014
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	17/6/2014
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	17/6/2014
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	17/6/2014
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	17/6/2014
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	17/6/2014
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	14/2/2014
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/7/2014
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/7/2014 and 14/2/2014
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures**

All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16/10/2014
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	16/10/2014
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2014
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	12/09/2014
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hrs of the completion of the transshipment (by carrier vessel master).
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	24/02/2014 14/04/2014 11/09/2014
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	24/02/2014 14/04/2014 11/09/2014
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No change from previous year.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No change from previous year.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No change from previous year.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Due prior to the beginning fishing activities of the Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Section 4.13.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	31/12/2013
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No change from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic.

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	16/10/2014
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No possible non-Compliance data were received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No non-Compliance data was received from the ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance operation.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance operation.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	17/02/2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	14/10/2014
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2013 prohibited.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.

Category	No	Information required	Response
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No change from previous year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	26/09/2014
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No change from previous year.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Fisheries of Atlantic BFT prohibited.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. No demand currently.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes, including support vessels associated with PS/BB	18/03/2014 01/04/2014 14/04/2014 16/06/2014 11/07/2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	31/12/2013
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. No fishing for or supported activities to fish BET/YFT in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. No surface fishing vessel fishing BET/YFT in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	24/03/2014 26/09/2014
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	24/03/2014 26/09/2014
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15/09/2014
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	31/12/2013

Category	No	Information required	Response
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	See Section 4.14.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Section 4.14.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2014 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Section 3.3.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only.

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

4.1.1 Bigeye tuna (ICCAT Rec.11-01)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations 11-01, Chinese Taipei limited the number of fishing vessels for catching of bigeye tuna to 75 in 2013. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.1.2 Northern albacore (ICCAT Rec. 98-08)

In accordance with the ICCAT Rec. 98-08 *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning the limitation of fishing capacity on northern albacore*, the number of fishing vessels for catching northern albacore was set at the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following the limitation on the number of fishing vessels, 8 vessels were authorized to fish northern albacore in 2013 and the list of vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Rec.00-14, 11-01, 12-04, 13-02, 13-03, 13-05, 13-06, 13-08)

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, catch limits were set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish were also enforced.

As for the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits* Rec. 00-14, Chinese Taipei has taken into account the requirement of adjustment of underage/overages in the management of its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. Catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2013 have been provided in the compliance table.

4.3 *Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 05-05, 06-10, 07-06, 07-07, 08-08, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 12-05)*

4.3.1 Education

- a) To disseminate the information on conservation of incidental catch species, in recent year pamphlets and leaflets were distributed to fishermen, fishery industries and domestic conservation groups for promoting the concept of conservation of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
- b) To ensure the people in the industry sector better understand the recommendations on management and conservation adopted by ICCAT, the Fisheries Agency convened seminars of propagandas for introducing new measures and explaining how to effectively implement such measures, including measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
- c) Fishermen on longliners were trained to use specific equipment for safe handling and techniques to release sea turtles and seabirds to maximize the probability of their survival.

4.3.2 Mandatory measures

- a) For the purposes of the safety of crew members and conservation of shark species, fishermen are required to release all live sharks incidentally caught to reduce the mortality of shark species.
- b) Fishing vessels shall carry such tools as line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- c) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S shall use tori line (of a length of at least 150 meters and 5 to 7 meters apart between streamers, and streamer be made of bright colored and durable material) during operation, and shall maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. In 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S were requested to use bird-scaring line and line weighting for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds.
- d) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen were required to prohibit catching and possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011) and silky sharks (since 2012). Any bycatch of such shark species shall be released and recorded on the catch logbook.
- e) On a voluntary basis, we adopted the policy on “fins naturally attached” aimed at tuna-fishing vessels to further carry out the full utilization of shark.

4.3.3 Data collection

- a) Observers were placed on distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species and related information of incidental catch;
 - ii. the number of discards and releases of specific sharks with indication of status (dead or alive);
 - iii. interactions by sea turtle species, and the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type, and the size of the animal.
- b) Fishermen were required to duly record the following data on catch logbook:
 - i. incidental catches of sharks as well as live releases; and
 - ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle and cetacean, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.

4.3.4 Adopted NPOA

In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOA) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. And Chinese Taipei has already renewed these two NPOAs since 2013. One of them (NPOA-Seabirds) has been revised and published in 2014.

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 10-04, 13-07)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Atlantic and Mediterranean for the entire year since 2009.

4.5 Ban on imports (ICCAT Rec. 02-17, 03-18)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 02-17 and Rec. 03-18, imports of products of bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna caught from those countries under trade restrictive measures were prohibited. However, the restrictive measures have been lifted since the effective date of Rec. 11-19 on June 7, 2012.

4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 01-20)

Pursuant to the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning a Management Standard for the Large-Scale Tuna Fishery* (Res. 01-20), the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is attached as **Table 2**.

4.7 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 03-14, 04-11)

In accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning minimum standards for the establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention area* (Rec. 03-14) and the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning implementation of the VMS recommendation* (Rec. 04-11), all large-scale tuna fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area were required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) and report their positions every 6 hours.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of their positions and to prevent fishing vessels from malfunction of VMS, all fishing vessels and transport vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS since 2005, to make immediate replacement in case of machine breakdown. Staff at the land based monitoring center were instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS reporting.

4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.10-10)

In 2013, Chinese Taipei dispatched 22 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% observer coverage based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the requirement of ICCAT. They collected fishery data and size measurements on major target and bycatch species. Biological samples of bigeye, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species were also collected.

4.9 Recommendation by ICCAT Further Amending Recommendation 09-10 Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 11-18)

To prevent illicit activities from happening again, the Fisheries Agency has been exerting its greatest efforts in cracking down any violation under the applicable legal framework. In 2013, no IUU fishing activities were detected or reported to have been conducted by Chinese Taipei flagged vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.

4.9.1 Restriction on the export of fishing vessels

Chinese Taipei promulgated “Regulations on Permission for the Export of Fishing Vessels” in 2005 and the regulations were amended in 2007. According to the said Regulations, it is required to have consultations with the authority of the country which plans for the importation of the fishing vessel, and to provide information of the fishing activities of vessel if the investment for the building of the vessel is derived from a national of Chinese Taipei. The objective of the Regulation is primarily to prevent the expansion of fishing capacity with Chinese Taipei beneficiary. Export of newly built fishing vessel in Chinese Taipei will not be permitted where the country planning for the importation of the fishing vessel refuses to consult with Chinese Taipei, or such export will be in contravention to the conservation measures adopted by the RFMOs, or the vessel will be destined to countries under sanction by RFMOs, or to non-members or non cooperating non-members of RFMOs. In the spirit of said regulations, exports of fishing vessels built in Chinese Taipei will in no way be in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs.

4.9.2 Prior approval for operation of foreign flag vessels by CT nationals

To show the determination of the government in eliminating IUU fishing activities, through tremendous efforts, the Ordinance to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Vessels was enacted and promulgated on 17 December 2008. The essence of the legislation is to have both the beneficial owner State (the State whose national owns the vessel) and the flag State assume the responsibility of fisheries management. This legislation is a major breakthrough, instead of focusing on the location of crime as appeared traditionally in the legislation of Chinese Taipei, it takes into account the person who commits the crime, that is to say, IUU fishing activities in a foreign country by any Chinese Taipei national who is the beneficial owner of the vessel will be subject to criminal prosecution, and when convicted the offender will be liable to imprisonment.

4.10 Transshipment (Rec. 06-11)

Since the establishment of the Program for Transshipment by ICCAT in May 2007 in accordance with Rec. 06-11, Chinese Taipei's vessels have been conducting at-sea transshipment in compliance with the measure adopted. In 2013, 53 vessels were authorized to transship at-sea and 58 vessels were authorized to conduct in-port transshipment. In-port transshipment was conducted in accordance with the regulations applied by the port States concerned. The detailed report on the implementation of Regional Observer Program of ICCAT in 2013 by Chinese Taipei was duly submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Statistical Document (Rec. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)

In accordance with the ICCAT recommendation, the system for issuing “ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document” and “ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document” has been operative since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003, respectively. In 2013, 575 Statistical Documents were issued for the trading of bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 67.5% were issued for bigeye tuna, 32.5% for swordfish. Most of the catch was exported to Japan.

4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (Rec. 11-20)

In accordance with the ICCAT Recommendation, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In fact, as no fishing of bluefin tuna was authorized, no Atlantic Bluefin tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) was issued by Chinese Taipei in 2013.

4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (Rec. 11-16)

In 2013, Chinese Taipei vessels have fished in waters under jurisdiction of Ascension Island, São Tomé e Príncipe, and the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire. The catches include bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, albacore, swordfish, billfish and by-catch species by longliners, except for bluefin tuna and specific shark species prohibited by ICCAT.

4.14 Steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04

In accordance with Rec.12-04, Chinese Taipei's catch of Atlantic white marlin and blue marlin was, respectively, limited to 50 t and 150 t in 2013. To ensure the catch of white marlin and blue marlin did not exceed the limit, and to minimize the chances of overuse of such limit, the Fisheries Agency provided each vessel with an individual catch limit. Once the individual vessel catch limit is exhausted, the fishermen must live release or dead discard the abovementioned species.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and *Recommendation by ICCAT on information collection and harmonization of data on by-catch and discards in ICCAT fisheries* (Rec. 11-10) which requires CPCs to provide bycatch and discard data. Chinese Taipei has taken necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, there are some difficulties in measuring physical details, such as weight and length of the bycatch or discards, because part of the bycatch was released alive or discarded dead without being taken on board. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

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Table 1. The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2013.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF ²	SWO	N.SWO	S.SWO	WHM	BUM	BIL ³	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
2003	21,908	4,557	17,351	21,563	6,486	445	170	1,511	257	1,254	104	319	112	40	931	692	710	163	0	238	55,392
2004	17,566	4,278	13,288	17,717	5,824	51	17	775	30	745	172	315	59	43	871	1,006	178	22	0	174	44,790
2005	13,270	2,540	10,730	11,984	3,596	277	2	884	140	744	56	151	104	38	1,106	1,106	147	13	0	189	32,923
2006	14,650	2,357	12,293	2,965	1,260	9	0	549	172	377	44	99	105	38	1,289	2,393	168	3	0	114	23,686
2007	14,443	1,297	13,146	12,116	1,947	0	0	774	103	671	54	233	184	16	1,759	2,469	236	7	0	178	34,416
2008	11,073	1,107	9,966	10,418	1,122	0	3	809	82	727	38	148	149	27	1,412	1,952	147	5	0	107	27,410
2009	9,541	863	8,678	13,252	1,391	0	3	701	89	612	28	195	108	6	1,239	1,429	129	3	0	65	28,090
2010	12,562	1,587	10,975	13,189	824	0	5	498	88	410	20	153	57	13	1,782	1,724	158	0	2	20	31,007
2011	14,399	1,367	13,032	13,732	1,768	0	12	616	192	424	28	199	94	16	2,353	2,286	216	0	0	80	35,799
2012	13,992	1,180	12,812	10,805	1,070	0	17	545	166	379	15	133	237	13	1,903	2,035	164	0	0	30	30,959
2013 ¹	10,913	2,394	8,519	10,316	1,259	0	17	697	115	582	7	78	284	13	1,612	2,238	165	0	0	112	27,711

¹ Preliminary data.² The catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT catch table in 2004.³ The catch estimate of BIL includes black marlin, sailfish, spearfish and other billfish.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2013.

a. Management in the fishing grounds.

	Scientific Observer boarding	Satellite-based vessel monitoring system	Daily or required periodic catch report	Entry/Exit report
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels. 	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Logbook report (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip. Monthly/weekly/ reports via fax. E-logbook report (daily catch report through VMS or facsimile by bigeye-targeted vessels). 	<p>Prior authorization by area and group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved by project application.

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports).

	Transshipment report	Port inspection	Statistical document program
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Report of transshipment items is required for each transshipment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application and permission are required for fishing vessels that are intended to access the foreign fishing ports. The fishing vessels shall accept inspector dispatched by the Fisheries Agency boarding and inspection, if necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of issuing swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the US and Japan respectively. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports.

	Landing inspection	Landing reporting
Yes, No	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspecting catch landings according to ICCAT Resolutions/Recommendations at domestic ports if their presumed connection to IUU fishing has been confirmed. All exported frozen catch were required to be transshipped at sea or landed at authorized foreign ports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting landing data from boat owners and trade agents. Import/trade data provided by Japan. Collecting landing data at domestic ports.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2013.

Year	Contribution to ICCAT	Note
2013	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2012	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program”
2011	131,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the “Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Fund of Bluefin Research Program” 4) 20,000 Euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future.
2010	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission
2009	108,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the “ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund” 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund”
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission

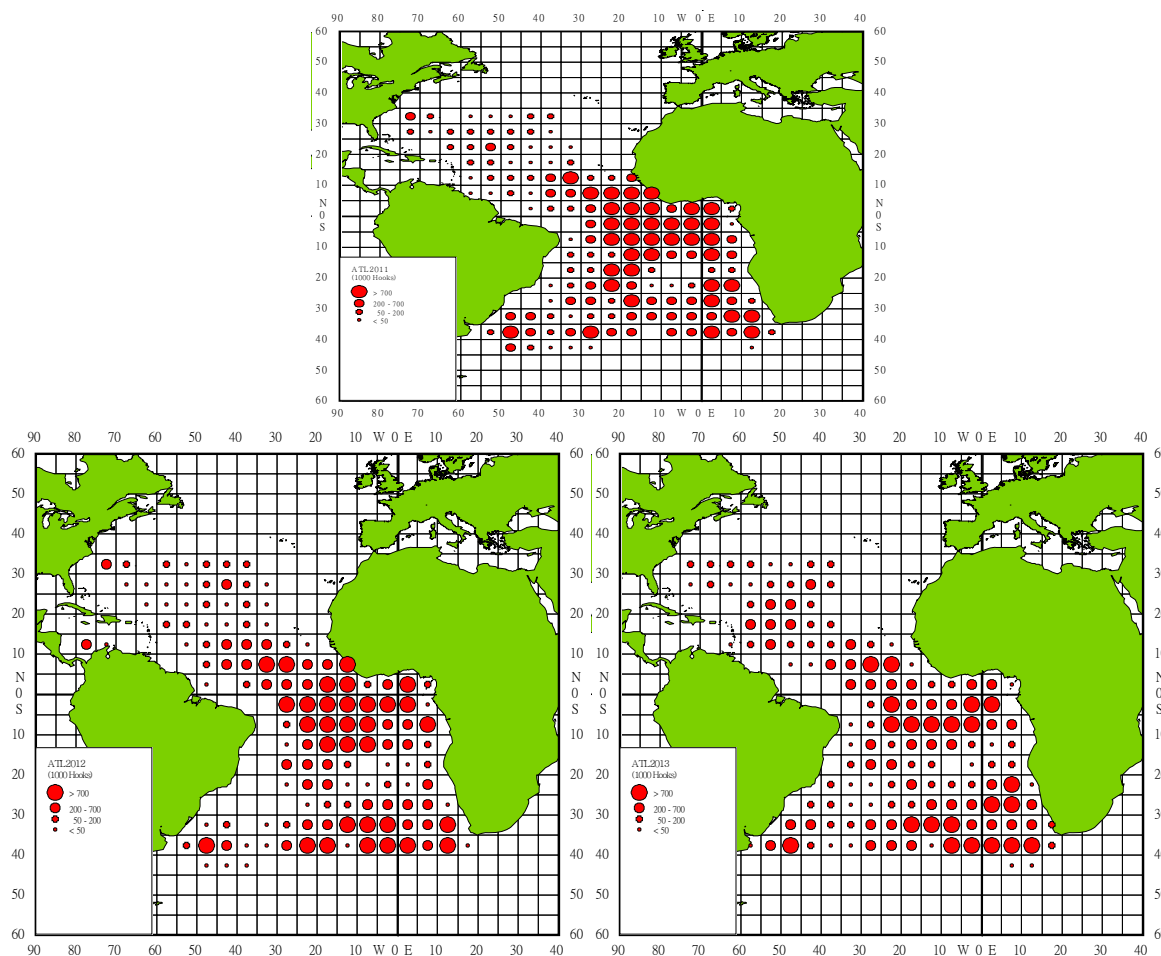


Figure 1. The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2011 (top), 2012 (lower left, preliminary data) and 2013 (lower right, preliminary data).

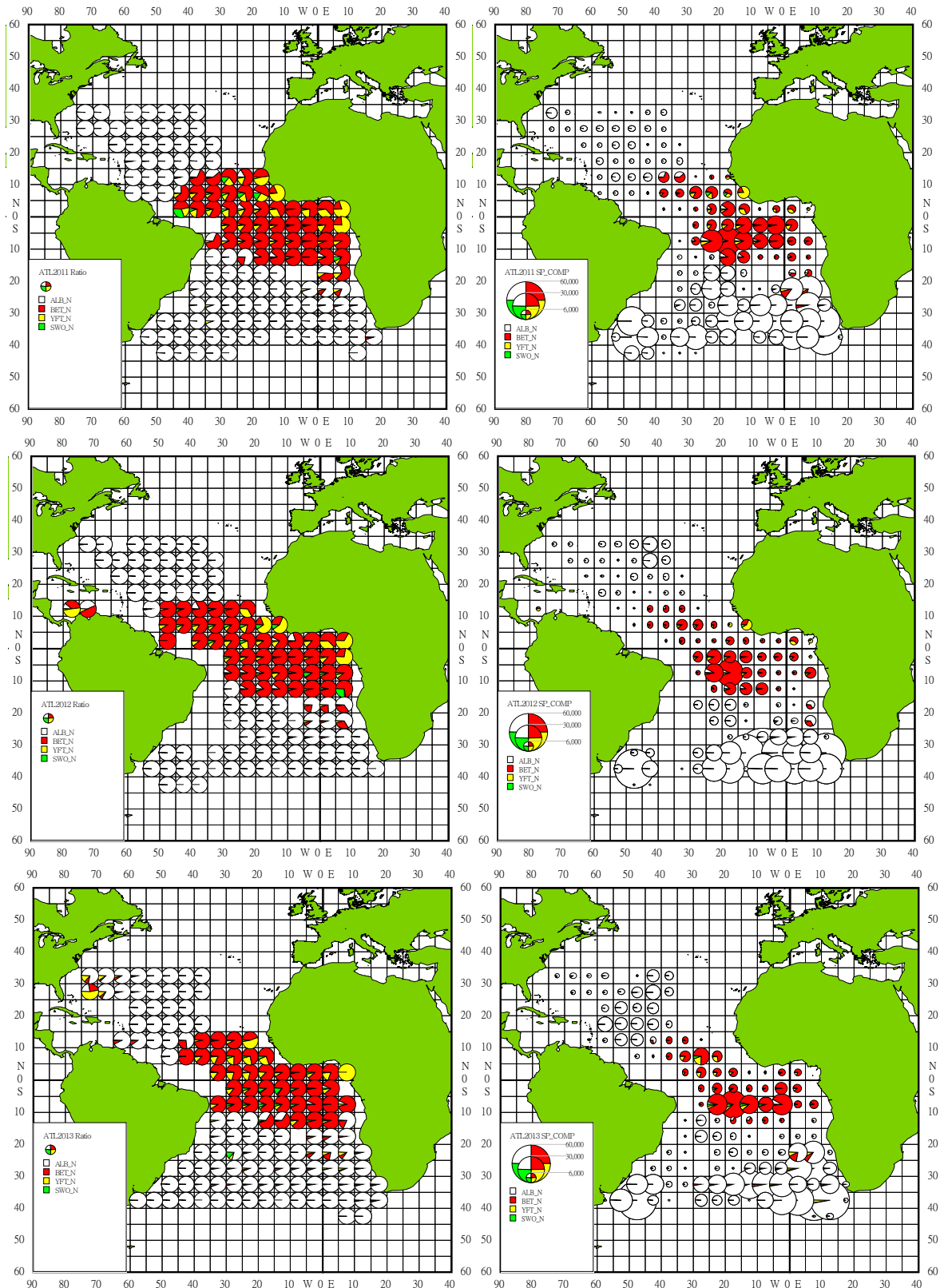


Figure 2. The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2011 (top), 2012 (middle, preliminary data) and 2013 (lower, preliminary data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA

SUMMARY

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2013 a total of 239,370 kg of shark and 249,550 kg of scombrids were harvested. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche artisanale de la Guyane opère non loin des côtes, à l'intérieur de la zone économique exclusive, et cible un certain nombre d'espèces de poissons de fond (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). Dans cette pêche, les scombridés et les requins sont capturés en tant que prise accessoire saisonnière. En 2013, un total de 239.370 kg de requins et de 249.550 kg de scombridés a été capturé. Les requins continuent à être débarqués en poids manipulé, ce qui pose un véritable problème pour l'enregistrement des prises de requins par espèce individuelle.

RESUMEN

La pesquería artesanal de Guyana se realiza cerca de la costa y opera dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional. Se dirige a diversas especies de peces de fondo (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). En esta pesquería los escómbridos y los tiburones son capturas fortuitas estacionales. En 2013, se capturó un total de 239.370 kg de tiburones y 249.550 kg de escómbridos. Los tiburones continúan desembarcándose ya manipulados, lo que plantea un gran problema a la hora de consignar las capturas de tiburones por especies individuales.

Part I (Annual fisheries information)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Fisheries Management Plan 2013-2020 was completed and approved by the minister. The plan addresses monitoring, control, surveillance and various management practices of the different fisheries. The use of current gear types is slated to be under review. Robbery at sea continues to be a concern for artisanal fishermen especially on the eastern coast between Guyana and Suriname.

1.1 Description of the fishery

In Guyana, there is an inshore artisanal fishery, using locally made boats that exploit both the demersal and pelagic species found near shore and within the national EEZ. In this fishery five gear types are common: (i) Chinese seine / fyke net, (ii) Pin seine, (iii) Caddell, (iv) Gillnet (nylon and polyethylene), (v) Handline, fish pots.

All the boats are made from wood and are manufactured locally. The boats are 6 to 18 m in overall length and are powered by sails, outboard, or inboard engines.

1.1.1 Fishing gear and vessels

Chinese seine, caddell and pin seine vessels are flat-bottomed dories powered by sail, paddle or small outboard engines which give more maneuverability over shallow, muddy and sandy bottom areas. Chinese seines are funnel-shaped nets, 16 m (52 ft) long and 4-6 m (13.1-19.6 ft) wide at the mouth. The mesh size gradually tapers from 8 cm at the mouth to 1 cm at the funnel end.

¹Fisheries Department, Guyana.

Cadell or demersal longline fishing vessels ranged in size from 6.71 to 9.15 m (22-30 ft) in length. A caddell line consists of a horizontal/ground line anchored at each end, with a series of about 800 dangling/vertical lines, set with baited hooks at 2 m outwards. Each vessel carries between 4-5 wooden trays with each tray having 2-6 main lines.

Nylon gillnet boats are v-bottom boats ranging in size from 7.63 to 9.15 m (25-30 ft) in length. These boats have no cabin but are equipped with an icebox and are usually powered by 48-hp outboard engines. The fishers therefore conduct daily fishing trips. Vessels using the (polyethylene) gillnet gear are v-bottom vessels with a length range of 12.2-15.25 m (40-50 ft). These vessels have a cabin and utilize diesel-powered inboard engines. The length of the trip for a gillnet vessel is usually 10-21 days.

Approximately 60% of the artisanal vessels use gillnets and fishing is done in coastal / shallow waters. The fishers would normally harvest all available species of fish in season for example, snappers and trout, with sharks comprising the main portion of the by-catch. The gillnet gear is responsible for capturing 90% of the sharks landed in Guyana.

For a normal fishing trip, a vessel would spend 7-15 days at sea. Sharks are harvested all year round, with a peak in landings usually during May-December.

1.1.2 Catches

Sharks and scombrids are exploited in Guyana mainly with the gillnet gears. This gear type is non-specific and catches all species of fish. The main target resources, however, are the smaller ground fish species (*Macrodon ancylodon*, *Nebris microps* and *Micropogonias furnieri*). Due to the incidental nature of the shark catches, this makes it difficult to control the harvest of juvenile sharks caught in the shallower waters and also to record shark catches by individual species. Other gear types that catch sharks are the caddell lines (manual longline), handline, trawl nets and pin seine.

All the landings data for sharks and scombrids are reported to ICCAT, together with the numbers of fishing vessels involved in these fisheries (**Tables 1 and 2**). At present effective fishing effort is not recorded, and hence only Task 1 data have been reported this year. Notably the shark fishery is a multimillion dollar fishing activity, and contributed significantly to the overall export of total fish products from Guyana. However, the value of the fins and glue is of significance rather than the carcass.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Only the juvenile sharks (caught by either caddell, Chinese seine or gillnet nylon), which account for 2% of the total catch, are landed whole. In view of this, it continues to be difficult to record shark catches by individual species. The Fisheries Department has noted the need for continued special technical assistance to address the issue of identification of dressed sharks, and is seeking assistance from external agencies such as Food and Agricultural Organization, Caribbean Regional Fisheries Organization to address this task. Some of the important species known to be caught by fishers are hammerhead, tiger, blacktip, sand and Caribbean sharpnose what is known locally as waterbelly shark.

All the landings data for sharks and scombrids are reported to ICCAT, together with the numbers of fishing vessels involved in these fisheries (**Tables 1 and 2**). At present effective fishing effort is not recorded, and hence only Task I data have been reported this year. The value of the fins and glue US\$3,031,254.00 is more significant than the carcass.

The department is working continuously to improve its statistical reports and has prioritized the data collection sampling program. Fishers were encouraged through sensitization program to fill logs accurately on each trip made. However, the forms are still not filled accurately. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory that licences boat owners must to fill their logs and submit same to the department.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Plans for expansion

The Department of Fisheries has plans to expand the exploitation of its offshore resources for example, tuna and tuna like species. The vessels targeting red snapper have caught tunas and tuna like species as by-catch. Guyana is a signatory to CITES and has received list with species of sharks on Appendix 11 of CITES. The Fisheries Department is currently in the process of developing a Shark Management Plan and training on identification of sharks.

Section 4: Inspection schemes / activities

Guyana Coast Guard (GCG) and Marine Police have responsibility to monitor all of the fishing activities within Guyana's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In 2013 GCG has responded to several reports of piracy and assisted in locating the artisanal fishers.

Table 1. Boat count for artisanal vessel by gear types 2013.

<i>Gear Type</i>	<i>#Vessels</i>
Gillnet Polyethylene 5 –6” mesh size	296
Gillnet Polyethylene 7- 8” mesh size	64
Gillnet nylon 2-4” mesh size	448
Caddell # 5 – 9 hooks	87
Chinese Seine 4 –5 bundles (25 –30 lbs each)	307
Pin Seine	32
Total	1234

Industrial and semi-industrial.

<i>Gears Type</i>	<i># of Vessels</i>
Trawlers Nets	117
Handline	18
Traps	32

Table 2. Scombrids and shark production by species (kg) 2013.

<i>Scombrids</i>		<i>Sharks</i>	<i>Tuna & Tuna – like species (caught by Red Snapper Vessels)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Scomberomorus Cavalla</i>	Unidentified shark species		
150,981	98,569	239,370	5,016	493,936

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

The Republic of Suriname is a country on the northeastern Atlantic coast of South America. It is bordered by French Guiana to the east, Guyana to the west and Brazil to the south. Highly migratory species, such as yellowfin tuna, pass through our Exclusive Economic Zone annually. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tuna or tuna-like species yet. Tuna and tuna-like species are landed by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname. Therefore, Suriname does not have any data to report to ICCAT right now. The type of gear is longline with boat length between 18 – 24 m. These vessels are also registered in Suriname to catch tuna. The main species that are being landed are yellowfin tuna, albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi and wahoo. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. From January 2013 up to December 2013 the Panamanian longline fleet landed approximately 3.965 t of tuna and tuna-like species at the port of Suriname (Tables 1 and 2).

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Suriname est un pays se trouvant sur la côte atlantique Nord-Est de l'Amérique du Sud. Il est bordé à l'est par la Guyane française, à l'ouest par Guyana et au Sud par le Brésil. Des espèces de grands migrateurs, telles que l'albacore, passent chaque année par notre zone économique exclusive. Le Suriname ne compte pas encore de navires sous son pavillon ciblant les thonidés ou espèces apparentées. Les thonidés et les espèces apparentées sont débarqués par des navires étrangers au port du Suriname. Le Suriname n'a donc actuellement aucune donnée à déclarer à l'ICCAT. Le type d'engin est la palangre et la longueur des navires oscille entre 18 et 24 m. Ces navires sont également enregistrés au Suriname pour pêcher des thonidés. Les principales espèces débarquées sont : l'albacore, le germon, le requin peau bleue et d'autres espèces telles que la coryphène et le thazard bâtard. Les espèces sont débarquées de deux façons différentes, frais sur de la glace et surgelés. Entre janvier et décembre 2013, la flottille palangrière panaméenne a débarqué environ 3,965 t de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées au port du Suriname (tableaux 1 et 2).

RESUMEN

La República de Surinam es un país situado en la costa atlántica nororiental de Sudamérica. Comparte frontera con la Guyana francesa en el este, Guyana en el oeste y Brasil en el sur; Las especies altamente migratorias, como el rabil, atraviesan anualmente nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Surinam no dispone aun de ningún buque de su pabellón que se dirija a los túnidos o especies afines. Los túnidos y especies afines son desembarcados en el puerto de Surinam por buques de pabellón extranjero. Por lo tanto, Surinam no tiene actualmente ningún dato que comunicar a ICCAT. El tipo de arte utilizado es el palangre y la eslora de los buques es de 18-24 m. Estos buques están también registrados en Surinam para capturar túnidos. Las principales especies desembarcadas son rabil, atún blanco, tintorera y otras especies como dorado y peto. Estas especies se desembarcan de dos formas, frescas conservadas en hielo y congeladas. Desde enero de 2013 hasta diciembre de 2013, la flota de palangre panameña desembarcó aproximadamente 3,965 t de túnidos y especies afines en el puerto de Surinam (Tablas 1 y 2).

¹ Tania Tong Sang, the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com.

Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets – the industrial and the artisanal – which consists of maximum allowable licenses issued for each category. The registration of industrial vessels is divided into three categories: 1. SA – vessels (these are only Surinamese flag vessels) 2. SB – vessels (fifty percent Surinamese and fifty percent Foreign) 3. SC – vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels).

The licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessel to regularly submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These forms include quantities of landing by species and effective fishing effort. Fishing effort can be limited by restricting the number of fishing licenses issued.

We have one designated port into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry which is called the port of Cevihás and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Statistics and Research division at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing of statistical data.

Two data collectors of the Fisheries Department are permanently based at the port of Cevihás at the time of landing. Regarding data collections, at present, yellowfin tuna is the most important species landed.

Almost all tuna and especially sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless, tailless and gutted. In view of this, it continues to be difficult to record some tuna and shark catches by individual species.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	25 July 2014 sent to ICCAT.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	23 July 2014 sent to ICCAT.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	23 July 2014 sent to ICCAT.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels in 2013 targeting tunas.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Suriname has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in recreational fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See section 5.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any vessels targeting pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.

S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
WORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	23 July 2014 sent to ICCAT.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.

Part II (management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>Suriname is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT to achieve sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species.</p> <p>With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port</i> (Rec. 12-07), Suriname, as A port CPC, is seeking assistance to train our inspectors.</p> <p>All fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS).</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the <i>Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port</i> (Rec. 12-07), Suriname, as a port CPC, is seeking assistance to train our inspectors.</p> <p>The foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the ICCAT Convention area, in Suriname:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Have a valid fishing license – Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system – Strictly follow all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery – Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities in Suriname

			In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard. The masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Suriname does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Suriname does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	See section 5.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	See section 5.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See section 5.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Sent to ICCAT on May 6, 2014. Suriname has no access agreement with Panama, however we allow Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	According to national legislation all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the central fishery harbour which is called the port of Cevahas and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Two data collectors of the Fisheries department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries are permanently based at the port of Cevahas for data collection purposes at the time of landing. All fishing vessels, authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are also required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS).

SURINAME

			The licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessel to submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. These forms include quantities of landing by species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels in 2013 targeting tunas.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels in 2013 targeting tunas.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels in 2013 targeting tunas.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in sport & recreational fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA or have sighted vessels engaged in such activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any comments on IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Suriname does not import tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.

BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Suriname does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import frozen bigeye.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname is not exporting frozen bigeye tuna; all swordfish.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import all swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname is not exporting frozen bigeye tuna; all swordfish.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.

SURINAME

SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Suriname has no domestic legislation that prohibits dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached, they may also slice the fins half-off and attached it to the body of the shark. The masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels yet targeting tunas.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Suriname has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Suriname has not lodged an objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Institute for Fisheries Inspection (VKI) conducts quality inspections on all fishing landings, which are exported. All fish and fish products which are exported to the European Union need to have an illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate. The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within the territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the central fishing port.

All foreign vessels are required to inform the central fishery port and the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) 3 days before entering the port, along with information on total catch (species and weight).

For Suriname, a fisheries management plan was prepared in 2013 for the whole fisheries sector (sea and coastal inshore) for 2013-2018. The line fishery for large fish (tuna and others) were also addressed. The overall objective of this project is to support the fisheries administration of Suriname to revise/update/elaborate national fisheries management plans to facilitate the sustainable development of the fisheries sector, and to strengthen the capacity of the staff in these administrations in fisheries management planning.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Suriname certainly has plans for implementing a Fisheries National Observer program. As soon as we operate our own high seas tuna fisheries the national observer program will be initiated. In the meantime we are seeking assistance to train our people.

With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the *Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port* (Rec. 12-07), Suriname, as a port CPC, is seeking assistance to train our inspectors. On 25 January 2013 we sent a letter to the ICCAT Secretariat with ref.no.080, requesting assistance.

Table 1. All frozen species that were landed at the port of Cevihis in Suriname in 2013.

<i>Species</i>	<i>kg (dressed)</i>
Yellowfin tuna	372,954
Albacore	113,521
Skipjack	551,908
Mahi mahi	440,780
Wahoo	347,883
Blue shark	280,544
Blacktip shark	45,189
Escolar	113,083
TOTAL (approximately)	2,265,862

Table 2. All fresh on ice species that are landed at the port of Cevihis in Suriname in 2013.

<i>Species</i>	<i>kg (whole)</i>
Yellowfin tuna	1,455,828
Albacore	102,524
Mahi mahi	73,788
Wahoo	66,733
TOTAL (approximately)	1,698,873