



2010

**COMPENDIUM
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY ICCAT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS AND TUNA-LIKE SPECIES**

SPECIES:

- **YFT (Yellowfin tuna)**
- **BET (Bigeye tuna)**
- **SWO (Swordfish)**
- **ALB (Albacore)**
- **BFT (Bluefin tuna)**
- **BIL (Billfishes)**
- **BYC (By-catch species)**

MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE:

- **GEN (General issues)**
- **SANC (Sanctions, trade-related measures)**
- **SDP (Statistical Document Programs)**

OTHER:

- **TOR (Terms of Reference)**
- **MISC (Miscellaneous)**

July 2010



COMPENDIUM MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ICCAT

Each year, the ICCAT Secretariat produces a “Compendium of the Management Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and Tuna-Like Species”. The Compendium generally includes the Recommendation and Resolutions that are currently in force (even if only part of a particular measure is still in effect), as well as those that while they may no longer be in force, but have a direct bearing on a current measure. To facilitate the use of this information, the measures are assigned a reference number. The two-digit year code corresponds to the year of adoption by the Commission) (e.g. 94-01, 97-07, 99-11, etc).

In 2003, the Secretariat made a thorough review of all past reports of Commission Meetings to compile a complete historical Compendium of all Recommendations, Resolutions and other major decisions adopted by ICCAT. This has been updated in 2010 to include the measures adopted in 2009 and the deletion of measures that have been superseded.

The Compendium is now published in two formats. The printed version of the Compendium contains only those decisions considered currently in force. An interactive version of the full ICCAT Compendium of management decisions is now available on the ICCAT web page that may be consulted on:
<http://www.iccat.int/en/RecsRegs.asp>.

This version allows users to access Recommendations and Resolutions by category, by year, by status (in force or inactive) or by number.

The Compendium is classified according to major subjects as follows:

Species:

- YFT (Yellowfin tuna)
- BET (Bigeye tuna)
- SWO (Swordfish)
- ALB (Albacore)
- BFT (Bluefin tuna)
- BIL (Billfishes)
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Monitoring and Compliance:

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July 2010

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**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON
SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATORY MEASURES FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF ATLANTIC YELLOWFIN TUNA**

(Entered into force: **May 31, 1994**)

IN VIEW of the converging conclusions of the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) concerning the state of the stock of Atlantic yellowfin tuna,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 That there be no increase in the level of effective fishing effort exerted on Atlantic yellowfin tuna, over the level observed in 1992.
- 2 That all countries whose vessels currently exploit Atlantic yellowfin tuna, or may do so in the future, irrespective of whether or not such vessels fly a flag of the Contracting Parties to the ICCAT Convention, implement the measure indicated in paragraph 1 above.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON
THE BIGEYE TUNA CONSERVATION MEASURES
FOR FISHING VESSELS LARGER THAN 24M LENGTH OVERALL**

(Entered into force: **June 21, 1999**)

RECALLING that in 1997 the Commission urged parties to reduce catches of bigeye tuna to levels below MSY;

RECOGNIZING that the Commission has requested that the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) study and present at its 1999 meeting a range of possible stock recovery scenarios;

CONSIDERING the importance of establishing interim measures pending the development in 1999 by the Commission of a stock recovery plan;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Each Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity shall, in 1999 and thereafter, limit the number of their fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall (LOA), with the exclusion of recreational vessels, which will fish for bigeye tuna in the Convention area to the average number of its fishing vessels actually having fished for bigeye tuna in the Convention area for two years of 1991 and 1992. Such limitation of the vessel numbers shall be associated with a limitation of Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) so as not to increase the total fishing capacity.
- 2 By August 31, 1999, each Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity shall report to the Commission the limit on the fishing vessel number established pursuant to paragraph 1 above and the basis for calculation. The Commission shall review the appropriateness of such limit and its calculation basis at the 1999 meeting.
- 3 That paragraphs 1 and 2 above do not apply to Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities that catch annually less than 2,000 T of bigeye tuna on an average of the recent five years. When the annual catch of any of those Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities exceeds 2,000 T before 2001, the Commission should consider and recommend, if appropriate, new conservation measures for bigeye tuna, applicable to them.
- 4 The Commission will consider in 1999 options of conservation measures to manage by-catch of bigeye tuna by other fisheries targeting tunas and tuna-like fishes.
- 5 That the Commission shall review, at the 2001 meeting, the effectiveness of this effort control in conjunction with the stock recovery plan.
- 6 Notwithstanding paragraph 1 above, the Commission shall request Chinese Taipei to limit in 1999 and thereafter catches of Atlantic bigeye tuna to 16,500 T and the number of their fishing vessels fishing for Atlantic bigeye tuna to 125. Such limitation of the vessel number shall be associated with a limitation of Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) so as not to increase the total fishing capacity.
- 7 Without prejudice to the full implementation of this Recommendation, parties should bear in mind the interest of all countries, entities and fishing entities concerned, in accordance with their rights and obligations under international law, particularly those of developing coastal countries in developing their own fisheries. In this regard, the parties recognize that further action may be required, consistent with the need to ensure the sustainability of the fishery resources.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON
A MULTI-YEAR CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR BIGEYE TUNA**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2005**)

CONSIDERING the need to conserve and manage the bigeye tuna stocks, the Standing Committee for Research and Statistics (SCRS) recommends that the total catch not exceed 90,000 t;

CONVINCED that the implementation of this advice would provide the foundations for a stable management strategy for these stocks in the medium term;

MINDFUL of the 2001 *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* [01-25];

AWARE of the considerable efforts that have already been carried out by Contracting Parties involved in these fisheries;

NOTING that the implementation of a closed area/season, to be applied by purse seine and baitboat fleets, significantly contributes to the reduction of the catches of juvenile bigeye tuna,

CONCERNED at the increasing development of IUU activities and the consequent need to regulate strictly transshipment operations,

RECOGNIZING that timely reporting of catch will assist greatly in the monitoring of the fisheries,

CONSIDERING that the adoption of a multi-annual program for the medium-term will contribute to the conservation and sustainable development of the bigeye tuna stocks;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter named CPCs) whose vessels fish bigeye tuna in the Atlantic shall implement a multi-annual management and conservation program for the period 2005 to 2008.

Capacity limitation

- 2 A capacity limitation shall be maintained in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Bigeye Tuna Conservation Measures for Vessels Larger Than 24 Meters Length Overall (LOA)* [Rec. 98-03] limiting the number of fishing vessels to the average number of fishing vessels having fished bigeye tuna in the Convention area in 1991 and 1992.
 - a) Each CPC which has been allocated a catch limit, in accordance with operative paragraph 4 below, shall restrict the number of its vessels fishing for bigeye tuna, by gear type, in 2005 and subsequent years, to the number of their bigeye vessels notified to ICCAT for 2005.

In that regard, each of these CPCs shall notify by 30 June 2005, to the Commission the number of their bigeye vessels, by gear type. Each CPC shall adjust fishing effort commensurate with the available fishing opportunities.

- b) The following limits shall be applied to:

China	45 longline vessels
Philippines	8 longline vessels
Chinese Taipei	98 longline vessels
Panama	3 purse seine vessels

These CPCs shall ensure that their presence in this fishery is commensurate with their fishing possibilities.

- c) Each CPC shall manage the inclusion and exclusion of its vessels in/from the ICCAT Record of Vessels. Vessels may be replaced on the Record by a vessel of equivalent capacity.

TAC and Catch limits

- 3 The annual total allowable catch (TAC) is fixed at 90,000 t for each of the years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.
- 4 a) The following catch limits shall be applied for the four year period until 2008, based on the average catch of Atlantic bigeye tuna in 1991 and 1992 and taking account of recent developments, for the following CPCs:

CPC	2005	2006	2007	2008
China	5,400	5,700	5,900	5,900
European Community	25,000	24,500	24,000	24,000
Ghana	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,000
Japan	27,000	26,000	25,000	25,000
Panama	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Chinese Taipei	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500

- b) All underages or overages of this catch limit of bigeye may be added or shall be deducted from the catch limit as follows:

Year of catch	Adjustment year
2005	2006 and/or 2007
2006	2007 and/or 2008
2007	2008 and/or 2009

However, the maximum underage that a CPC may transfer in any given year shall not exceed 30% of its annual catch limit.

- 5 The over-harvest of China in 2003 will result in a yearly deduction of 500 t from their annual catch limit in the period 2005-2009.

The over-harvest of Chinese Taipei of 8,000 t in 2003 will result in a yearly deduction of 1,600 t from their annual catch limit in the period 2005-2009.

- 6 The TAC and catch limits for 2008 in operative paragraph 4 shall be reviewed and, if necessary, revised based upon the results of the stock assessments in 2007 by the SCRS. Should adjustments to the TAC for 2008 be required following this assessment, the relative shares of the CPCs for 2008 shall remain unchanged from those in operative paragraph 4.a of the current Recommendation.
- 7 The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 4 shall not apply to CPCs whose reported 1999 catch, as provided to the SCRS in 2000, was less than 2,100 t.

Area/Season closure

- 8 In order to protect the stock, in particular juvenile fish, fishing by purse seiners and baitboats flying a CPC flag, shall be prohibited during the period and in the area specified in paragraphs 9 and 10 below;

- 9 The area referred to in paragraph 8 is the following:
- Southern limit: parallel 0° South latitude
 - Northern limit: parallel 5° North latitude
 - Western limit: meridian 20° West longitude
 - Eastern limit: meridian 10° West longitude.
- 10 The period covered by the prohibition of paragraph 8 will be from 1 November to 30 November of each year.
- 11 The SCRS shall examine in 2005 the impact on stocks of this measure, and shall recommend the necessary modifications that would improve its effectiveness and review possible modifications to be applied to the closure.
- CPCs shall establish internal procedures to sanction fleets flying their flag that do not comply with the closure. They will submit an annual report on their implementation to the Secretariat. The Executive Secretary shall make a report to the Commission.
- 12 CPCs shall use their Vessel Monitoring Systems to ensure enforcement of the area/season closure.

Data collection

- 13 CPCs shall:
- Increase or maintain appropriate systems of collection and processing of fisheries catch and effort data;
 - Respect the guidelines established for the transmission of annual Task I and Task II data.
- 14 CPCs shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure the reporting of their total landings and transshipments of bigeye tuna carried out by the vessels that fly their flag.
- 15 In order to obtain data on the composition of the catches, particularly those of spawners, relative to the fishing areas and seasons, there shall be observers on board at least 5% of longline vessels over 24 meters fishing for bigeye.

General provisions

- 16 This recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Bigeye Tuna Size Limit* [Rec. 79-01] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Establishment of a Closed Area/Season for the Use of Fish-Aggregation Devices (FADs)* [Rec. 99-01].

05-03

BET

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT
TO AUTHORIZE CATCH LIMIT
ADJUSTMENTS IN THE BIGEYE TUNA FISHERY**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 14, 2005**)

GIVEN that the 2001 *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding the Temporary Adjustment of Quotas* [Rec. 01-12] established that any temporary quota adjustment shall be done only under authorization of the Commission;

NOTING that Japan and China agreed to a transfer of fishing capacity of 10 large scale tuna longline vessels from Japan to China;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 The 2,000 t transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit from Japan to China, to be applied each year in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, be authorized.
- 2 Japan reduce the number of its fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall which will fish for bigeye tuna in the Convention area by 10 vessels from the average number of its fishing vessels actually having fished for bigeye tuna in the Convention area for the two years of 1991 and 1992.

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

RECALLING the adoption in 2005 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Control of Chinese Taipei's Atlantic Bigeye Tuna Fishery* [Rec. 05-02];

FURTHER RECALLING the adoption in 2003 of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures*;

MINDFUL that the alternate bigeye tuna catch limit for Chinese Taipei specified in Recommendation 05-02 applied for 2006 only;

CAREFULLY REVIEWING the information regarding the information and reports submitted by Chinese Taipei in accordance with Recommendation 05-02 and its attachment, and all other relevant information available;

ACKNOWLEDGING with satisfaction that Chinese Taipei has met the conditions set out in Recommendation 05-02 to cooperate with ICCAT in the conservation and management of tuna and tuna like species by carrying out such measures as extensive reduction in the number of its vessels and has made significant progress in rectifying the situation that Recommendation 05-02 was designed to address;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01], Chinese Taipei shall limit the number of vessels under its registry authorized to conduct a directed fishery for bigeye tuna in the Convention area to no more than 64 in 2007, and 60 in 2008 and thereafter. In general, Chinese Taipei shall ensure that the number of vessels of any size registered to Chinese Taipei and authorized to fish for ICCAT species in the ICCAT Convention area is commensurate with the available fishing opportunities agreed by ICCAT.
2. For 2007, Chinese Taipei shall subject fishing vessels under its registry and authorized to conduct a directed fishery for bigeye tuna in the Convention Area to the following monitoring and enforcement measures:
 - The vessels shall submit daily catch reports to Chinese Taipei authorities, by VMS or radio;
 - These vessels shall only conduct fishing operations for bigeye tuna if they are in possession of available individual vessel quota.
 - Chinese Taipei authorities will send a preliminary catch report to ICCAT on a semi-annual basis;
 - Chinese Taipei shall ensure 10% observer coverage by vessel in the entire fishery.
3. Until the observer program established under the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11], is implemented, no at-sea transshipment is permitted for the vessels in paragraph 2, and their catch must be transshipped or landed at two designated ports (Cape Town or Las Palmas).
4. For 2007, Chinese Taipei shall conduct an appropriate port inspection and sampling program to verify compliance by its fleet fishing for ICCAT species in the Convention area with quotas and other rules, as well as to sample catches, and report the findings of this program to ICCAT.
5. In order to control IUU fishing by vessels of any size that fish for ICCAT species in the ICCAT Convention area, Chinese Taipei shall, in cooperation with other CPCs continue to take effective steps to eliminate IUU fishing activities by Chinese Taipei residents and business entities and by vessels registered to Chinese Taipei, including implementing meaningful regulatory and enforcement measures to, at a minimum:

- Cut beneficial and financial relations with IUU operators;
 - Identify, investigate, and take effective measures to eliminate IUU fishing operations for ICCAT species in the Convention area, in particular by vessels less than 24 meters LOA owned by Chinese Taipei residents or business entities, including cooperation with flag States to control foreign-flagged vessels; and
 - Work with the respective flag States, to the extent practicable, to stop foreign flagged vessels owned by Chinese Taipei business interests from exporting under the name of Chinese Taipei.
 - Work with the respective flag State to ensure that foreign-flagged vessels owned by Chinese Taipei business interests comply with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
6. Chinese Taipei shall further investigate the past and current IUU fishing activities involving Chinese Taipei residents including illegal harvest of ICCAT species and submit a report on its findings to the 2007 annual meeting of the Commission.
 7. Chinese Taipei shall submit to ICCAT an interim report by 1 July 2007 and a final report 30 days before the 2007 annual meeting of the Commission describing the steps it has taken to comply with all terms of this recommendation. ICCAT shall review these reports and any other available information at its 2007 annual meeting.
 8. This Recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Control of Chinese Taipei's Atlantic Bigeye Tuna Fishery* [Rec. 05-02].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO AMEND THE *RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT*
ON A *MULTI-YEAR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR BIGEYE TUNA***

(Entered into force: **June 17, 2009**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The terms of the 2004 *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01] are extended through 2009.
2. All underages or overages of the annual catch limit of bigeye tuna may be added/to or shall be deducted from the annual catch limit as follows:

<i>Year of catch</i>	<i>Adjustment Year</i>
2008	2009 and/or 2010
2009	2010 and/or 2011

3. The 2,000 t transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit from Japan to China, to be applied in 2009 be authorized.
4. The Commission requests the SCRS to evaluate before the Regular meeting of 2009:
 - the existing port sampling programs aimed at collecting fishery data for bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tuna that are caught by purse seine and baitboat fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea,
 - the closure contained in the proposal from Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (**Annex 1**), and any alternative closure, taking into account the need to reduce the catch of juvenile fish.

and make appropriate recommendations to improve the sampling program and the closure so that they are implemented by 2010.

Reference Document Proposal by Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire

Draft Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna

CONSIDERING the recent analysis by the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) which concluded that changes to the Gulf of Guinea time and area closure adopted in the 2004 *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01] are less effective at protecting small juvenile bigeye (BET) and yellowfin (YFT) tunas (<3.2 kg) than the previous closure specified in the 1999 *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Establishment of a Closed Area/Season for the Use of Fish-Aggregating Devices (FADs)* [Rec. 99-01];

CONCERNED that small juvenile bigeye tuna represent approximately 70 percent of bigeye catches, in number of fish, with a generally increasing trend (SCRS):

NOTING that, in 2005, SCRS identified modifications that would improve the effectiveness of the area/season closure applied to purse seine vessels and baitboats flying a CPC flag;

RECALLING the overfished status of Atlantic bigeye tuna and the 2007 and 2008 SCRS recommendations to reduce the total allowable catches of this species;

OBSERVING the mixed composition of the surface fisheries occurring in the Gulf of Guinea and SCRS recommendations to reduce fishing mortality of small juvenile yellowfin tuna to increase long-term sustainable yield:

RECOGNIZING the contribution that a reduction in the harvest of juvenile tunas in the Gulf of Guinea can contribute to the long-term sustainability of the stocks;

INTENDING to implement measures to substantially reduce the expected catch of small juvenile bigeye and yellowfin tunas (<3.2 kg) from recent levels;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The terms of the 2004 *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-Year Conservation and Management Plan for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01] are extended through December 31, 2010, except as provided for below.
2. Paragraph 8 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multiyear Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01] is replaced by the following:

Purse seine and baitboat vessels flying the flag of CPCs shall be prohibited from fishing around, under, or in association with floating objects, including fish-aggregating devices (FADs), during the time period and in the area specified in paragraph 3(b) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01.

- a) Vessels fishing in the area referenced in paragraph 3(b) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01 during the period referenced in paragraph 3(a) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01 shall retain and report all catches of Atlantic tunas to the Secretariat.
- b) CPCs shall establish domestic procedures to identify and sanction vessels flying their flags that do not comply with the area restrictions. CPCs shall report on their implementation of such procedures and compliance with the restrictions referenced in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01 to the Secretariat by August 1, each year. The Executive Secretary shall report to the Commission on compliance with the aforementioned restrictions in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01 during each annual meeting of the Commission.

3. Paragraph 9 of the Recommendation 04-01 is replaced by the following:

The time period and area referred to in paragraph 8 of Recommendation 04-01 are the following:

- a) The time period is from 1 November of one year to 31 January of the following year.
- b) The area is defined as:
 - Southern limit: parallel 4° South latitude
 - Northern limit: parallel 5° North latitude
 - Western limit: meridian 20° West longitude
 - Eastern limit: the African Coast.
- c) The Commission requests that the SCRS analyze all relevant data and recommend for consideration by the Commission at the 2010 annual meeting, a more effective restricted area that would reduce the relative proportion of small juvenile bigeye tuna and yellowfin caught, prevent growth overfishing, and increase the long-term sustainable yield.

4. Paragraph 10 of Recommendation 04-01 is replaced by the following:

The prohibition in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Recommendation 04-01 includes:

- Prohibition on launching any floating objects, with or without buoys;
- Prohibition on fishing around, under, or in association with artificial objects, including vessels;
- Prohibition on fishing around, under, or in association with natural objects;
- Prohibition on towing floating objects outside the area identified in paragraph 2 of Recommendation 04-01.

5. Paragraph 11 of Recommendation 04-01 is replaced by the following:

The Commission requests the SCRS to analyze in 2011, the efficacy of the area restrictions in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01 in reducing catches of small juvenile bigeye and yellowfin fishes and the impacts of these area restrictions on these affected fish stocks.

6. Paragraph 15 of Recommendation 04-01 is revised as follows to add a new paragraph:

CPCs shall ensure that all purse seine and longline vessels and not less than 50 percent of all baitboats affected by the measure have an observer on board vessels engaged in fishing activities on trips taking place during the period referred to in paragraph 3(b) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01, who shall observe the respect of the measure. The biological data collected on the fleet as a whole by these observers shall be provided to the SCRS for the purpose of carrying out analyses identified in paragraph 4 of Recommendation 04-01.

- a) Observers shall undertake robust data collection on all aspects of the total catch (including by-catch such as sea turtles, marine mammals, seabirds, etc.), which, at a minimum, includes size, biological samples to determine age, and catch per unit of effort information by species.
- b) The observers should possess the following skills in order to discharge their duties:
 - Sufficient experience to identify species and gear
 - Knowledge of the ICCAT conservation measures
 - Ability to carry out elementary scientific tasks, e.g., collecting samples, as requested and observe and record accurately,
 - Knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.

7. Paragraph 16 of Recommendation 04-01 is replaced by the following:

The Commission requests the SCRS to develop by 2010 a port sampling plan aimed at collecting fishery data for bigeye, yellowfin, and skipjack tunas that are caught in the vicinity of the restricted area referred to in paragraphs 3(a) and 3(b) of the Draft Supplemental Recommendation to Amend Recommendation 04-01.

Beginning in 2011, the port sampling program shall be implemented in all ports receiving such catches from fishing vessels. Data and information collected from the program shall be reported to the Secretariat each year beginning in 2012, describing, at a minimum, the following by country of landing and quarter: species composition, landings by species, length composition, and weights. Biological samples suitable for determining life history should be collected as practicable.

8. Paragraph 17 is added:

The Commission requests the SCRS to conduct an assessment of bigeye tuna in the year 2010 and every four years thereafter.

9. This Recommendation amends Recommendation [04-01].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
TO AMEND THE *RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON A MULTI/YEAR CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR BIGEYE***

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The terms of the 2004 *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-Year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01] shall be extended through 2010 except for:
 - The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2010 is 85,000 t. If the total catch in 2010 exceeds 85,000 t, that excess amount shall be deducted from catch limits of Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPC) in 2011 on a prorata basis.
 - The catch limit for Korea shall be 2,100 t.
 - For developing coastal CPCs not shown in the Table in 4 a) of the Recommendation [04-01], if the catch exceeds 3,500 t in 2010, an appropriate catch limit shall be established for that CPC for the following years.
 - Notwithstanding Recommendation [04-01] and Recommendation [06-01], Chinese Taipei may allow seven additional longline vessels to fish for bigeye tuna in the Convention area only in 2010 and 2011.
 - Notwithstanding the Recommendation [04-01], Philippines may allow two additional longline vessels to fish for bigeye tuna in the Convention area only in 2010 and 2011.
2. All underages or overages of the annual catch limit of bigeye tuna in 2010 may be added to or shall be deducted from the annual catch limit in 2011 and/or 2012.
3. The 2,000 t transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit from Japan to China in 2010 and 800 t transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit from Japan to Korea in 2010 shall be authorized.
4. The 2,500 t transfer of bigeye tuna catch limit from the European Community to Ghana in 2010 shall be authorized.
5. By 31 March 2010, Ghana shall submit to ICCAT an action plan in order to strengthen the collection of statistical data (Task I and II) and to develop control measures so as to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures.
6. The 2010 meeting of the Commission shall review the draft recommendations concerning the time-area closure, attached to the Report of Panel 1.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ATLANTIC SWORDFISH**

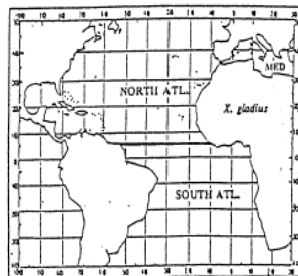
(Entered into force: **October 2, 1995**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 The following quotas for swordfish in the North Atlantic shall apply in 1995 and 1996:

	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Canada	1,500 t	1,400 t
Portugal	1,500 t	1,400 t
Spain	6,230 t	5,500 t
United States	3,970 t	3,500 t

- 2 Japan shall take the necessary measures to limit the incidental catch of swordfish to no more than 8% of the total weight of its entire catch in the North Atlantic during 1995 and 1996.
- 3 Other Contracting Parties shall not increase their catches during 1995 and 1996 in the North Atlantic over their 1993 level.
- 4 Contracting Parties whose catches in the South Atlantic are greater than 250 T shall not increase their catches during 1995 and 1996 beyond their 1993 or 1994 level, whichever is higher. Contracting Parties whose catches in the South Atlantic are less than 250 T shall not increase their catch in 1995 and 1996 beyond 250 T.
- 5 Existing recommendations, adopted at the 1990 ICCAT meeting, regarding minimum fish size remain in effect.
- 6 Contracting Parties are encouraged to take other appropriate measures to protect small swordfish, including, but not limited to, the establishment of time and area closures, possibly determined by test fisheries. Contracting Parties are further encouraged to conduct the necessary studies to determine whether gear selectivity can reduce catches of undersize fish.
- 7 Contracting Parties will exchange information through the Secretariat with respect to long term management approaches for swordfish in the Atlantic, and will decide whether or not to hold a Working Group to discuss these matters before the 1995 annual ICCAT meeting. The Working Group would also discuss the possibility of adopting multilateral trade measures, consistent with their trade obligations, to deal with non-Contracting Parties which undermine the ICCAT conservation measures regarding swordfish. Discussions of the Working Group would also focus on how ICCAT should deal with requests from Contracting Parties who wish to enter an ICCAT-managed fishery.
- 8 Notwithstanding Article VIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Executive Secretary shall bring to the attention of non-Contracting Parties, whose vessels fish for swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean, the measures being taken by the Contracting Parties and seek their cooperation in taking similar conservation measures consistent with the recommendations of the Commission.



Division of swordfish stocks for management purposes.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT FOR EVALUATING
ALTERNATIVES TO REDUCE CATCHES OF
JUVENILES OR DEAD DISCARDS OF SWORDFISH**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **March 22, 2002**)

RECALLING that the Commission and the SCRS has taken great interest in the potential of utilizing time-area closures as an effective tool for reducing the mortality of undersized swordfish and other species;

RECOGNIZING that in 1999, the SCRS expressed concerns “about the high catches (landings plus discards) of small swordfish” and regarding both the lack and possible inaccuracies of size data in many fisheries;

RECALLING that the Commission has responded to the concerns of the SCRS regarding small fish mortality with the adoption of two minimum size limitations, and has directed the SCRS to report at the 2002 Commission meeting on alternative means of reducing mortality on small swordfish, specifically area closures and gear modifications;

RECOGNIZING further that in 1999, the SCRS also emphasized that gains in yield could accrue if the current minimum size recommendations intended to reduce the mortality of undersized swordfish could be more effectively implemented through the application of innovative approaches;

RECOGNIZING also that in 2001, the SCRS, in response to a Commission request, hold a specific workshop to analyze the problem of juvenile swordfish catches in the Mediterranean, and the results show that time-area closures should be mostly effective if enforced on regional basis, to better protect a large distribution area including some non-Contracting Parties;

RECOGNIZING that some ICCAT Contracting Parties have already implemented time-area closures for the purpose of reducing the mortality of undersized swordfish, and that other Contracting Parties may also choose to do so;

RECALLING that the 1999 *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Rebuilding Plan for North Atlantic Swordfish* encourages Contracting Parties to reduce dead discards of swordfish;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities should evaluate any long-term time-area closures implemented within the Convention Area for vessels flying their flag for the purpose of reducing the mortality of undersized swordfish and present such evaluation in the form of a scientific paper to the SCRS for consideration.
- 2 Regional Fishery management organizations should be encouraged to implement time-area closures in their area of competence, if laying within the ICCAT Convention Area, in cases where there is scientific evidence that large identified areas are important for juvenile swordfish. The evaluation of any measures established by such organizations should be presented to SCRS for consideration.
- 3 The purpose of such evaluation should be to determine if such time-area closures implemented by a Contracting Party and/or a Regional Fishery management organization may be as effective, or are likely to be more effective, in reducing the mortality of undersized swordfish caused by vessels flying its flag as the ICCAT minimum size requirement in effect for that Contracting Party at the time of such evaluation, if such requirement were fully complied with.
- 4 The SCRS is requested to review such papers.

- 5 Subsequent to SCRS review, and upon request by a Contracting Party, the Commission should consider whether the applicable minimum size recommendations should be modified or eliminated by the relevant Contracting Party with respect to its vessels, provided the time-area closure remains in place.
- 6 Following SCRS review, and upon request by a Contracting Party, the Commission should consider whether the applicable minimum size recommendations should be modified or eliminated by the relevant Contracting Parties acting in an area subject to a Regional Fishery management organization, provided the time-area closure remains in place in such area.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

NOTING that the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) in its May 2003 Mediterranean Swordfish assessment has indicated the presence of a stable recruitment pattern and that the current exploitation pattern and level of exploitation are sustainable, as long as the stock does not decline;

RECOGNIZING that the SCRS recommended that the current levels of exploitation not be exceeded, under the current exploitation patterns;

CONSIDERING that the SCRS also indicated that the percentage of juveniles in the catches is relatively high and a reduction in their catches would improve the yield and spawning biomass per recruit.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 In order to protect small swordfish, Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall take the necessary measures to reduce the mortality of juvenile swordfish in the entire Mediterranean.
- 2 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall take the necessary technical measures for their longline fisheries in order to ensure compliance with the objective.
- 3 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall prohibit the use of driftnets for fisheries of large pelagics in the Mediterranean.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO AMEND THE REBUILDING
PROGRAM FOR NORTH ATLANTIC SWORDFISH**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The Contracting Parties, and non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities whose vessels have been actively fishing for swordfish in the North Atlantic shall implement a 10-year rebuilding program, starting in 2000 and continuing through 2009, with the goal of achieving BMSY, with greater than 50% probability.
2. For this purpose, a total allowable catch (TAC) of 14,000 t shall be set for years 2007 and 2008.
3. The catch limits for 2007 and 2008 shall be as indicated below:
 - a) 2,690 t of the unused portion of the United States quota at the end of the previous management period (2003-2006) will be added to the TACs in the new management period as specified below:

2007	1,345 t
2008	1,345 t
Total	2,690 t

- b) "Other Contracting Parties and Others" receive quotas of 2,530 t for 2007 and 2008 as detailed below:
- c) Quotas of 12,815 t for 2007 and 2008 shall be shared as follows:

European Community	52.42%
United States	30.49%
Canada	10.52%
Japan	6.57%

CATCH LIMITS

(Unit: t)

	2007	2008
Contracting Parties		
European Community	6,718	6,718
United States (1) (2)	3,907	3,907
Canada (2)	1,348	1,348
Japan	842	842
Other Contracting Parties		
Morocco (3)	850	850
Mexico (3)	200	200
Brazil	50	50
Barbados	45	45
Venezuela	85	85
Trinidad & Tobago	125	125
UK (Overseas Territories) (4)	35	35
France (St. Pierre et Miquelon) (4)	40	40
China	75	75

Senegal (3)	400	400
Korea	50	50
Belize (3)	130	130
Philippines	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	50	50
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	75	75
Vanuatu	25	25
Others		
Chinese Taipei	270	270

- (1) The United States may harvest up to 200 t of its annual catch limit within the area between 5 degrees North latitude and 5 degrees South latitude.
- (2) For each year of this catch quota allocation, the United States will transfer 25 t to Canada. This transfer does not change the relevant shares of Parties as reflected in the above allocation.
- (3) When the catch limit is exhausted in a given year during 2007–2008, the Commission shall make a decision to adjust the catch limit to accommodate the need of the CPC while ensuring that the actual total catch does not exceed the TAC.
- (4) For each year of this catch limit allocation, 20 t of UK (Overseas Territories) catch limit is transferred to France (St. Pierre & Miquelon). This transfer does not change the relevant shares of parties as reflected in the above allocation.

- 4 Any unused portion or excess of the annual quota/catch limit may be added to/shall be deducted from, according to the case, the respective quota/catch limit during or before the adjustment year, in the following way:

	Catch Year	Adjustment Year
North Atlantic swordfish	2007	2009
	2008	2010

However, the maximum underage that a party may carryover in any given year shall not exceed 50% of the original quota.

5. Provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries* adopted at the 1996 Commission Meeting, and of paragraph 4 above, shall be applied to the implementation of the individual quotas in paragraph 3 and for over-harvests that occurred in 2005 and/or 2006, for each Contracting Party, non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity. Each year is considered a separate management period, as that term is used in the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries*, except for Japan, for which the management period is two years (2007-2008).
6. If Japan's landings exceed its quota in any year, the overage shall be deducted in subsequent years so that total landings for Japan shall not exceed its total quota for the two-year period commencing in 2007. When annual landings by Japan are less than its quota, the underage may be added to the subsequent years' quota, so that total landings by Japan do not exceed its total for the same two-year period. Any underages or overages from the 2002-2006 management period shall be applied to the two-year management period specified herein.
7. Japan shall be allowed to count up to 400 t of its swordfish catch taken from the part of the North Atlantic management area that is East of 35°W and South of 15°N, against its uncaught South Atlantic swordfish quota;
8. Japan shall implement a national observer program on 8% of vessels operating in the North Atlantic by the end of 2008.
9. All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities catching swordfish in the North Atlantic shall endeavor to provide annually the best available data to the SCRS, including catch, catch at size, location and month of capture on the smallest scale possible, as determined by the SCRS. The data submitted shall be for broadest range of age classes possible, consistent with minimum size restrictions, and by sex when possible. The data shall also include discards and effort statistics, even when no analytical stock assessment is scheduled. The SCRS shall review these data annually.

10. In year 2009, and thereafter every three years, SCRS shall conduct a stock assessment and provide advice relative to paragraphs 2 and 3.
11. In order to protect small swordfish, Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the taking of and landing of swordfish in the entire Atlantic Ocean weighing less than 25 kg live weight, or in alternative, 125 cm lower jaw fork length (LJFL); however, the Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities may grant tolerances to boats which have incidentally captured small fish, with the condition that this incidental catch shall not exceed 15 percent of the number of swordfish per landing of the total swordfish catch of said boats.
12. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 13, any Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities may choose, as an alternative to the minimum size of 25 kg/ 125 cm LJFL, to take the necessary measures to prohibit the taking by its vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, as well as the landing and sale in its jurisdiction, of swordfish (and swordfish parts), less than 119 cm LJFL, or in the alternative 15 kg, provided that, if this alternative is chosen, no tolerance of swordfish smaller than 119 LJFL, or in the alternative 15 kg, shall be allowed. A Party that chooses this alternative shall require appropriate record keeping of discards.

The SCRS should continue to monitor and analyze the effects of this measure on the mortality of immature swordfish.
13. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, with respect to the annual individual quotas established above, the Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities whose vessels have been actively fishing for North Atlantic swordfish shall implement this recommendation as soon as possible in accordance with the regulatory procedures of each Contracting Party, non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity.
14. Notwithstanding the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding the Temporary Adjustment of Quotas* [Rec. 01-12], in between meetings of the Commission, a CPC with a TAC allocation of North Atlantic swordfish, as per section 3(c) may make a one-time transfer within a fishing year of up to 15% of its TAC allocation to other CPCs with TAC allocations, consistent with domestic obligations and conservations considerations. Any such transfer may not be used to cover over harvests. A CPC that receives a one-time quota transfer may not retransfer that quota.
15. This Recommendation replaces the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Relating to the Rebuilding Program for North Atlantic Swordfish* [Rec. 02-02].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON SOUTH ATLANTIC
SWORDFISH CATCH LIMITS**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

CONSIDERING that the SCRS indicates that the current estimated fishing mortality rate is likely below that which would produce MSY, and the current biomass is likely above that which would result from fishing at Fmsy in the long term;

CONSCIOUS that the SCRS recommends that annual catch should not exceed the provisionally estimated MSY (about 17,000 t);

RECOGNIZING that this multi-annual approach for the management of South Atlantic swordfish reflects the thrust of the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*, adopted by the Commission in 2001, for the period concerned;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. For 2007, 2008 and 2009, TAC and the catch limits are as follows:
(Unit: t)

	2007	2008	2009
TAC (1)	17,000	17,000	17,000
Brazil (2)	4,720	4,720	4,720
European Community	5,780	5,780	5,780
South Africa	1,200	1,200	1,200
Namibia	1,400	1,400	1,400
Uruguay	1,500	1,500	1,500
United States (3)	100	100	100
Cote d'Ivoire	150	150	150
China	315	315	315
Chinese Taipei (3)	550	550	550
United Kingdom	25	25	25
Japan (3)	1,315	1,215	1,080
Angola	100	100	100
Ghana	100	100	100
St. Tome & Principe	100	100	100
Senegal	300	400	500
Philippines	50	50	50
Korea	50	50	50
Belize	150	150	150
Vanuatu	20	20	20

- (1) When the total amounts of catches exceed the TAC in a given year during 2007- 2009, the Commission shall make a decision to adjust the catch limits at the following annual meeting to ensure the total catch of 2007-2009 does not exceed 51,000 t.
- (2) Brazil may harvest up to 200 t of its annual catch limit within the area between 5 degrees North latitude and 15 degrees North latitude.
- (3) The Japanese, the U.S. and the Chinese Taipei's underages in 2006 may be carried over to 2007 up to 800 t, 100 t and 400 t respectively in addition to their quotas specified in this table. Those CPCs may also carry over unused portions during 2007-2009 but those carried over amounts each year shall not exceed the amounts specified here.

2. Any unused portion or excess of the annual quota/catch limit may be added to/shall be deducted from, according to the case, the respective quota/catch limit during or before the adjustment year, in the following way for South Atlantic swordfish:

<i>Catch Year</i>	<i>Adjustment Year</i>
2007	2009
2008	2010
2009	2011

However, the maximum underage that a party may carryover in any given year shall not exceed 50% of the quota of previous year.

3. Japan shall be allowed to count up to 400 t of its swordfish catch taken from the part of the North Atlantic management area that is east of 35 degrees W and south of 15 degrees N, against its uncaught South Atlantic swordfish quota.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO AMEND
THE REBUILDING PROGRAM FOR NORTH ATLANTIC SWORDFISH**

(Entered into force: **June 17, 2009**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The terms of the 2006 *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Rebuilding Program for North Atlantic Swordfish* [Rec. 06-02] are extended to 2009.
2. The table in paragraph 4 of Rec. 06-02 shall be revised as follows:

	<i>Catch Year</i>	<i>Adjustment Year</i>
North Atlantic swordfish	2007	2009
	2008	2010
	2009	2011

3. 2007-2008 in paragraph 5 of Rec. 06-02 shall be replaced with “2008-2009”.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
TO AMEND THE REBUILDING PROGRAM FOR NORTH ATLANTIC SWORDFISH**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The terms of the 2006 *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Rebuilding Program for North Atlantic Swordfish* [Rec. 06-02] shall be extended through 2010 except for:
 - The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in 2010 is 13,700 t.
 - If the total catch in 2010 exceeds 13,700 t, the excess amount shall be deduced from the quota/catch limit for each Contracting Party, and Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPC) on a prorata basis in 2011.
 - The European Community shall be allowed to count up to 200 t of its swordfish catch taken from the North Atlantic management area against its uncaught South Atlantic swordfish quota.

2. The table in paragraph 4 of Rec. 06-02 shall be revised as follows:

	<i>Catch Year</i>	<i>Adjustment Year</i>
North Atlantic swordfish	2007	2009
	2008	2010
	2009	2011
	2010	2012

3. 2007-2008 in paragraph 5 of Rec. 06-02 shall be replaced with “2009-2010”.
4. The 100 t transfer of swordfish catch limit from Senegal to Canada in 2010 shall be authorized.
5. In advance of the next assessment of North Atlantic swordfish, the SCRS shall develop a Limit Reference Point (LRP) for this stock. Future decisions on the management of this stock shall include a measure that would trigger a rebuilding plan, should the biomass decrease to a level approaching the defined LRP as established by the SCRS.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ON SOYH ATLANTIC SWORDFISH CATCH LIMITS**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

CONSIDERING that the SCRS indicates that the current estimated fishing mortality rate is likely below that which would produce Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY), and the current biomass is likely above that which would result from fishing at F_{MSY} in the long term;

CONSCIOUS that the SCRS recommends that annual catch should not exceed the estimated MSY (about 15,000 t);

RECOGNIZING that this multi-annual approach for the management of South Atlantic swordfish reflects the thrust of the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*, adopted by the Commission in 2001, for the period concerned;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. For 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and the catch limits shall be as follows:

(Unit: t)

	2010	2011	2012
TAC (1)	15,000	15,000	15,000
Brazil (2)	3,666	3,785	3,940
European Community	5,282	5,082	4,824
South Africa	932	962	1,001
Namibia	1,168	1,168	1,168
Uruguay	1,165	1,204	1,252
United States (3)	100	100	100
Cote d'Ivoire	125	125	125
China	263	263	263
Chinese Taipei (3)	459	459	459
United Kingdom	25	25	25
Japan (3)	901	901	901
Angola	100	100	100
Ghana	100	100	100
St. Tome & Principe	100	100	100
Senegal	389	401	417
Philippines	50	50	50
Korea	50	50	50
Belize	125	125	125

- (1) The total catch for the three-year management period of 2010-2012 shall not exceed 45,000 t (15,000 t x 3). If the yearly total catch of any of the three years exceeds 15,000 t; the TAC(s) for the following year(s) shall be adjusted to ensure that the three-year total will not exceed 45,000 t. If the total catch in 2012 exceeds 15,000 t and if the three-year total catch exceeds 45,000 t, the exceeded amount for three years shall be adjusted in the next management period. In general, these adjustments shall be carried out through prorata reduction of the quota for each CPC.
- (2) Brazil may harvest up to 200 t of its annual catch limit within the area between 5 degrees North latitude and 15 degrees North latitude.
- (3) Japan's, the U.S.A's and Chinese Taipei's underage in 2009 may be carried over to 2010 up to 800 t, 100 t and 400 t, respectively, in addition to their quotas specified in this table. Those CPCs may also carry over unused portions during 2010-2012 but such carried over amounts each year shall not exceed the amounts specified here.

2. Any unused portion or excess of the annual quota/catch limit may be added to/shall be deducted from, according to the case, the respective quota/catch limit during or before the adjustment year, in the following way for South Atlantic swordfish:

<i>Catch Year</i>	<i>Adjustment Year</i>
2010	2012
2011	2013
2012	2014

However, the maximum underage that a party may carryover in any given year shall not exceed 50% of the quota of previous year.

3. Japan shall be allowed to count up to 400 t of its swordfish catch taken from the part of the North Atlantic management area that is east of 35 degrees W and south of 15 degrees N, against its uncaught South Atlantic swordfish quota.
4. The European Community shall be allowed to count up to 200 t of its swordfish catch taken from the North Atlantic management area against its uncaught South Atlantic swordfish quota.
5. The 50 t quota transfers from South Africa, Japan and United States to Namibia (total: 150 t) , the 25 t quota transfers from United States to Côte d'Ivoire and the 25 t quota transfer from United States to Belize shall be authorized. The quota transfers shall be reviewed annually in response to a request from an involved CPC.
6. None of the arrangements in this Recommendation shall be deemed to prejudice a future arrangement relating to South Atlantic Swordfish.

**RECOMMENDATION FOR A MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE
EXPLOITATION OF MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH AND
REPLACING ICCAT RECOMMENDATION 08-03**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECOGNISING that the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) indicated in its 2007 stock assessment that the fishing mortality needs to be reduced to move the stock toward the Convention objective of biomass levels which could support Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY), and that seasonal closures are considered to be beneficial in moving the stock condition closer to the Convention objective,

NOTING that the SCRS in its assessment in 2007, as reaffirmed in its 2009 advice, estimated that fish less than three years old usually represent 50-70% of the total yearly catches in terms of numbers and 20-35% in terms of weight and indicates that a reduction in the volume of juvenile catches would improve yield per recruit and spawning biomass per recruit levels,

RECALLING the *Recommendation by ICCAT Relating to Mediterranean Swordfish* [Rec. 03-04], which encourages Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) to take measures to reduce juvenile Mediterranean swordfish catches,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the SCRS advice given in 2008 and 2009, advocating seasonal closures pending the adoption of a more comprehensive management plan for Mediterranean swordfish,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the SCRS advise that swordfish and in particular juvenile swordfish is also caught as a by-catch in other fisheries and that all catches of swordfish should stop during the closed period,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that *Recommendation by ICCAT on Mediterranean Swordfish* [Rec. 08-03] needs to be replaced to set the basis for such a more comprehensive management plan for Mediterranean swordfish,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Catching of swordfish, both as a targeted fishery and as by-catch, shall be prohibited in the Mediterranean during the period from 1 October to 30 November each year, until a long-term management plan is decided by ICCAT. Mediterranean swordfish shall not be retained on board, transhipped or landed during the period of closure.
2. CPCs shall monitor the effectiveness of this closure and submit relevant information on appropriate controls and inspections to ensure compliance with the measure by 15 October each year.
3. CPCs shall ensure the maintenance or development of adequate scientific information in the formats requested by ICCAT and in the smallest time-area possible on the swordfish catches, on the size and age distributions of all swordfish catches and on the fishing effort (fishing days per vessel, number of hooks per vessel, longline units per vessel, overall length of longline per vessel) by each pelagic longline fishery for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean. They shall provide these data annually by 30 June to the SCRS.
4. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT list of all fishing vessels authorized to catch swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea and make it available at the latest by 31 August each year. For the purposes of this recommendation, vessels not entered into the ICCAT list of all vessels authorized to catch swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea are deemed not to be authorized to catch, retain on board, tranship, transport, process or land swordfish.

5. CPCs shall communicate electronically to the ICCAT Secretariat not later than 30 June each year, the list of its fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries for highly migratory pelagic species in the Mediterranean during the preceding year in the format set out in the Guidelines for Submitting Data and Information Required by ICCAT. The list of vessels shall contain the following information for each vessel:
 - name of vessel;
 - register number;
 - external marking;
 - previous name (if any);
 - previous flag (if any);
 - type of vessel, length and gross tonnage (GT) and/or gross registered tonnage (GRT);
 - period(s) fished and total annual number of fishing days by fishery (i.e. by target species and area);
 - geographical areas, by ICCAT statistical rectangles, where fishing by fishery (i.e. by target species and area) was carried out;
 - number of hooks used by fishery (i.e. by target species and area);
 - number of longline units used by fishery (i.e. by target species and area);
 - overall length of all longline units by fishery (i.e. by target species and area).
6. Procedures referred in the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels over 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [09-08] shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
7. CPCs shall grant special fishing permits to vessels authorized to participate in pelagic longline fisheries for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for each fishery (i.e. by target species and area).
8. The SCRS shall provide in 2010 an updated assessment of the state of the stock on the basis of updated data from 2009. It shall assess the effects of the seasonal closure and provide advice on possible spatial temporal closures, as well as other possible technical measures, pertaining notably to rigging techniques, hook sizes and shapes, with a view to reducing by-catches of juvenile swordfish by pelagic longline fisheries. On the basis of the information provided under paragraph 5, the SCRS shall also provide an assessment of fishing capacity and possibly on a minimum catching size to achieve high yields and compatible with the selectivity of the fishing gear.
9. Based on such scientific advice, the ICCAT shall decide, by end of 2010, a more comprehensive long-term management plan for swordfish including, in particular, the identification of closure periods for specific areas, the establishment of fishing effort reference level and technical measures for all pelagic longline fisheries catching swordfish either as targeted or as by-catch.
10. This Recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Mediterranean Swordfish* [Rec. 08-03].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE LIMITATION OF
FISHING CAPACITY ON NORTHERN ALBACORE**

(Entered into force: **June 21, 1999**)

RECOGNIZING that the stock of northern albacore is considered by the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) to be close to full exploitation;

RECALLING that SCRS has recommended over the last years that fishing mortality on this stock should not be increased with regard to the current level;

CONSIDERING that, in order to prevent a further increase in fishing mortality it is necessary to limit the fishing capacity at the level of recent years;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties, non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities fishing for northern albacore shall limit the fishing capacity of their vessels, exclusive of recreational vessels, for this stock from 1999 onwards, through a limitation of the number vessels to the average number in the period 1993-1995.
- 2 In order to control the compliance with this recommendation, Contracting Parties, and non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities shall submit, by 1 June 1999, a list of the vessels, exclusive of recreational vessels, participating in a directed fishery for northern albacore in the years referred to in paragraph 1 and, by 1 June and every year thereafter, the list of vessels which will participate in a directed fishery for this stock.
- 3 The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 will not apply to Contracting Parties, non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities whose average catches are less than 200 T.
- 4 Contracting Parties, non-contracting parties, entities and fishing entities referred to in paragraph 3 above shall limit their annual catches to 200 T.
- 5 Contracting Parties, non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities which have already met or will meet by the end of 1999 the requirements of paragraph 1 are not subject to the requirements of paragraphs 3 and 4 and are subject to the reporting requirements of paragraph 2.
- 6 Japan endeavor to limit its total catches of northern albacore to no more than 4% by weight of its total longline bigeye tuna catch in the Atlantic Ocean.
- 7 The Commission request SCRS to carry out an evaluation of the fishing capacity of the different fleets / gears that participate in this fishery with a view to establish fishing effort correspondence.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR NORTHERN ALBACORE**

(Entered into force: **June 15, 2000**)

CONSIDERING that SCRS concluded in 1998 that the northern albacore stock appears to be at or above full exploitation and reiterated in 1999 that fishing mortality should not be increased above the 1997 level;

RECALLING that SCRS has recommended over the last years that fishing mortality on this stock should not be increased with regard to the current level;

CONSIDERING that, in order to prevent a further increase in fishing mortality, it is necessary to limit the fishing capacity at the level of recent years or to implement any other appropriate management measures;

NOTING that SCRS was unable to estimate the current level of effective effort in the fishery due to absence of data from some surface fleets;

NOTING that SCRS has expressed its concern with the consequences that any increment in the overall effective effort in this fishery would have, given the present status of the stock.

CONSIDERING that Task I and Task II data are required for scientific assessment,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 The Commission reiterates its Recommendation of 1998 concerning the limitation of fishing capacity of vessels, exclusive of recreational vessels, fishing for northern albacore from 1999 onwards, through a limitation of the number of vessels to the average number in the period 1993-1995.
- 2 The Commission requests the SCRS to carry out an evaluation of the fishing capacity of the different fleets/gears that participate in the fishery with a view to establishing effective fishing effort correspondence, taking as the reference period the years 1993-1995. Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties/Entities/Fishing Entities which have directed fisheries for northern albacore will provide SCRS with all the information required to establish fishing effort correspondence. In the event of the continuation of the lack of data, the SCRS should estimate the missing data from those available.
- 3 In the event that SCRS will not be able to ascertain the correspondence of effective fishing effort among gears, or if the SCRS feels that the existing management measures are insufficient to limit fishing mortality, it may suggest any other appropriate management measures, including different possible stock recovery scenarios, as necessary, taking into account the scientific assessment of the stock at that time.
- 4 Contracting Parties will provide the best available Task I and Task II data that will enable the SCRS to accomplish these analyses.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
TO AMEND THE *RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON NORTH ATLANTIC
ALBACORE CATCH LIMITS FOR THE PERIOD 2004-2006***

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The terms of the 2003 *Recommendation by ICCAT on North Atlantic Catch Limits for the Period 2004-2006* [Rec. 03-06] are extended to 2007.
2. All underages or overages of the quota/annual catch limit of northern albacore may be added to or shall be deducted from the quota/catch limit as follows:

<i>Year of catch</i>	<i>Adjustment year</i>
2007	2009 and/or 2010

However, the maximum underage that a Party may transfer in any given year shall not exceed 50% of its initial catch quota.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON NORTH ATLANTIC ALBACORE CATCH LIMITS
FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2009**

(Entered into force: **June 4, 2008**)

NOTING the SCRS advice advocating reductions in current fishing levels to ensure sustainability of the stocks;

AWARE that the system of carry-over of 50% of underages has substantially contributed to what the SCRS considered as overfishing;

CONCIENTIOUS of the need therefore to respond to the SCRS advice on reduction of fishing levels it is necessary to adjust the system of carry-over of underages in this Multi-annual Plan;

RECALLING the importance that all fleets participating in the northern albacore fishery, submit the required data (catch, effort and catch-at-size) on their fisheries for transmission to the SCRS;

CONCIENTIOUS of the desirability of obtaining a new scientific advice in the short term;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The establishment of a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 30,200 t for 2008 and 2009.
2. This catch limit shall be allocated among the ICCAT Contracting Parties according to the following table:

<i>Party</i>	<i>2008 and 2009 Quota</i>
European Community	25,462 t
United States	538 t
TOTAL	26,000 t

3. With the exception of Venezuela, which is allocated a quota of 250 t, and Japan, Contracting Parties other than those mentioned in paragraph 2 shall limit their catches to 200 t.
4. Japan shall endeavor to limit its total northern albacore catches to a maximum of 4% in weight of its total bigeye tuna longline catch in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. For Chinese Taipei, the catch limit for 2008 and 2009 shall be 3,950 t¹.
6. Any unused portion or excess of the annual quota/catch limit may be added to/shall be deducted from, according to the case, the respective quota/catch limit during or before the adjustment year, in the following way:

<i>Year of catch</i>	<i>Adjustment year</i>
2008	2010 and/or 2011
2009	2011 and/or 2012

However, the maximum underage that a Party may transfer in any given year shall not exceed 25% of its initial catch quota.

7. The 1998 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore* [Rec. 98-08] remains in force.
8. The SCRS shall conduct an assessment of this stock in 2009.

¹ Chinese Taipei will each year transfer 100 t from its catch allocation to St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON THE SOUTHERN ALBACORE CATCH LIMITS
FOR THE PERIOD 2008, 2009, 2010 AND 2011**

(Entered into force: **June 4, 2008**)

NOTING that the current estimated MSY from the base case of the 2007 stock assessment is 29,900 t and that the replacement yield was estimated at 28,800 t which was a less optimistic view to that given in 2003;

NOTING FURTHER the conclusions of the 2007 Albacore Assessment Meeting, and of the 2007 SCRS Report, that the southern albacore stock is considered to be overfished with the current best estimate of $B_{\text{current}}/B_{\text{MSY}}$ being 0.91 and the current best estimate of $F_{\text{current}}/F_{\text{MSY}}$ being 0.63;

ACKNOWLEDGING that recent total annual catches have been considerably lower than MSY;

RECOGNISING the need to implement measures to improve the southern albacore stock to MSY levels, this being the management objective of ICCAT;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that additional work is needed before sharing arrangements for southern albacore based on the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* [01-25] can be developed and agreed on;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The annual total catch limit for albacore caught in the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N shall be set at 29,900 t for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, this being the current base lower estimate of the MSY of the stock.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, should the total reported albacore catches in 2008, as reported to the 2009 ICCAT meeting, exceed 29,900 t, the TAC for 2009 shall be reduced by the full amount of the 2008 catch in excess of 29,900 t.
3. Should the catches exceed 28,800 t (replacement yield) in any given year until 2011, then the conservation measure pertaining to the southern albacore stock should be reviewed in the year that the catches have been reported with the aim to develop proposals for a sharing arrangement based on the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* [01-25] adopted in 2001.
5. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities not actively fishing for southern albacore and having caught, on average, less than 100 t of southern albacore per year during 1998-2002 shall be subject to a catch limit of 100 t.
5. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities not actively fishing for southern albacore and having caught, on average, more than 100 t of southern albacore during 1992-1996, but excluding Japan, shall be subject to an annual catch limit or 110% of their respective average 1992-1996 catches of albacore in the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N.
6. Japan shall endeavor to limit its total catch of southern albacore to 4% by weight of its total longline bigeye tuna catch in the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N.
7. No provision shall be made for carry-over of under-harvests made under this sharing arrangement, with the exception of Belize and paragraph 5 countries which are allowed to carry-over a maximum of 150 tons of their underage in 2007 to 2008. Similarly underages in any given year of this conservation measure may be carried over to the following year with carry-overs being non-accumulative.
8. Those Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities fishing actively for southern albacore shall improve their catch reporting systems to ensure the reporting of accurate and validated southern albacore catch and effort data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task I and Task II catch, effort and size data.

9. All aspects of the southern albacore catch limit and sharing arrangement shall be reviewed and revised at the 2011 ICCAT Commission meeting, taking account of the results of the updated southern albacore stock assessment to be conducted in 2011. This review and revision shall also address any over-harvest made in excess of the 2010 TAC.
10. This Recommendation replaces, in its entirety, the 2004 *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Southern Albacore Catch Limit for 2005, 2006 and 2007* [Rec. 04-04].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO ESTABLISH A
REBUILDING PROGRAM ON NORTH ATLANTIC ALBACORE**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECALLING the 1998 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore* [Rec. 98-08] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT on North Atlantic Albacore Catch Limits for the Period 2008-2009* [Rec. 07-02];

NOTING that the objective of the Convention is to maintain populations at levels that will support maximum sustainable catch (usually referred to as MSY);

CONSIDERING that the 2009 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) stock assessment concluded that the northern albacore stock is overfished and overfishing is occurring, and recommended a level of catch of no more than 28,000 t to meet the Convention management objective by 2020;

RECALLING the importance that all fleets participating in the northern albacore fishery submit the required data (catch, effort and catch-at-size) on their fisheries for transmission to the SCRS;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The establishment of a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,000 t for 2010 and 2011.
2. This catch limit shall be allocated among the ICCAT Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) according to the following:

<i>Party</i>	<i>2010 and 2011 Quota</i>
European Community	21,551.3 t
Chinese Taipei	3,271.7 ² t
United States	527 t
Venezuela	250 t

3. With the exception of Japan, CPCs other than those mentioned in paragraph 2 shall limit their catches to 200 t.
4. Japan shall endeavour to limit its total northern albacore catches to a maximum of 4% in weight of its total bigeye tuna longline catch in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Any unused portion or excess of a CPC's annual quota/catch limit may be added to/shall be deducted from, according to the case, the respective quota/catch limit during or before the adjustment year, in the following way:

<i>Year of Catch</i>	<i>Adjustment Year</i>
2010	2012 and/or 2013
2011	2013 and/or 2014

However, the maximum underage that a Party may carry-over in any given year shall not exceed 25% of its initial catch quota.

² Chinese Taipei will each year transfer 100 t from its quota to St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

If, in any year, the combined landings of CPCs exceed the TAC of 28,000 t, the Commission will re-evaluate the northern albacore recommendation at its next Commission meeting and recommend further conservation measures, as appropriate.

6. The 1998 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore* [Rec. 98-08] remains in force.
7. The SCRS shall monitor the northern albacore stock and provide advice to the Commission on the appropriate management measures to achieve and maintain the Convention objectives.
8. This Recommendation replaces *Recommendation by ICCAT on North Atlantic Albacore Catch Limits for the Period 2008-2009* [Rec. 07-02];

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING UNREPORTED CATCHES OF BLUEFIN TUNA,
INCLUDING CATCHES CLASSIFIED AS NOT ELSEWHERE INCLUDED**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 1998**)

RECOGNIZING that existing discrepancies between the catch statistics reported to ICCAT by Contracting Parties and non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities, and the import data compiled from the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents are used by the Standing Committee on Research & Statistics (SCRS) to identify non-reported catches and to classify them as NEI;

RECALLING the Resolution adopted by the Commission at its Tenth Special Meeting in November 1996 requiring Contracting Parties and non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities to identify landings and transshipment data from foreign vessels and transmit such data to the Secretariat;

FURTHER RECALLING the Recommendation adopted by the Commission at its Eighth Special Meeting in November 1992 requiring all Contracting Parties to identify the source of all imported bluefin tuna through the use of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties and non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities follow the standards for the reporting of annual nominal catches (Task I) by vessels flying their flags as outlined in Chapter 2 of the *ICCAT Field Manual for Statistics and Sampling*. Contracting Parties and non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities establish the necessary measures to ensure the reporting of the total landings and transshipments of bluefin tuna by vessels flying their flags.
- 2 Whenever the SCRS includes catches in the NEI category, it indicates to the Permanent Working for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG) the reasons which have led to their decision.
- 3 At the 1998 Commission meeting, and each year thereafter, Contracting Parties and non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities compare their Task I statistics with the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document reports. If an NEI catch appears as attributed to a Contracting Party or non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity, that Party shall provide an analysis of the source of the NEI catch to the PWG or Compliance Committee, where appropriate.
- 4 For purposes of determining whether Contracting Parties have complied with applicable catch limits, any NEI catch recognized by a Party shall subsequently be added to the Task I annual nominal catch data of the appropriate Contracting Party unless this Party provides an explanation showing that the amount or the allocation of the NEI catch is not appropriate.
- 5 For the purposes of determining whether non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities have complied with applicable catch limits, any NEI catch attributed to that non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity shall subsequently be added to the Task I annual nominal catch data of the appropriate non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity, unless that non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity provides an explanation showing that the amount or the allocation of the NEI catch is not appropriate.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ON BLUEFIN TUNA RESEARCH IN
THE CENTRAL NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN**

(Entered into force: **August 21, 2002**)

GIVEN that at its 1998 meeting the Commission adopted a 20-year rebuilding program for bluefin tuna in the West Atlantic;

CONSIDERING that the uncertainty associated with the boundary between the east and west management units for bluefin tuna highlights the need for sound management in both the east and west Atlantic;

NOTING the 2000 Recommendation by this Commission to support research in the central North Atlantic, and the subsequent research conducted in 2001 and reported to the SCRS;

DESIRING to continue to support this important research in the central North Atlantic Ocean:

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 The Commission continue to endorse the recommendation of the ICCAT Bluefin Year Program and the 2000 Workshop on the Biology of Bluefin Tuna in the Mid-Atlantic regarding new research on bluefin tuna in the central North Atlantic;
- 2 All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities undertake to consider providing funding or other logistical support in order to conduct this critical scientific endeavor;
- 3 Participants in this research be exempt from the Commission's conservation measures for up to 15 T of bluefin tuna annually and up to 15 T annually of other tunas and tuna-like species taken incidentally during the research in 2002 and future years; and
- 4 The United Kingdom on behalf of the Overseas Territory of Bermuda assign exemptions, in accordance with Paragraph 3, to participants in the research such that the objectives of the research are fulfilled to the extent possible, and report to the Commission annually.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT REGARDING THE
SCRS MIXING REPORT ON ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **February 22, 2002**)

RECALLING that the Commission adopted, in 2000 at its 12th Special Meeting (Marrakech, Morocco – November 13 to 20, 2000) a resolution for SCRS to examine the effects of mixing of Atlantic bluefin tuna for stock assessments and management.

NOTING that SCRS held a Workshop on Bluefin Mixing in Madrid from September 3-7 and considered the latest evidence on mixing of Atlantic bluefin tuna from the western and eastern fishing grounds from conventional tag, electronic and satellite tag research programs; and considered the latest results of genetic research on the stock structure of bluefin tuna.

ALSO NOTING that SCRS has concluded that it is likely that the distribution of fish from the two known spawning areas overlaps, at least for a part of the year, for a large proportion of the Atlantic Ocean, and that the current boundary does not depict the present understanding of the biological distribution and biological stock structure.

CONSIDERING the SCRS recommendation “that assessment models be developed that permit accommodating more biological realism and which provide for greater flexibility” for managers to select effective and efficient conservation programs and management units for bluefin tuna of western and eastern origin.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:**

Contracting Parties, in cooperation with their National Scientists and the SCRS, should endeavor to conduct scientific research throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea that will contribute to the better understanding of Atlantic bluefin tuna movement patterns. As recommended by the SCRS, research should include archival tagging of fish of all sizes, larval and spawning studies, and genetic and microconstituent analyses.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ON BLUEFIN TUNA FARMING**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the increasing development of bluefin tuna farming activities, especially in the Mediterranean;

RECALLING the conclusions of 6th Ad Hoc GFCM/ICCAT Joint Working Group Meeting on Stocks of Large Pelagic Fishes in the Mediterranean Sea relative to the effects of the bluefin tuna farming and on the solutions that could be studied to regulate this activity;

CONSIDERING the advice of the 2001 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) on effects of bluefin tuna farming in the Mediterranean on the collection of data and consequently on stock assessment procedures;

DESIRING to gradually implement effective management measures that permit the development of bluefin tuna farming in a responsible and sustainable manner in relation to the management of bluefin tuna;

NOTING the potential advantages of the use of underwater video monitoring in estimating the number of fish,

CONSIDERING the on-going work to establish a Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Programme,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) whose flag vessels fish or transfer quantities of bluefin tuna to cages for farming shall undertake the necessary measures:
 - a) to require that the captains of vessels (including tugs and towing vessels) carrying out transfer operations of bluefin tuna for caging maintain vessel logs and report the quantities transferred and the number of fish as well as the date, place of harvest and name of the vessel and of the company responsible for the caging. This detailed information shall be entered into a register which shall contain details of all the transshipments carried out during the fishing season. This register shall be kept onboard and be accessible at any time for control purposes.
 - b) to require the reporting of the total amount of the transfers of bluefin tuna including loss in quantity and number during the transportation to the cages by farm for fattening and farming, carried out by their flag vessels.
 - c) to set up and maintain a list of their flag vessels that fish for, provide or transport bluefin tuna for farming purposes (name of the vessel, flag, license number, gear type), i.e., fishing boat, transport vessel, vessels with pools, etc.
 - d) to equip these tugs and towing vessels with an operational satellite tracking and monitoring system (VMS).
2. The CPCs under whose jurisdiction the farms for bluefin tuna are located in the Convention area shall adopt the necessary measures to:
 - a) assign an identifiable different number to each cage of its farming facility.
 - b) ensure that a caging declaration is submitted to the farming CPCs by the operator for further submission to the Commission in accordance with the ICCAT format in the attached **Annex**, on each fishing or transport vessel that participated in the transfer of tuna to cages for fattening, including the quantities of bluefin tuna destined for farming. This declaration shall include information relative to the validation numbers and dates of the bluefin tuna statistical document(s), the quantities (in t) of fish transferred to the cages, the number of fish, loss during transportation, the date, the place, the location of the catch, the name of the vessel, fishing methods used, as well as its flag and license number;

- c) ensure that the tuna farms and the national scientific institutes obtain data as specified in the following paragraph on the size composition of the fish caught as well as the date, time and area of catch and the fishing method used, in order to improve statistics for stock assessment purposes;
To this end, establish a sampling program for the estimation of the numbers-at-size of the bluefin tuna caught which requires notably that size sampling (length or weight) at cages must be done on one sample (=100 specimens) for every 100 t of live fish, or on a 10% sample of the total number of the caged fish. Size samples will be collected during harvesting³ at the farm and on the dead fish during transport, following the ICCAT methodology for reporting Task II. The sampling should be conducted during any harvesting, covering all cages. Data must be transmitted to ICCAT, by 31 July for the sampling conducted the previous year.
- d) ensure the reporting of the quantities of bluefin tuna placed in cages and of estimates of the growth and mortality while in captivity and of the amounts sold (in t);
- e) set up and maintain a registry of the farming facilities under their jurisdiction;
- f) each CPC referred to in this paragraph shall nominate a single authority responsible for coordinating the collection and verification of information on caging activities and for reporting to and cooperating with the CPC whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna.
This single authority shall submit, to the CPCs whose flag vessels have fished the caged tuna, a copy of each caging declaration referred to in paragraph 2a and of its supporting Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document, within one week after the completion of the transfer operation of bluefin tuna into cages.
3. CPCs mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate to ensure that quantities caged are consistent with the reported catches (logbook) amount of each fishing vessel.
4. The CPCs that export farmed bluefin tuna products shall ensure that these products be accompanied by the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document and, where appropriate, that these products be identified as "farmed" with cage number of 2 a) and ICCAT FFB Record Number on the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document.
5. The CPCs shall transmit, each year, to the Executive Secretary, prior to 31 August:
- the total amount of the transfer of bluefin tuna by farm 1 b).
 - the list of flag vessels provided for in paragraph 1 c),
 - the results of the program referred to in paragraph 2 c),
 - the quantities of bluefin tuna placed in cage and estimate of the growth and mortality by farm 2 d),
 - the quantities of bluefin tuna caged during the previous year,
 - the quantities by sourcing of origin marketed during the previous year.
6. The CPCs mentioned in this recommendation as well as the Contracting Parties that import bluefin tuna shall cooperate, particularly through the exchange of information.
7. The Commission shall request non-Contracting Parties that farm bluefin tuna in the Convention area to cooperate in the implementation of this recommendation.
8. Based on the information referred to in paragraph 4 on the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document reports and the Task I data, the Commission shall review the effectiveness of these measures.
9. a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of farming facilities authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area (hereafter referred to as FFBs). For the purposes of this recommendation, FFBs not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area.
- b) Each CPC under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall submit electronically, where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 31 August 2004 the list of its FFBs that are authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna. This list shall include the following information:
- name of the FFB, register number,
 - names and addresses of owner (s) and operator (s),
 - location,
 - farming capacity (in t)

³ For fish farmed more than one year, other additional sampling methods should be established.

- c) Each CPC shall notify the Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the ICCAT record of FFBs, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record of FFBs at any time such changes occur.
 - d) The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record of FFBs, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements noted by CPCs.
 - e) The CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall take the necessary measures to ensure that their FFBs comply with the relevant ICCAT measures.
 - f) To ensure the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to bluefin tuna:
 - i) CPCs under whose jurisdiction FFBs are located shall validate Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents only for the farms on the ICCAT record of FFBs,
 - ii) CPCs shall require farmed bluefin tuna, when imported into their territory to be accompanied by the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document.
 - iii) CPCs importing farmed bluefin tuna and the States that authorize the FFB shall cooperate to ensure that the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.
 - g) Each CPC shall take the necessary measures, under their applicable legislation, to prohibit the imports and sale of bluefin tuna into and from farms not registered in the ICCAT record of farming facilities authorised to operate as well as those that do not respect the sampling requirements foreseen in paragraph 2c and/or do not participate in the sampling programme referred to in paragraph 2c.
10. a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of vessels that fish for, provide or transport bluefin for farming, i.e., fishing boats, transport vessels, vessels with pools, etc. For the purpose of this recommendation the vessels not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, provide or transport bluefin tuna for farming.
- b) Each CPC shall submit, electronically where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 31 August 2006 the list of the vessels that are authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna. This list shall include the following information:
- name of the vessel, registry number
 - previous flag (if any)
 - previous name (if any)
 - previous details of deletion for other registers (if any)
 - international radio call sign (if any)
 - type of vessels, length and gross registered tonnage (GRT)
 - name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
 - gear used
 - time period authorised for fishing and/or providing or transporting bluefin tuna for farming.
- c) Each CPC shall promptly notify, after the establishment of the initial ICCAT record, the ICCAT Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record and any time such changes occur.
- d) The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirement noted by CPCs.
11. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures so that the FFBs do not receive bluefin tuna from vessels that are not included in the ICCAT record (fishing vessels, transport vessels, vessels with pools, etc).
12. The SCRS shall undertake trials to identify growth rates including weight gains during the fattening or caging period.
13. This Recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Recommendation on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 05-04].

ICCAT DECLARATION ON CAGING

Vessel name	Flag	Registration Number Identifiable cage number	Date of catch	Place of catch Longitude Latitude	Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document validation number	Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document date	Date of caging	Quantity placed in cage (t)	Number of fish placed in cage for fattening	Size composition	Fattening facility *

*Facility authorized to operate for fattening of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON FISHING
BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 14, 2006**)

ACKNOWLEDGING continuing concern about the possible adverse effect of a large shift of fishing effort in the Atlantic on future bluefin tuna conservation programs,

NOTING the SCRS' concern about issues of mixing identified in previous SCRS documents,

NOTING there is strong evidence of mixing in the entire Atlantic, including Central area,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) should not increase their catch by large-scale tuna longline vessels from the 1999/2000 level in the area north of 10°N, and between 30°W and 45°W.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE WESTERN ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA
REBUILDING PROGRAM**

(Entered into force: **June 17, 2009**)

RECALLING the 1998 Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Rebuilding Program for Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [Rec. 98-07], the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Conservation of Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna [Rec. 02-07], the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Rebuilding Program and the Conservation and Management Measures for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 04-05], and the Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Rebuilding Program [Rec. 06-06],

FURTHER RECALLING that the objective of the Convention is to maintain populations at levels that will support maximum sustainable catch (usually referred to as MSY),

CONSIDERING that the 2008 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) stock assessment indicates that a constant total allowable catch (TAC) below 2,100 t over the period of 2009-2010 would produce gains in spawning stock biomass (SSB) of western Atlantic bluefin tuna,

ACKNOWLEDGING that management actions taken in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean are likely to impact recovery in the western Atlantic, and that the current fishing mortality rate in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fisheries may be more than three times the level which would permit that stock to stabilize at the MSY level,

RECOGNIZING the need to amend the rebuilding program for western Atlantic bluefin tuna in light of scientific advice in the 2008 stock assessment,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The Contracting Parties whose vessels have been actively fishing for bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic will initiate a 20-year rebuilding program beginning in 1999 and continuing through 2018.

Effort and capacity limits

2. In order to avoid increasing fishing mortality of bluefin tuna in the eastern or western Atlantic, Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities will continue to take measures to prohibit any transfer of fishing effort from the western Atlantic to the eastern Atlantic and from the eastern to the western Atlantic.

Catch limits and quotas

3. The rebuilding program for bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic, which began in 1999 and will continue through 2018, will have a total allowable catch (TAC), inclusive of dead discards, of 1,900 t in 2009 and 1,800 t in 2010.
4. The annual TAC, maximum sustainable yield (MSY) target, and 20-year rebuilding period may be adjusted based upon subsequent SCRS advice. No adjustment to the annual TAC or the 20-year rebuilding period shall be considered unless SCRS advice indicates that the TAC under consideration will allow the MSY target to be achieved within the rebuilding period with a 50 percent or greater probability.
5. At such time as the SCRS determines the stock size has achieved the level that would produce MSY, TAC levels up to the level of MSY will be considered.

6. The allocation of the annual TAC, inclusive of dead discards, will be indicated as follows:

a) The annual TAC shall include the following allocations:

<i>CPC</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
UK (in respect of Bermuda)	4 t
France (in respect of St. Pierre & Miquelon)	4 t
Mexico (including incidental catch in longline fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico)	95 t
USA (by-catch related to directed longline fisheries in vicinity of management area boundary)	25 t
Canada (by-catch related to directed longline fisheries in vicinity of management area boundary)	15 t

b) After subtracting the amounts under paragraph 6 (a), the remainder of the annual TAC will be allocated as follows:

CPC	<i>If the remainder of the annual TAC is:</i>			
	< 2,413 t (A)	2,413 t (B)	> 2,413-2,660 t (C)	> 2,660 t (D)
USA	57.48 %	1,387 t	1,387 t	52.14 %
Canada	23.75 %	573 t	573 t	21.54 %
Japan	18.77 %	453 t	453 t + all increase between 2,413 t and 2,660 t	26.32 %

c) Consistent with paragraphs 1 and 6 (b), the TAC for each of 2009 and 2010 results in the following CPC-specific quota allocations (not including by-catch allowances listed in 6 a):

	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
	(1,900 t)	(1,800 t)
USA	1,009.92 t	952.44 t
Canada	417.29 t	393.54 t
Japan	329.79 t	311.02 t

d) Notwithstanding paragraph 8 below, in 2009, 73 t will be transferred to Canada from Mexico's 2007 underage.

e) Notwithstanding paragraph 8 below, in 2010, underharvests carried forward by Mexico from 2008 to 2010 will be subsequently transferred to Canada, such that Canada's initial allocation (excluding the by-catch allowance listed in 6 a) for 2010 is 480 t. If such a transfer results in an initial Canadian allocation (excluding the by-catch allowance listed in 6 a) of less than 480 t, then a transfer of underharvest from the US will be used to bring Canada's initial 2010 allocation (excluding the by-catch allowance listed in 6 a) to 480 t.

f) The two-year combined Canadian total catch (excluding by-catch allowed under 6 a) for 2009 and 2010 will be no more than 970 t.

7. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (CPCs) holding TAC allocations of western Atlantic bluefin tuna agree to re-negotiate the quota allocations for this stock in 2010 and that, at such time, all directed fishing allocations are to be included in the allocation table in accordance with ICCAT's allocation criteria.

8. Any overharvest of a CPC's specific TAC allocation provided under paragraph 6 shall be subtracted from that CPC's specific TAC allocation for the next year. Any underharvest of a CPC's specific TAC allocation in a given year may be carried forward to the next year. In no event shall the underharvest that is carried forward exceed 50% of the CPC's initial TAC allocation under paragraph 6 above, with the exception of those CPCs with initial allocations of 25 t or less. After 2010, the underharvest that may be carried forward by any CPC to the following year shall not exceed 10% of the CPC's initial TAC allocation. Each year shall be considered as an independent management period for the purposes of paragraph 9 below.
9.
 - a) If, in the applicable management period, and each subsequent management period, any CPC has an overharvest of its TAC allocation under paragraph 6, its TAC allocation will be reduced in the next subsequent management period by 100% of the amount in excess of such TAC allocation; and ICCAT may authorize other appropriate actions.
 - b) Notwithstanding paragraph 9 (a), if a CPC has an overharvest of its TAC allocation under paragraph 6 during any two consecutive management periods, the Commission will recommend appropriate measures, which may include, but are not limited to, reduction in the CPC's TAC allocation equal to a minimum of 125% of the overharvest amount and, if necessary, trade restrictive measures. Any trade measures under this paragraph will be import restrictions on the subject species and consistent with each CPC's international obligations. The trade measures will be of such duration and under such conditions as the Commission may determine.
10. Notwithstanding the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding the Temporary Adjustment of Quotas* [Rec. 01-12], in between meetings of the Commission, a CPC with a TAC allocation under paragraph 6 may make a one-time transfer within a fishing year of up to 15% of its TAC allocation to other CPCs with TAC allocations, consistent with domestic obligations and conservations considerations. The transfer shall be notified to the Secretariat. Any such transfer may not be used to cover overharvests. A CPC that receives a one-time quota transfer may not retransfer that quota. For parties with a quota allocation of 4 t, the transfer may be up to 100% of the allocation.

Minimum fish size requirements and protection of small fish

11. Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities will prohibit the taking and landing of western Atlantic bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or, in the alternative, having a fork length of less than 115 cm.
12. Notwithstanding the above measures, Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities may grant tolerances to capture western Atlantic bluefin tuna either weighing less than 30 kg, or in the alternative, having a fork length of less than 115 cm, provided they limit the take of these fish so that the average over the 2009 and 2010 fishing periods is no more than 10% by weight of the total bluefin tuna quota for each CPC, and institute measures to deny economic gain to the fishermen from such fish.
13. Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities will encourage their commercial and recreational fishermen to tag and release all fish less than 30 kg or, in the alternative, having a fork length less than 115 cm.

Area and time restrictions

14. There shall be no directed fishery on the bluefin tuna spawning stocks in the western Atlantic in spawning areas such as the Gulf of Mexico.

Scientific research and data and reporting requirement

15. The SCRS shall conduct a stock assessment of western Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2010 and thereafter every two/four years.
16. If scientific evidence results in an SCRS recommendation to alter the definition of management units, or to take explicit account of mixing between management units, then the rebuilding program shall be re-evaluated.

17. In 2010, the SCRS will conduct a stock assessment for bluefin tuna for the western Atlantic and eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean and provide advice to the Commission on the appropriate management measures, *inter alia*, on total allowable catch levels for those stocks for future years.
18. All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities shall monitor and report on all sources of fishing mortality, including dead discards, and shall minimize dead discards to the extent practicable.
19. All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities shall provide the best available data for the assessment of the stock by the SCRS, including information on the catches of the broadest range of age classes possible, consistent with minimum size restrictions.
20. This Recommendation replaces the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Rebuilding Program* [Rec. 06-06].

**RECOMMENDATION AMENDING THE RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
TO ESTABLISH A MULTIANNUAL RECOVERY PLAN FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN
THE EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN⁴**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 18, 2008**)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the discussions in the ICCAT Compliance Committee in 2008 concerning the implementation of the recovery plan adopted in 2006,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the stock recovery scenario developed by SCRS based on the stock assessment carried out in 2008,

DESIRING to achieve a stock level consistent with the objective of the Convention within 15 years,

CONVINCED that to achieve this objective, it is necessary to strengthen the recovery plan for that stock adopted in 2006. The objective is to recover the stock through a combination of management measures which will protect the spawning stock biomass and reduce juvenile catches,

RECOGNIZING that the success of the recovery plan involves the strengthening of the control system, which should include a set of effective control measures to ensure the respect of the management measures and to ensure the traceability of all the catches,

CONSIDERING the necessity to improve the responsibility of the industry, flag States, port States, farm States and market States to ensure compliance with the present recommendation,

GIVEN the need to address the overcapacity of the fleet and the farming capacity;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

**Part I
General provisions**

1. The Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs), whose vessels have been actively fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean shall implement a 15 year Recovery Plan for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean starting in 2007 and continuing through 2022, with the goal of achieving B_{MSY} , with greater than 50% probability.

Definitions

2. For the purposes of this Plan:

- a) "Fishing vessel" means any vessel used or intended for use for the purposes of the commercial exploitation of bluefin tuna resources, including catching vessels, fish processing vessels, support ships, tug and towing vessels, vessels engaged in transshipment and transport vessels equipped for the transportation of tuna products and auxiliary vessels, except container vessels;
- b) "Catching vessel" means a vessel used for the purposes of the commercial capture of bluefin tuna resources;
- c) "Processing vessel" means a vessel on board of which fisheries products are subject to one or more of the following operations, prior to their packaging: filleting or slicing, freezing and/or processing;

⁴After the official transmission on December 18, 2008 of the Recommendations adopted by the Commission at its 2008 meeting, paragraph 21 of this Recommendation was amended following the results of a mail vote.

- d) "Auxiliary vessel" means any vessel used to transport dead bluefin tuna (not processed) from a cage to a designated port.
- e) "Fishing actively" means, for any catching vessel, the fact that it targets bluefin tuna during a given fishing season;
- f) "Joint fishing operation" means any operation between two or more catching vessels flying the flag of different flag States CPCs where the catch of one catching vessel is attributed to one or more other catching vessels in accordance with an allocation key;
- g) "Transfer activities" means:
 - any transfer of live bluefin tuna from the catching vessel net to the transport cage;
 - any transfer of live bluefin tuna from the transport cage to another transport cage;
 - any transfer of dead bluefin tuna from the transport cage to an auxiliary vessel.
 - any transfer from a bluefin tuna farm or a tuna trap to a processing vessel, transport vessel or to land.
- h) "Tuna trap" means fixed gear anchored to the bottom usually containing a guide net that leads fish into an enclosure.
- i) "Caging" means the transfer of bluefin tuna from the transport cage to the fattening and farming cages.
- j) "Fattening" means caging of bluefin tuna for a short period (usually 2-6 months) aiming mostly at increasing the fat content of the fish.
- k) "Farming" means caging of bluefin tuna for a period longer than one year, aiming to increase the total biomass.
- l) "Transshipment" means the unloading of all or any of the fish on board a fishing vessel to another fishing vessel at port.
- m) "Sport fishery" means a non-commercial fishery whose members adhere to a national sport organization or are issued with a national sport license.
- n) "Recreational fishery" means a non-commercial fishery whose members do not adhere to a national sport organization or are not issued with a national sport license.

Length of vessels

3. All lengths of vessels referred to in this Recommendation shall be understood as length overall.

Part II Management measures

TAC and quotas

4. The total allowable catches (TACs) are fixed:
 - 2007: 29,500 t
 - 2008: 28,500 t
 - 2009: 22,000 t
 - 2010: 19,950 t⁵
 - 2011: 18,500 t
5. The SCRS shall monitor and review the progress of the Plan and submit an assessment to the Commission in 2010.
6. The TAC for 2011 onwards may be adjusted following the SCRS advice. The relative shares shall be decided by the Commission in 2010.
7. The allocation scheme for 2007-2010 is set in **Annex 4** to this Recommendation.

Associated conditions to TAC and quotas

8. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the fishing effort of its catching vessels and its traps are commensurate with the fishing opportunities on bluefin tuna available to that CPC in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, including by establishing individual quotas for its catching vessels over 24 m included in the list referred to in paragraph 54 a).

⁵ This TAC may be adjusted at 2009 annual meeting of the Commission in case of substantial overharvest of TAC identified in 2009 and/or new relevant scientific findings and/or relevant international developments.

9. Each CPC shall draw up an annual fishing plan for the catching vessels and traps fishing bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. The annual fishing plan shall identify, *inter alia*, the catching vessels over 24 meters included in the list referred to in paragraph 54 a) and the individual quota allocated to them and the method used to allocate quota as well as the measure to ensure the respect of the individual quota.
10. Each CPC shall also allocate a specific quota for the purpose of recreational and sport fisheries as defined in paragraph 2 m) and n).
11. No later than 1 March each year, the annual fishing plan shall be transmitted by each CPC to the ICCAT Executive Secretariat. Any subsequent modification to the annual fishing plan or to the specific method used to manage their quota shall be transmitted to the ICCAT Executive Secretariat at least 10 days before the exercise of the activity corresponding to that modification.
12. No later than 15 October, each CPC shall report to the ICCAT Executive Secretariat on the implementation of their annual fishing plans for that year. Those reports shall include:
 - a) the number of catching vessels actually engaged in active fishing activities involving bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean;
 - b) the catches of each catching vessel; and
 - c) the total number of days each catching vessel fished in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.
13. The flag CPC may require the catching vessel to proceed immediately to a port designated by it when the individual quota is deemed to be exhausted.
14.
 - a) No carry-over of any under-harvests shall be made under this Plan.
 - b) By derogation to paragraph 4 of the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning a Multi-year Conservation and Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 02-08], no more than 50 % carry-over of any under-harvests arising from 2005 and/or 2006 may be made under this Plan. Paragraph 2 of the 1996 *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries* [Rec. 96-14] shall not apply for the overages in 2005 and 2006.
 - c) The underages of Libya, Morocco and Tunisia in 2005 and 2006 may be carried over to 2009 and 2010 as follows:

<i>CPCs</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Libya	145 t	145 t
Morocco	327 t	327 t
Tunisia	202 t	202 t
 - d) Any overage of a CPC shall be deducted from the next year's quotas of that CPC. Notwithstanding this provision, the payback of the European Community for its overage in 2007 shall be spread over 2009-2012 (500 t in 2009 and 2010, 1,510 t in 2011 and 2012). This payback shall be reviewed in the light of a general transparency and incentive provision on overages to be adopted by ICCAT at the latest in 2010.
15. CPCs shall be encouraged to voluntarily reduce their catches of bluefin tuna in Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean in 2009. Notwithstanding paragraph 14 a), the voluntary reduced portion of the CPC's allocation may be carried over to 2011 on condition that such voluntary reduced portion is notified to the ICCAT Secretariat before March 1, 2009.
16. Private trade arrangements and or transfer of quotas/catch limits between CPCs shall be done only under authorization by the CPCs concerned and the Commission.
17. To comply with paragraph 1 of 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Vessel Chartering* [Rec. 02-21], the percentage of a CPC's bluefin tuna quota/catch limit that may be used for chartering shall not exceed 60%, 40% and 20% of the total quota in 2007, 2008, 2009, respectively. No chartering operation for the bluefin tuna fishery is permitted in 2010.

By derogation to paragraph 3 of the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Vessel Chartering* [Rec. 02-21], only bluefin tuna catching vessels flying the flag of a CPC can be chartered.

The number of bluefin tuna catching vessels chartered and the duration of the charter shall be commensurate with the quota allocated to the charter CPC.

18. Any joint fishing operation for bluefin tuna shall only be authorized with the consent of the flag States if the vessel is equipped to fish bluefin tuna and has an individual quota, and in accordance with the following requirements.

At the moment of the application for the authorization, following the format set in **Annex 6**, each flag State shall take the necessary measures to obtain from its catching vessel(s) participating in the joint fishing operation the following information:

- duration,
- identity of the operators involved,
- individual vessels' quotas,
- the allocation key between the vessels for the catches involved,
- and the information on the fattening or farming farms of destination.

Each flag State authorizing its vessels to participate shall transmit all this information to the other participating flag State. The CPCs involved in the joint fishing operation shall transmit all this information to the ICCAT Secretariat at least ten days before the start of the operation.

The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of all joint fishing operations authorized by the flag States CPCs in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.

Closed fishing seasons

19. Bluefin tuna fishing shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean by large-scale pelagic longline catching vessels over 24 m during the period from 1 June to 31 December with the exception of the area delimited by West of 10°W and North of 42°N, where such fishing shall be prohibited from 1 February to 31 July.
20. Purse seine fishing for bluefin tuna shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean during the period from 15 June to 15 April.
21. If a CPC can demonstrate that due to bad weather (Beaufort Sea State 4 or more for wooden-hulled vessels of less than 24 m and Beaufort Sea State 5 or more for all other vessels) certain of its purse seine catching vessels have been unable to utilize the fishing days referred to in paragraph 20, the CPC may carry over a maximum of 5 days lost until 20 June. This CPC shall notify by 15 June to the ICCAT Secretariat the information on the additional fishing days granted, with evidence of bad weather. The ICCAT Secretariat shall forward without delay this information to other CPCs.
22. Bluefin tuna fishing by baitboats and trolling boats shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean during the period from 15 October to 15 June.
23. Bluefin tuna fishing by pelagic trawlers shall be prohibited in the East Atlantic during the period from 15 October to 15 June.
24. Bluefin tuna recreational and sport fishing shall be prohibited in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean from 15 October to 15 June.

Spawning grounds

25. For the annual meeting of the Commission in 2010, the SCRS shall identify as precisely as possible spawning grounds in the Mediterranean in view of the creation of sanctuaries.

Use of aircraft

26. CPCs shall take necessary measures to prohibit the use of airplanes or helicopters for searching for bluefin tuna in the Convention area.

Minimum size

27. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to prohibit catching, retaining on board, transshipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus thynnus*) weighing less than 30 kg.
28. By derogation of paragraph 27, a minimum size for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus thynnus*) of 8 kg shall apply to the following situations in accordance with the procedures set out in **Annex 1**.
 - a) Bluefin tuna caught by baitboats and trolling boats in the eastern Atlantic.
 - b) Bluefin tuna caught in the Adriatic Sea for farming purposes.
 - c) Bluefin tuna caught in the Mediterranean Sea by the coastal artisanal fishery for fresh fish by baitboats, longliners and handliners.
29. For catching vessels fishing actively for bluefin tuna, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 10 and 30 kg may be authorized. This percentage is calculated on the total incidental catches in number of fish retained on board this vessel, or their equivalent in percentage in weight. Incidental catches must be deducted from the quota of the flag State CPC. The procedures referred to in paragraphs 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67 and 68 shall apply to the incidental catch.

By-catch

30. Catching vessels not fishing actively for bluefin tuna are not authorized to retain on board bluefin tuna exceeding more than 5% of the total catch on board by weight or/and number of pieces. By-catches must be deducted from the quota of the flag state CPC.

The procedures referred to in paragraphs 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67 and 68 shall apply to the by-catch.

Recreational fisheries

31. Recreational fisheries on bluefin tuna shall be subject to the authorization for each vessel issued by the flag State CPC.
32. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one bluefin tuna in each sea trip.
33. The marketing of bluefin tuna caught in recreational fishing shall be prohibited except for charitable purposes.
34. Each CPC shall take measures to record catch data from recreational fishing and transmit them to the SCRS. Catches of recreational fisheries shall be counted against the quota allocated to the CPC in accordance with paragraph 10.
35. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the release of bluefin tuna caught alive, especially juveniles, in the framework of recreational fishing.

Sport fisheries

36. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to regulate sport fishing, notably by fishing authorizations.
37. The marketing of bluefin tuna caught in sport fishing competitions shall be prohibited except for charitable purposes.

38. Each CPC shall take measures to record catch data from sport fishing and transmit them to the SCRS. Catches of sport fishing shall be counted against the quota allocated to the CPC in accordance with paragraph 10.
39. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the release of the bluefin tuna caught alive, especially juveniles, in the framework of sport fishing.

Part III Capacity measures

Adjustment of fishing capacity

40. Each CPC shall ensure that its fishing capacity is commensurate with its allocated quota.
41. To that purpose each CPC shall establish a management plan over 2010-2013. Such plan shall be submitted to the Commission by 15 September 2009 for discussion and approval by the Commission at its annual meeting in 2009, and shall be reviewed at its annual meeting in 2010. Such plan shall include the information referred to in paragraphs 42 to 48.

Freezing of fishing capacity

42. CPCs shall limit the number, and the corresponding gross registered tonnage, of their fishing vessels to the number and tonnage of their vessels that fished for, retained on board, transshipped, transported, or landed bluefin tuna during the period 1 January 2007 to 1 July 2008. This limit shall be applied by gear type for catching vessels and by vessel type for other fishing vessels.
43. Paragraph 42 shall not be interpreted to affect the measures contained in **Annex 1** paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Recommendation.
44. CPCs shall limit the number of their traps engaged in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery to the number authorized by each CPC by 1 July 2008.
45. This freezing may not apply to certain CPCs, in particular developing States that demonstrate that they need to develop their fishing capacity so as to fully use their quota. Such CPCs shall indicate in their management plans the programming of the introduction of additional fishing capacity into the fishery.

Reduction of fishing capacity

46. Without prejudice to paragraph 45, each CPC shall reduce its fishing capacity referred to in paragraphs 42, 43 and 44 so as to ensure for 2010 that at least 25% of the discrepancy between its fishing capacity and its fishing capacity commensurate with its allocated quota in 2010 is achieved.
47. To calculate its fishing capacity reduction, each CPC shall take into account *inter alia*, the estimated yearly catch rates per vessel and gear.
48. This reduction may not apply to certain CPCs that demonstrate that their fishing capacity is commensurate with their allocated quotas.

Adjustment of farming capacity

49. Each farming or fattening CPC shall establish a management plan over 2010-2013. Such plan shall be submitted to the Commission by 15 September 2009 for discussion and approval by the Commission at its annual meeting in 2009, and shall be reviewed at its annual meeting in 2010. Such plan shall include the information referred in paragraphs 50 to 53.
50. Each CPC shall limit its tuna farming capacity to the farming capacity of the farms that were registered in the ICCAT list or authorized and declared to ICCAT as of 1 July 2008.
51. Each CPC shall establish for 2010 a maximum input of wild caught bluefin tuna into its farms at the level of the input quantities registered with ICCAT by its farms in 2005, 2006, 2007 or 2008.

52. Within the maximum input quantity of wild caught bluefin tuna referred to in paragraph 51, each CPC shall allocate inputs to its farms.
53. Further adjustment of farming capacity shall be decided by the Commission at its annual meeting in 2010, depending on the level of the TAC after 2010.

Part IV Control measures

ICCAT bluefin tuna records of vessels

54. a) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of all catching vessels authorized to fish actively for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.
- b) The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of all other fishing vessels (i.e. catching vessels excluded) authorized to operate for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.

During a calendar year, a fishing vessel shall be registered in only one of the ICCAT records referred to in paragraphs a) and b). Without prejudice to paragraph 30, for the purposes of this recommendation, fishing vessels not entered into one of the ICCAT records referred to in paragraph a) and b) are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship, transport, transfer, process or land bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.

55. Each flag CPC shall submit electronically each year to the ICCAT Executive Secretary, at the latest one month before the beginning of the fishing seasons referred to in paragraphs 19 to 23, when applicable, and otherwise by 1 March, the list of its catching vessels authorized to fish actively for bluefin tuna and the list of its other fishing vessels authorized to operate in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea referred to in paragraph 54 a) and b), in accordance with the format set in the Guidelines for submitting data and information required by ICCAT.

Any subsequent changes shall not be accepted unless a notified fishing vessel is prevented from participation due to legitimate operational reasons or *force majeure*. In such circumstances, the CPC concerned shall immediately inform the ICCAT Executive Secretariat, providing:

- a) full details of the intended replacement fishing vessel(s) referred to in paragraph 54;
 - b) a comprehensive account of the reasons justifying the replacement and any relevant supporting evidence or references.
56. Conditions and procedures referred in the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels Over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22] (except paragraph 3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

ICCAT record of tuna traps authorized to fish for bluefin tuna

57. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT Record of all tuna traps authorized to fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. For the purposes of this recommendation, tuna traps not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to be used to fish for, retain, transfer or land bluefin tuna.
58. Each CPC shall submit electronically to the ICCAT Executive Secretary, by 1 March each year, the list (including the name of the traps, register number) of its authorized tuna traps referred to in paragraph 57. Conditions and procedures referred in the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels Over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22] (except paragraph 3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Information on fishing activities

59. By 1 March each year, each CPC shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the list of the catching vessels included in the ICCAT record referred to in paragraph 54 a) that have fished for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean in the preceding fishing year.

60. Each CPC shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat of any information concerning vessels not covered in paragraph 59 but known or presumed to have fished for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. The ICCAT Secretariat shall forward such information to the flag State for action as appropriate, with a copy to other CPCs for information.

Transshipment

61. Transshipment at sea operations of bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea shall be prohibited.
62. Fishing vessels shall only tranship bluefin tuna catches in designated ports of CPCs. To this end, each CPC shall designate ports in which transshipping of bluefin tuna is authorized and communicate a list of these ports to the ICCAT Secretariat by 1 March each year.

For a port to be determined as designated port, the port State shall specify permitted transshipping times and places.

The Port State shall ensure full inspection coverage during all transshipping times and at all transshipping places.

On the basis of this information the ICCAT Secretariat shall maintain a list of designated ports on the ICCAT website.

63. Prior to entry into any port, the receiving fishing vessel or its representative, shall provide the relevant authorities of the Port State at least 48 h before the estimated time of arrival, with the following:
- a) estimated time of arrival,
 - b) estimated quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board, and information on the geographic area where it was taken;
 - c) the name of the transshipping fishing vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of catching vessels authorized to fish actively for bluefin tuna or in the ICCAT record of other fishing vessels authorized to operate in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea,
 - d) the name of the receiving fishing vessel, its number in the ICCAT record of catching vessels authorized to fish actively for bluefin tuna or in the ICCAT record of other fishing vessels authorized to operate in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea,
 - e) the tonnage and the geographic area of the catch of bluefin tuna to be transshipped.

Any transshipment requires the prior authorization from the flag State of the transshipping fishing vessel concerned.

The master of the transshipping fishing vessel shall, at the time of the transshipment, inform its Flag State of the following:

- a) the quantities of bluefin tuna involved,
- b) the date and port of the transshipment,
- c) the name, registration number and flag of the receiving fishing vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of catching vessels authorized to fish actively for bluefin tuna or in the ICCAT record of other fishing vessels authorized to operate in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea,
- d) the geographical area of the catch of bluefin tuna.

The relevant authority of the port State shall inspect the receiving vessel on arrival and check the cargo and documentation related to the transshipment operation.

The relevant authority of the port State shall send a record of the transshipment to the flag State authority of the transshipping fishing vessel, within 48 hours after the transshipment has ended.

Recording requirements

64. The masters of catching vessels shall keep a bound or electronic logbook of their operations, indicating particularly the quantities of bluefin tuna caught and kept on board, whether the catches are weighed or estimated, the date and location of such catches and the type of gear used in accordance with the requirements set out in **Annex 2**.

65. The masters of the catching vessels involved in a joint fishing operation shall record in their logbook:

- a) as regards the catching vessel transferring the fish into cages:
 - its name and international radio call sign;
 - the date and the time of the catch and of the transfer,
 - the location of the catch and of the transfer (longitude/latitude),
 - amount of catches taken on board, and amount of catches transferred into cages,
 - amount of catches counted against its individual quota,
 - the name of the tug boat and its ICCAT number.
- b) as regards the other catching vessels not involved in the transfer of the fish:
 - their names and international radio call signs;
 - the date and the time of the catch and of the transfer,
 - the location of the catch and of the transfer (longitude/latitude),
 - that no catches have been taken on board or transferred into cages,
 - amount of catches counted against their individual quotas,
 - the name and the ICCAT number of the catching vessel referred to in (a),
 - the name of the tug boat and its ICCAT number.

66. Fishing vessels shall only land bluefin tuna catches in designated ports of CPCs. To this end, each CPC shall designate ports in which landing of bluefin tuna is authorized and communicate a list of these ports to the ICCAT Secretariat by 1 March each year.

For a port to be determined as designated port, the port State shall specify permitted landing times and places. The port State shall ensure full inspection coverage during all landing times and at all landing places.

On the basis of this information the ICCAT Secretariat shall maintain a list of designated ports on the ICCAT website.

67. Prior to entry into any port, the fishing vessels or their representative, shall provide the relevant authorities of the port, at least 4 hours before the estimated time of arrival, with the following:

- a) estimated time of arrival,
- b) estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board,
- c) the information on the geographic area where the catch was taken;

Port State authorities shall keep a record of all prior notices for the current year.

Each landing or caging shall be subject to an inspection by the relevant authorities of the port.

The relevant authority shall send a record of the landing to the flag State authority of the fishing vessel, within 48 hours after the landing has ended.

After each trip and within 48 hours of landing, the masters of catching vessels shall submit a landing declaration to the competent authorities of the CPC where the landing takes place and to its flag State. The master of the authorized catching vessel shall be responsible for the accuracy of the declaration, which shall indicate, as a minimum, the quantities of bluefin tuna landed and the area where they were caught. All landed catches shall be weighed and not only estimated.

68. The masters of fishing vessels shall complete and transmit to their flag State the ICCAT transshipment declaration no later than 48 hours after the date of transshipment in port in accordance with the format set out in **Annex 3**.

Communication of catches

69. a) Each CPC shall ensure that its catching vessels fishing actively for bluefin tuna shall communicate by electronic or other means, to their competent authorities, a weekly catch report, with, as a minimum, information on the catch amount, including nil catch returns, the date and the location (latitude and longitude) of the catches. This report shall be transmitted by the latest Monday noon with the catches taken in the Plan Area during the preceding week ending Sunday midnight GMT. This report shall include information on the number of days in the Plan Area since the beginning of the fishing or since the last weekly report.

- b) Each CPC shall ensure that its purse seine catching vessels and its other catching vessels over 24 m fishing actively for bluefin tuna shall communicate, except in case of nil catch returns, by electronic or other means, to their competent authorities, a daily catch report, with, as a minimum, information on the catch amount, the date and the location (latitude and longitude) of the catches. If a CPC requires such daily reports even in case of nil catch returns, the weekly reports referred to in a) shall not be required.
- c) On the basis of the information referred to in (a) and (b), each CPC shall transmit without delay weekly catch reports for all vessels to the ICCAT Secretariat in accordance with the format set out in **Annex 5**.

Reporting of catches

- 70. Each CPC shall report its provisional monthly catches of bluefin tuna. This report shall be sent to the ICCAT Secretariat within 30 days of the end of the calendar month in which the catches were made.
- 71. The ICCAT Secretariat shall within 10 days following the monthly deadlines for receipt of the provisional catch statistics collect the information received and circulate it to CPCs together with aggregated catch statistics.
- 72. The Executive Secretary shall notify without delay all CPCs of the date on which the accumulative reported catch taken by catching vessels of the CPCs is estimated to equal 85% of the concerned CPC quota for this stock. The CPC shall take the necessary measures to close its bluefin tuna fisheries before its quota is exhausted and notify this closure without delay to the ICCAT Secretariat which will circulate this information to all CPCs.

Cross check

- 73. CPCs shall verify, including by using inspection reports and observer reports, VMS data, the submission of logbooks and relevant information recorded in the logbooks of their fishing vessels, in the transfer/transshipment document and in the catch documents.

The competent authorities shall carry out cross checks on all landings, all transshipment or caging between the quantities by species recorded in the fishing vessel logbook or quantities by species recorded in the transshipment declaration and the quantities recorded in the landing declaration or caging declaration, and any other relevant document, such as invoice and/or sales notes.

Transfer operations

- 74. Before any transfer operation into towed cages, the master of the catching vessel shall send to its flag State CPC authorities before the transfer, a prior transfer notification indicating:
 - name of the catching vessel and ICCAT number record,
 - estimated time of transfer,
 - estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna to be transferred,
 - information on the position (latitude/longitude) where the transfer will take place,
 - name of the tug vessel, number of cages towed and ICCAT number record.
- 75. The transfer operation shall not begin without the prior authorization of the catching vessel flag State. If the flag State of the catching vessel considers on receipt of the prior transfer notification that:
 - a) the catching vessel declared to have caught the fish had not sufficient quota for bluefin tuna put into the cage,
 - b) the quantity of fish has not been duly reported and not taken into account for the consumption of the quota that may be applicable,
 - c) the catching vessel declared to have caught the fish is not authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, or
 - d) the tug vessel declared to receive the transfer of fish is not registered in the ICCAT record of all other fishing vessels referred to in paragraph 54 b) or is not equipped with a Vessel Monitoring System,

it shall inform the master of the catching vessel that the transfer is not authorized and to proceed to the release of the fish into the sea.

76. The masters of catching vessels shall complete and transmit to their flag State the ICCAT transfer declaration at the end of the transfer operation to the tug vessel, in accordance with the format set out in **Annex 3**.
77. The transfer declaration shall accompany the transfer of fish during transport to the farm or a designated port.
78. The authorization for transfer by the flag State does not prejudice the authorization of the caging operation.
79. The master of the caging vessel shall ensure that the transfer activities shall be monitored by video camera in the water.
80. The ICCAT Regional Observer on board the catching vessel, as referred to in the ICCAT Regional Observer Program (**Annex 7**), shall record and report upon the transfer activities carried out, verify the position of the catching vessel when engaged in transfer operation, observe and estimate catches transferred and verify entries made in the prior transfer operation as referred to in paragraph 75 and in the ICCAT transfer declaration as referred to in paragraph 76.
81. The ICCAT Regional Observer shall countersign the prior transfer notification and the ICCAT transfer declaration. He shall verify that the ICCAT transfer declaration is properly filled and transmitted to the master of the tug vessel.

The tuna trap operator shall complete and transmit to its State the ICCAT transfer declaration at the end of the transfer operation to the fishing vessel, in accordance with the format set out in **Annex 3**

Caging Operations

82. The CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm for bluefin tuna is located shall submit within one week a caging report, validated by an observer, to the CPC whose flag vessels has fished the tuna and to the ICCAT Secretariat. This report shall contain the information referred to in the caging declaration as set out in the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07].

When the farming facilities authorized to operate for farming of bluefin tuna caught in the Convention area (hereafter referred to as FFBs) are located beyond waters under jurisdiction of CPCs, the provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to CPCs where the natural or legal persons responsible for FFBs are located.

83. Before any transfer operation into a farm, the flag CPC of the catching vessel shall be informed by the competent authority of the farm State of the transfer into cage of quantities caught by catching vessels flying its flag. If the flag CPC of the catching vessel considers on receipt of this information that:
 - a) the catching vessel declared to have caught the fish had not sufficient quota for bluefin tuna put into the cage,
 - b) the quantity of fish has not been duly reported and not taken into account for the calculation of any quota that may be applicable, or
 - c) the catching vessel declared to have caught the fish is not authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, it shall inform the competent authority of the farm State to proceed to the seizure of the catches and the release of the fish into the sea.

The transfer operation shall not begin without the prior authorization of the catching vessel flag CPC.

84. The CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm for bluefin tuna is located shall take the necessary measures to prohibit placing in cages for farming or fattening bluefin tuna that are not accompanied by accurate, complete and validated documentation required by ICCAT.
85. The CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm is located shall ensure that transfer activities from cages to the farm shall be monitored by video camera in the water. This requirement shall not apply where the cages are directly fixed to the mooring system.

Trap activities

86. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure the record of the catches after the end of every fishing operation and the transmission of these data simultaneously by electronic means or other means within 48 hours after the end of every fishing operation to the competent authority, which shall transmit these data without delay to the ICCAT Secretariat.

VMS

87. Without prejudice to paragraph 1 d) of Recommendation [06-07], CPCs shall implement a vessels monitoring system for their fishing vessels over 24 m, in accordance with the 2003 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14].

Without prejudice to paragraph 1d) of Recommendation [06-07], with effect from 1 January 2010 this measure shall be applied for their fishing vessels over 15 m.

No later than 31 January 2008, each CPC shall communicate without delay messages pursuant to this paragraph to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with the data exchange formats and protocols adopted by the Commission in 2007.

The ICCAT Executive Secretariat shall make available as soon as possible the information received under this paragraph to CPCs with an active inspection presence in the Plan Area and to SCRS, at its request.

On request from CPCs engaged in inspection at sea operations in the convention area in accordance with the ICCAT scheme of joint international inspection referred to in paragraphs 97 and 98 of this Recommendation, the ICCAT Secretariat shall make available the messages received under paragraph 3 of Recommendation [07-08] to all fishing vessels.

CPC Observer Program

88. Each CPC shall ensure observer coverage on its catching vessels actively fishing for bluefin tuna over 15 m in overall length of at least:
- 20% of its active purse seine vessels between 15 m and 24 m in overall length;
 - 20% of its active pelagic trawlers,
 - 20% of its active longline vessels,
 - 20% of its active baitboats,
 - 100% during the harvesting process for tuna traps.

The observer tasks shall be, in particular, to:

- a) monitor a catching vessel compliance with the present recommendation,
- b) record and report upon the fishing activity, which shall include, inter alia, the following:
 - amount of catch (including by-catch), that also includes species disposition, such as retained on board or discarded dead or alive,
 - area of catch by latitude and longitude,
 - measure of effort (e.g., number of sets, number of hooks, etc.), as defined in the ICCAT Field Manual for different gears.
 - date of catch,
- c) observe and estimate catches and verify entries made in the logbook,
- d) sight and record vessels that may be fishing contrary to ICCAT conservation measures.

In addition, the observer shall carry out scientific work, such as collecting Task II data, when required by the Commission, based on the instructions from the SCRS.

In implementing this observer requirement, CPCs shall:

- a) ensure representative temporal and spatial coverage to ensure that the Commission receives adequate and appropriate data and information on catch, effort, and other scientific and management aspects, taking into account characteristics of the fleets and fisheries;
- b) ensure robust data collection protocols;
- c) ensure observers are properly trained and approved before deployment;
- d) ensure, to the extent practicable, minimal disruption to the operations of vessels fishing in the Convention area.

Data and information collected under each CPCs observer program shall be provided to the SCRS and the Commission, as appropriate, in accordance with requirements and procedures to be developed by the Commission by 2009 taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements.

For the scientific aspects of the program, the SCRS shall report on the coverage level achieved by each CPC and provide a summary of the data collected and any relevant findings associated with that data. SCRS shall also provide any recommendations to improve the effectiveness of CPC observer programs.

ICCAT Regional observer Program

89. An ICCAT Regional Observer Program shall be established to ensure an observer coverage of 100%:

- of purse seine vessels over 24 m during all the annual fishing season (**Annex 7**);
- of all purse seiners involved in joint fishing operations, irrespective of the length of the vessels. In this respect, an observer shall be present during the fishing operation;
- during all transfer of bluefin tuna to the cages and all harvest of fish from the cage.

Such purse seine vessels without an ICCAT regional observer shall not be authorized to fish or to operate in the bluefin tuna fishery.

90. An ICCAT Regional Observer Program shall ensure an observer presence during all transfer of bluefin tuna to the cages and all harvest of fish from the cage.

The observer tasks shall be, in particular, to:

- observe and monitor farming operation compliance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07],
- validate the caging report referred to in paragraph 82,
- carry out such scientific work, for example collecting samples, as required by the Commission based on the directions from the SCRS.

Enforcement

91. CPCs shall take enforcement measures with respect to a fishing vessel, where it has been established, in accordance with its law that the fishing vessel flying its flag does not comply with the provisions of paragraphs 19 to 24, 27 to 29 and 64 to 68 (closed seasons, minimum size and recording requirements).

The measures may include in particular depending on the gravity of the offence and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of national law:

- fines,
- seizure of illegal fishing gear and catches,
- sequestration of the vessel,
- suspension or withdrawal of authorization to fish,
- reduction or withdrawal of the fishing quota, if applicable.

92. The CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm for bluefin tuna is located shall take enforcement measures with respect to a farm, where it has been established, in accordance with its law that this farm does not comply with the provisions of paragraphs 82 to 85 and 90 (caging operations and observers) and with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07].

The measures may include in particular depending on the gravity of the offence and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of national law:

- fines,
- suspension or withdrawal of the record of FFBs,
- prohibition to put into cages or market quantities of bluefin tuna.

Access to video records

93. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the video records of its fishing vessels and of its farms are made available to the ICCAT inspectors and ICCAT observers.

The CPC under whose jurisdiction the farm for bluefin tuna is located shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the video records of its fishing vessels and of its farms are made available to its inspectors and its observers.

Market measures

94. Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, exporting and importing CPCs shall take the necessary measures:
- to prohibit domestic trade, landing, imports, exports, placing in cages for farming, re-exports and transshipments of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna species that are not accompanied by accurate, complete, and validated documentation required by this Recommendation and Recommendation [08-12] on a bluefin tuna catch documentation program.
 - to prohibit domestic trade, imports, landings, placing in cages for farming, processing, exports, re-exports and the transshipment within their jurisdiction, of eastern and Mediterranean bluefin tuna species caught by fishing vessels whose flag State either does not have a quota, catch limit or allocation of fishing effort for that species, under the terms of ICCAT management and conservation measures, or when the flag State fishing possibilities are exhausted, or when the individual quotas of catching vessels referred to in paragraph 9 are exhausted;
 - to prohibit domestic trade, imports, landings, processing, exports from farms that do not comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming [Rec. 06-07].

Conversion factors

95. The conversion factors adopted by SCRS shall apply to calculate the equivalent round weight of the processed bluefin tuna.

Growth factors

96. Each CPC shall define growth factors to be applied to bluefin tuna farmed in its cages. It shall notify to ICCAT Secretariat and to the SCRS the factors and methodology used. The SCRS shall review this information at its annual meetings in 2009 and 2010 and shall report to the Commission. The SCRS shall further study the estimated growth factors and provide advice to the Commission for its annual meeting in 2010.

Part V ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection

97. In the framework of the multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna, each CPC agrees, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the ICCAT Convention, to apply the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International

Inspection adopted during its Fourth Regular Meeting, held in November 1975 in Madrid⁶, as modified in **Annex 8**.

98. The Scheme referred to in paragraph 97 shall apply until ICCAT adopts a monitoring, control and surveillance scheme which will include an ICCAT scheme for joint international inspection, based on the results of the Integrated Monitoring Measures Working Group, established by Resolution 00-20.

Part VI **Final provisions**

99. Availability of data to the SCRS

The ICCAT Secretariat shall make available to the SCRS all data received in accordance with the present Recommendation.

All data shall be treated in a confidential manner.

100. Evaluation

All the CPCs shall submit each year to the Secretariat regulations and other related documents adopted by them to implement this Recommendation. In order to have greater transparency in implementing this Recommendation, all the CPCs involved in the bluefin tuna chain shall submit each year, no later than 15 October, a detailed report on their implementation of this Recommendation.

101. Cooperation

All the CPCs involved in the bluefin tuna chain are encouraged to enter into bilateral arrangements in order to improve the compliance with the provisions of this Recommendation. These arrangements could notably cover exchanges of inspectors, joint inspections and data sharing.

102. Repeals

This Recommendation repeals paragraph 10 of Recommendation [06-07]; Recommendation [07-04] and paragraph 6 of Recommendation [07-08].

This Recommendation replaces Recommendation [06-05]. Paragraphs 50 and 51 of Recommendation [06-05] shall remain in force until the ICCAT Regional Observer Program referred to in paragraphs 89 and 90 is implemented.

⁶ Note from the Secretariat: See Appendix II to Annex 7 in *Report for Biennial Period, 1974-75, Part II (1975)*.

Specific Conditions Applying to the Catching Vessels Referred to in Paragraph 28

1. CPCs shall limit:
 - The maximum number of its baitboats and trolling boats authorized to fish actively bluefin tuna to the number of the vessels participating in directed fishery for bluefin tuna in 2006.
 - The maximum number of its artisanal fleet authorized to fish actively bluefin tuna in Mediterranean to the number of the vessel participating in the fishery for bluefin tuna in 2008.
 - The maximum number of its catching vessel authorized to fish actively bluefin tuna in Adriatic to the number of the vessel participating in the fishery for bluefin tuna in 2008. Each CPC shall allocate individual quotas to the concerned vessels.
2. By 30 January each year, CPCs shall submit to ICCAT Secretariat, the number of catching vessels established pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Annex.
3. CPCs shall issue specific authorizations to the catching vessel referred to in paragraph 1 and shall transmit the list of such catching vessels to ICCAT Secretariat.
4. Any subsequent changes shall not be accepted unless a notified catching vessel is prevented from participation due to legitimate operational reasons or force majeure. In such circumstances CPC concerned shall immediately inform the ICCAT Executive Secretariat, providing:
 - a) full details of the intended replacement of the catching vessel referred to in paragraph 3 of this Annex;
 - b) a comprehensive account of the reasons justifying the replacement and any relevant supporting evidence or references.
5. Each CPC shall allocate no more than 7% of its quota for bluefin tuna among its baitboats and trolling boats, with up to a maximum of 100 t of bluefin tuna weighing no less than 6.4kg caught by baitboat vessels of an overall length of less than 17 m by derogation to paragraph 28 of this Recommendation.
6. Each CPC may allocate no more than 2% of its quota for bluefin tuna among its coastal artisanal fishery for fresh fish in the Mediterranean.

Each CPC may allocate no more than 90% of its quota for bluefin tuna among its catching vessel in Adriatic for farming purposes.
7. Authorized catching vessels pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Annex shall only land bluefin tuna catches in designated ports. To this end, each CPC shall designate ports in which landing of bluefin tuna is authorized and communicate a list of these ports to the ICCAT Secretariat by 1 March each year.

For a port to be determined as designated port, the port State shall specify permitted landing times and places. The port State shall ensure full inspection coverage during all landing times and at all landing places.

On the basis of this information the ICCAT Secretariat shall maintain a list of designated ports on the ICCAT website for these fisheries.
8. Prior to entry into any designated port, authorized catching vessels in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Annex or their representative, shall provide the competent port authorities at least 4 hours before the estimated time of arrival with the following:
 - a) estimated time of arrival,
 - b) estimate of quantity of bluefin tuna retained on board,
 - c) information on the zone where the catches were taken;

Each landing shall be subjected to an inspection in port.

Port state authorities shall keep a record of all prior notice for the current year.

9. CPCs shall implement a catch reporting regime that ensures that an effective monitoring of the utilization of each vessels quota.
10. Bluefin tuna catches may not be offered for retail sale to the final consumer, irrespective of the marketing method, unless appropriate marking or labeling indicates:
 - a) the species, fishing gear used,
 - b) the catch area and date.
11. Beginning 1 July 2007, CPCs whose baitboats, longliners, handliners and trolling boats are authorized to fish for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean shall institute tail tag requirements as follows:
 - a) Tail tags must be affixed on each bluefin tuna immediately upon offloading.
 - b) Each tail tag shall have a unique identification number and be included on bluefin tuna catch documents and written on the outside of any package containing tuna.
12. The master of the catching vessel shall ensure that any quantity of bluefin tuna landed in designated port shall be weighed before first sale or before being transported elsewhere from the port of landing.

Minimum specification for logbooks:

1. The logbook must be numbered by sheets.
2. The logbook must be filled in every day (midnight) or before port arrival
3. The logbook must be completed in case of at sea inspections
4. One copy of the sheets must remain attached to the logbook
5. Logbooks must be kept on board to cover a period of one-year operation.

Minimum standard information for logbooks:

1. Master name and address
2. Dates and ports of departure, Dates and ports of arrival
3. Vessel name, register number, ICCAT number and IMO number (if available). In case of joint fishing operations, vessel names, register numbers, ICCAT numbers and IMO numbers (if available) of all the vessels involved in the operation.
4. Fishing gear:
 - a) Type FAO code
 - b) Dimension (length, mesh size, number of hooks ...)
5. Operations at sea with one line (minimum) per day of trip, providing:
 - a) Activity (fishing, steaming...)
 - b) Position: Exact daily positions (in degree and minutes), recorded for each fishing operation or at noon when no fishing has been conducted during this day.
 - c) Record of catches:
6. Species identification:
 - a) by FAO code
 - b) round (RWT) weight in kg per day
 - c) number of pieces per day
7. Master signature
8. Observer signature (if applicable)
9. Means of weight measure: estimation, weighing on board and counting.
10. The logbook is kept in equivalent live weight of fish and mentions the conversion factors used in the evaluation.

Minimum information in case of landing, transshipment/transfer:

1. Dates and port of landing /transshipment/transfer
2. Products
 - a) presentation
 - b) number of fish or boxes and quantity in kg
3. Signature of the Master or Vessel Agent

Document No.		ICCAT Transfer/Transshipment Declaration	
<p style="text-align: center;">Tug/Carrier vessel</p> <p>Name of vessel and radio call sign: Flag: Flag State authorization No. National Register No. ICCAT Register No. IMO No.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fishing Vessel</p> <p>Name of the vessel and radio call sign, Flag: Flag State authorization No. National register No. ICCAT Register No. External identification: Fishing logbook sheet No.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Farm of destination</p> <p>Name ICCAT Register number</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trap</p> <p>Name ICCAT Register number</p>

Departure	Day	Month	Hour	Year	2_ 0_ _ _	F.V Master's/trap operator name:	Tug/Carrier Master's name:	LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT
Return	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□□□	Signature:	Signature:	
Transfer/Transh.	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□□□			

For transshipment, indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit: kilograms.
In case of transfer of live fish indicate number of unit and live weight

Port	Sea		Species	Number of unit of fishes	Type of Product Live	Type of Product Whole	Type of Product Gutted	Type of Product Head off	Type of Product Filleted	Type of Product	further transfer / transhipments
	Lat.	Long.									
											Date: _____ Place/Position: _____ Authorization CP No. _____ Transfer vessel Master signature: _____
											Name of receiver vessel: _____ Flag _____ ICCAT Register No. _____ IMO N° _____ Master's signature _____
											Date: _____ Place/Position: _____ Authorization CP No. _____ Transfer vessel Master's signature: _____
											Name of receiver vessel: _____ Flag _____ ICCAT Register No. _____ IMO No. _____ Master's signature _____

ICCAT Observer signature (if applicable).

Obligations in case of transfer/transshipment:

1. The original of the transfer/transshipment declaration must be provided to the recipient vessel (tug/processing/transport).
2. The copy of the transfer/transshipment declaration must be kept by the correspondent catching vessel or trap.
3. Further transfers or transshipping operations shall be authorized by the relevant CP which authorized the vessel to operate.
4. The original of the transfer/transshipment declaration has to be kept by the recipient vessel which holds the fish, up to the farm or the landing place.
5. The transfer or transshipping operation shall be recorded in the logbook of any vessel involved in the operation.

Allocation Scheme for 2007-2010

Recovery Plan for a four-year period (Unit: t)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Albania			50.00	50.00
Algerie	1,511.27	1,460.04	1,117.42	1,012.13
China (People's Republic)	65.78	63.55	61.32	56.86
Croatia	862.31	833.08	641.45	581.51
Egypt			50.00	50.00
European Community*	16,779.55	16,210.75	12,406.62	11,237.59
Iceland	53.34	51.53	49.72	46.11
Japan	2,515.82	2,430.54	1,871.44	1,696.57
Korea	177.80	171.77	132.26	119.90
Libya	1,280.14	1,236.74	946.52	857.33
Maroc	2,824.30	2,728.56	2,088.26	1,891.49
Norway	53.34	51.53	49.72	46.11
Syria	53.34	51.53	50.00	50.00
Tunisie	2,333.58	2,254.48	1,735.87	1,573.67
Turkey	918.32	887.19	683.11	619.28
Chinese Taipei	71.12	68.71	66.30	61.48

*Fishing possibilities for EC-Malta and EC-Cyprus as follows: 2007: 355.59 t and 154.68 t, respectively, 2008: 343.54 t and 149.44 t, respectively.

ICCAT Regional Observer Program

1. Each CPC shall require its farms, its purse seine vessels over 24 m and its purse seine vessels involved in joint fishing operations to carry an ICCAT observer during all the fishing and harvesting period in the Convention area.
2. By 1 February each year, CPCs shall notify to the ICCAT Executive Secretariat a list of its observers.
3. The Secretariat of the Commission shall appoint the observers before 1 March each year, and shall place them into farms and on board the purse seine vessels flying the flag of Contracting Parties and of non-Contracting Cooperating Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities that implement the ICCAT observer program. An ICCAT observer card shall be issued for each observer.
4. The Secretariat shall issue a contract listing the rights and duties of the observer and the master of the vessel or farm operator. This contract shall be signed by both parties involved.
5. The Secretariat shall establish an ICCAT observer program manual.

Designation of the observers

6. The designated observers shall have the following qualifications to accomplish their tasks:
 - sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
 - satisfactory knowledge of the ICCAT conservation and management measures assessed by a certificate provided by the CPCs and based on ICCAT training guidelines;
 - the ability to observe and record accurately;
 - a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel or farm observed.

Obligations of the observer

7. Observers shall:
 - a) have completed the technical training required by the guidelines established by ICCAT;
 - b) be nationals of one of the CPCs and, to the extent possible, not of the farm State or flag State of the purse seine vessel;
 - c) be capable of performing the duties set forth in point 8 below;
 - d) be included in the list of observers maintained by the Secretariat of the Commission;
 - e) not have current financial or beneficial interests in the bluefin tuna fishery.
8. The observer tasks shall be in particular:
 - a) As regards observers on purse-seine vessels, to monitor the purse seine vessels' compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. In particular the observers shall:
 - i) record and report upon the fishing activities carried out;
 - ii) observe and estimate catches and verify entries made in the logbook;
 - iii) issue a daily report of the purse seiner vessels' transfer activities;
 - iv) sight and record vessels which may be fishing in contravention to ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - v) record and report upon the transfer activities carried out;
 - vi) verify the position of the vessel when engaged in transfer;
 - vii) observe and estimate products transferred, including through the review of video recordings;
 - viii) verify and record the name of the fishing vessel concerned and its ICCAT number;
 - ix) carry out scientific work such as collecting task II data when required by the Commission, based on the directives from the SCRS.

- b) As regards observers in the farms, to monitor the farms' compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. In particular the observers shall:
 - i) verify the data contained in the transfer declaration and caging declaration, including through the review of video records;
 - ii) certify the data contained in the transfer declaration and caging declaration;
 - iii) issue a daily report of the farms' transfer activities;
 - iv) countersign the transfer declaration and caging declaration;
 - v) carry out such scientific work, for example collecting samples, as required by the Commission, based on the directives from the SCRS.
 - c) establish general reports compiling the information collected in accordance with this paragraph and provide the master and farm operator the opportunity to include therein any relevant information.
 - d) submit to the Secretariat the aforementioned general report within 20 days from the end of the period of observation.
 - e) exercise any other functions as defined by the Commission.
9. Observers shall treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing and transfer operations of the purse seiners and of the farms and accept this requirement in writing as a condition of appointment as an observer;
10. Observers shall comply with requirements established in the laws and regulations of the flag or farm State which exercises jurisdiction over the vessel or farm to which the observer is assigned.
11. Observers shall respect the hierarchy and general rules of behavior which apply to all vessel and farm personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this program, and with the obligations of vessel and farm personnel set forth in paragraph 12 of this program.

Obligations of the flag States of purse seine vessels and farm States

12. The responsibilities regarding observers of the flag States of the purse seine vessels and their masters shall include the following, notably:
- a) Observers shall be allowed to access to the vessel and farm personnel and to the gear, cages and equipment;
 - b) Upon request, observers shall also be allowed access to the following equipment, if present on the vessels to which they are assigned, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their duties set forth in paragraph 8:
 - i) satellite navigation equipment;
 - ii) radar display viewing screens when in use;
 - iii) electronic means of communication;
 - c) Observers shall be provided accommodations, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers;
 - d) Observers shall be provided with adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as space on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties; and
 - e) The flag States shall ensure that masters, crew, farm and vessel owners do not obstruct, intimidate, interfere with, influence, bribe or attempt to bribe an observer in the performance of his/her duties.

The Secretariat, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, is requested to provide to the farm State or flag State of the purse seine vessel, copies of all raw data, summaries, and reports pertaining to the trip. The Secretariat shall submit the observer reports to the Compliance Committee and to the SCRS.

Observer fees

- a) The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the farm operators and purse seiner's owners. The fee shall be calculated on the basis of the total costs of the program. This fee shall be paid into a special account of the ICCAT Secretariat and the ICCAT Secretariat shall manage the account for implementing the program;
- b) No observer shall be assigned to a vessel or farm for which the fees, as required under subparagraph a), have not been paid.

ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article IX of the Convention, the ICCAT Commission recommends the establishment of the following arrangements for international control outside the waters under national jurisdiction for the purpose of ensuring the application of the Convention and the measures in force thereunder:

I. Serious violations

1. For the purposes of these procedures, a serious violation means the following violations of the provisions of the ICCAT conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission:
 - a. fishing without a license, permit or authorization issued by the flag CPC,
 - b. failure to maintain sufficient records of catch and catch-related data in accordance with the Commission's reporting requirements or significant misreporting of such catch and/or catch-related data;
 - c. fishing in a closed area;
 - d. fishing during a closed season;
 - e. intentional taking or retention of species in contravention of any applicable conservation and management measure adopted by the ICCAT;
 - f. significant violation of catch limits or quotas in force pursuant to the ICCAT rules;
 - g. using prohibited fishing gear;
 - h. falsifying or intentionally concealing the markings, identity or registration of a fishing vessel;
 - i. concealing, tampering with or disposing of evidence relating to investigation of a violation;
 - j. multiple violations which taken together constitute a serious disregard of measures in force pursuant to the ICCAT;
 - k. assault, resist, intimidate, sexually harass, interfere with, or unduly obstruct or delay an authorized inspector or observer;
 - l. intentionally tampering with or disabling the vessel monitoring system;
 - m. such other violations as may be determined by the ICCAT, once these are included and circulated in a revised version of these procedures;
 - n. fishing with assistance of spotter planes;
 - o. interference with the satellite monitoring system and/or operates without VMS system;
 - p. transfer activity without transfer declaration.
2. In the case of any boarding and inspection of a fishing vessel during which the authorized inspectors observe an activity or condition that would constitute a serious violation, as defined in paragraph 1, the authorities of the inspection vessels shall immediately notify the authorities of the fishing vessel, directly as well as through the ICCAT Secretariat.
3. The flag State CPC shall ensure that, following the inspection referred to in paragraph 2 of this Annex, the fishing vessel concerned ceases all fishing activities. The flag State CPC shall require the fishing vessel to proceed immediately to a port designated by it, and where an investigation shall be initiated.

If the vessel is not called to port; the CPC must provide due justification in a timely manner to the Executive Secretary, who shall make it available on request to other Contracting parties

II. Conduct of inspections

4. Inspection shall be carried out by inspectors of the fishery control services of Contracting Governments. The names of the inspectors appointed for that purpose by their respective governments shall be notified to the ICCAT Commission;
5. Ships carrying inspectors shall fly a special flag or pennant approved by the ICCAT Commission to indicate that the inspector is carrying out international inspection duties. The names of the ships so used for the time being, which may be either special inspection vessels or fishing vessels, shall be notified to the ICCAT Commission, as soon as may be practical;

6. Each inspector shall carry an identity document supplied by the authorities of the flag State in the form shown in paragraph 17 of this Annex and giving him an appointment stating that he has authority to act under arrangements approved by the ICCAT Commission. This identity document shall be valid for a minimum of five years;
7. Subject to the arrangements agreed under paragraph 12 of this Annex, a vessel employed for the time being in fishing for tuna or tuna-like fishes in the Convention Area outside the waters within its national jurisdiction shall stop when given the appropriate signal in the International Code of Signals by a ship carrying an inspector unless it is actually carrying out fishing operations, in which case it shall stop immediately once it has finished such operations. The master⁷ of the vessel shall permit the inspector, who may be accompanied by a witness, to board it. The master shall enable the inspector to make such examination of catch or gear and any relevant documents as the inspector deems necessary to verify the observance of the ICCAT Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag State of the vessel concerned and the inspector may ask for any explanations that he deems necessary;
8. On boarding the vessel an inspector shall produce the document described in paragraph 6 of this Annex. Inspections shall be made so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and the quality of the fish does not deteriorate. An inspector shall limit his enquiries to the ascertainment of the observance of the ICCAT Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag State of the vessel concerned. In making his examination an inspector may ask the master for any assistance he may require. He shall draw up a report of his inspection in a form approved by the ICCAT Commission. He shall sign the report in the presence of the master of the vessel who shall be entitled to add or have added to the report any observations which he may think suitable and must sign such observations. Copies of the report shall be given to the master of the vessel and to the inspector's government, which shall transmit copies to the appropriate authorities of the flag State of the vessel and to the ICCAT Commission. Where any infringement of the recommendations is discovered the inspector should, where possible, also inform the competent authorities of the flag State, as notified to the ICCAT Commission, and any inspection ship of the flag State known to be in the vicinity;
9. Resistance to an inspector or failure to comply with his directions shall be treated by the flag State of the vessel in a manner similar to resistance to any inspector of that State or a failure to comply with his directions;
10. Inspector shall carry out their duties under these arrangements in accordance with the rules set out in this recommendation but they shall remain under the operational control of their national authorities and shall be responsible to them;
11. Contracting Governments shall consider and act on reports of foreign inspectors under these arrangements on a similar basis in accordance with their national legislation to the reports of national inspectors. The provisions of this paragraph shall not impose any obligation on a Contracting Government to give the report of a foreign inspector a higher evidential value than it would possess in the inspector's own country. Contracting Governments shall collaborate in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from a report of an inspector under these arrangements;
12. a) Contracting Governments shall inform the ICCAT Commission by 1 March each year of their provisional plans for participation in these arrangements in the following year and the Commission may make suggestions to Contracting Governments for the coordination of national operations in this field including the number of inspectors and ships carrying inspectors;
- b) the arrangements set out in this recommendation and the plans for participation shall apply between Contracting Governments unless otherwise agreed between them, and such agreement shall be notified to the ICCAT Commission:
 Provided however, that implementation of the scheme shall be suspended between any two Contracting Governments if either of them has notified the ICCAT Commission to that effect, pending completion of an agreement;



⁷ Master refers to the individual in charge of the vessel.

13. a) the fishing gear shall be inspected in accordance with the regulations in force for the subarea in which the inspection takes place. The inspector will state the nature of this violation in this report;
- b) inspectors shall have the authority to inspect all fishing gear in use or that fishing gear on deck ready for use;
14. The inspector shall affix an identification mark approved by the ICCAT Commission to any fishing gear inspected which appears to be in contravention of the ICCAT Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag State of the vessel concerned and shall record this fact in his report;
15. The inspector may photograph the gear in such a way as to reveal those features which in his opinion are not in conformity with the regulation in force, in which case the subjects photographed should be listed in the report and copies of the photographs should be attached to the copy of the report to the flag State;
16. The inspector shall have authority, subject to any limitations imposed by the ICCAT Commission, to examine the characteristics of catches, to establish whether the ICCAT Commission's recommendations are being complied with.

He shall report his findings to the authorities of the flag State of the inspected vessel as soon as possible (*Report for Biennial Period, 1974-75, Part II*).

17. New proposed model Identity Card for inspectors.

Dimensions: Width 10.4cm, Height 7cm

<p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNA</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">ICCAT</p> <p style="font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">Inspector Identity Card</p> </div> </div> <p>Contracting Party:</p> <p>Inspector Name:</p> <p>Card n°:</p> <p>Issue Date: Valid five years</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 80px; margin-top: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <p style="font-size: 10px; color: gray;">Photograph</p> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">ICCAT</p> </div> </div> <p style="font-size: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">The holder of this document is an ICCAT inspector duly appointed under the terms of the Scheme of Joint International Inspection and Surveillance of the International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna and has the authority to act under the provision of the ICCAT Control and Enforcement measures.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%; border-top: 1px dotted black; padding-top: 5px;"> <p style="font-size: 10px; margin: 0;">ICCAT Executive Secretary Issuing Authority</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; border-top: 1px dotted black; padding-top: 5px;"> <p style="font-size: 10px; margin: 0;">Inspector</p> </div> </div>
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**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
ON STOCK ORIGIN AND MIXING**

(Entered into force: **June 17, 2009**)

RECALLING the 2001 *Resolution by ICCAT regarding the SCRS Mixing Report on Atlantic Bluefin Tuna* [Res. 01-09] calling on Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”) to conduct scientific research throughout the Atlantic and Mediterranean that would contribute to the better understanding of bluefin tuna movement patterns;

CONSIDERING that the uncertainty associated with the rates of stock mixing in the different fisheries throughout the Atlantic highlights the need for sound management, based on science, in both the west Atlantic and the east Atlantic and Mediterranean;

RECOGNIZING that the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) has noted the need to integrate recent and anticipated advances in otolith microconstituent analyses, age determination, archival tagging and genetics into the assessment and management evaluation processes;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the SCRS has advised in its 2008 report that otolith microconstituent data can be very useful to determine stock origin with relatively high accuracy, and thus could be a key factor to improve the ability to conduct mixing analyses; that representative samples need to be collected from all major fisheries, in all areas; and that added value would be obtained if genetic samples were also collected from the same fish, which could potentially result in more accurate and less expensive tests for stock origin;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of also identifying existing collections of otoliths collected in historical time periods (e.g., the 1970s and 1980s) in order to understand how the stock origin proportions in the catch may have changed and improve mixing analyses;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

1. The CPCs, whether operating in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean or western Atlantic fishery, should collect otoliths for microconstituent analysis and tissue samples for genetic studies and cooperate in research, including comprehensive archival and conventional tagging studies, that will help resolve issues associated with population structure, spawning site fidelity, and spatial dynamics (including stock mixing). Collection of biological samples should be representative of the fishery and consistent with SCRS guidance and protocols.
2. In support of this work, a CPC with a bluefin tuna quota allocation should consider making a portion of its bluefin tuna quota available for research consistent with domestic obligations, conservation considerations, and a bona fide research plan.
3. CPCs, whether operating in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean or western Atlantic fishery, are also encouraged to identify to the SCRS any existing collections of otoliths and other biological samples from historical periods in order to improve mixing analyses.
4. CPCs should encourage their scientists to contact industry and trade association groups in order to obtain representative samples from the various fisheries.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT AMENDING RECOMMENDATION 08-05 TO ESTABLISH
A MULTI-ANNUAL RECOVERY PLAN FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN
THE EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and associated conditions

1. The total allowable catches for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna shall be set at 13,500 t in 2010. The allocation scheme established by Recommendation 08-05 shall remain unchanged.⁸
2. The SCRS shall present a Kobe II strategy matrix reflecting recovery scenarios of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in accordance with the multiannual recovery plan of the present Recommendation.
3. The Commission shall establish at its 2010 meeting a three-year recovery plan for 2011-2013 with the goal of achieving B_{MSY} through 2022 with at least 60% of probability, on a basis of the SCRS advice described in paragraph 2 above.
4. If the SCRS stock assessment detects a serious threat of fishery collapse, the Commission shall suspend all the fisheries for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2011. Contracting Party, and Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall immediately intensify research activities so that SCRS can conduct further analysis and present recommendations on conservation and management measures necessary to resume the fisheries.

Closed fishing season

5. Purse seine fishing for bluefin tuna shall be prohibited in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean during the period from 15 June to 15 May.
6. The bad weather clause allowing for a possible extension of up to 5 days until 20 June (paragraph 21 of Rec. 08-05) shall be cancelled.

Further reduction of fishing capacity

7. Without prejudice to paragraph 45 of Rec. 08-05, each CPC shall reduce its fishing capacity referred to in paragraphs 42, 43 and 44 of Rec. 08-05 so as to ensure that the discrepancy between its fishing capacity and its fishing capacity commensurate with its allocated quota in 2011, 2012 and 2013, in accordance with the methodology approved at the 2009 annual meeting, shall be reduced by:
 - a) at least 50% in 2011
 - b) 20% in 2012
 - c) 5% in 2013
8. Management plans on fishing capacity for the remaining period shall be submitted annually for discussion and approval by the Commission.

⁸ Note from the Secretariat: At the 2010 Inter-sessional Meeting of the Compliance Committee (Madrid, Spain, - February 24 to 26, 2010), the allocation scheme for 2010 was adopted and is appended to this Recommendation.

Joint fishing operations

9. For each CPC, the number of joint fishing operations between CPCs from 2010 shall be limited to the level of 2007, 2008 or 2009. Before the start of the fishing season, each concerned CPC shall notify the number of its joint fishing operations with other CPCs to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Inter-sessional meeting on compliance

10. The Commission shall review and determine each CPC's compliance, in particular that with paragraph 1 above and paragraph 46 of Recommendation 08-05, at its special session before the 2010 fishing season starts.
11. The Commission shall decide on the interim suspension or reduction of quota for the declared non compliant CPC, depending on the extent of the established non-compliance.

Appendix to the Recommendation Amending Recommendation 08-05 to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic And Mediterranean

<i>CPC</i>	<i>2010 Rec. 08-05</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>2010 Rec. 09-06</i>	<i>Adjusted quotas 2010</i>	<i>Notes 2010</i>
Albania	50	0.2506266	33.83	33.83	
Algeria	1,012.13	5.0733333	684.9	684.9	
China (People's Rep.)	56.86	0.2850125	38.48	38.48	
Croatia	581.51	2.9148371	393.5	393.5	
Egypt	50	0.2506266	33.83	33.83	
European Union **	11,237.59	56.328772	7,604.38	7,086.38	(-500t) - (-18t)
Iceland	46.11	0.2311278	31.2	31.2	
Japan	1,696.57	8.5041103	1,148.05	1,148.05	
Korea (Rep.)	119.9	0.6010025	81.14	81.14	
Libya	857.33	4.2973935	580.15	725.15	+145t
Morocco	1,891.49	9.4811529	1,279.96	1,606.96	+327t
Norway	46.11	0.2311278	31.2	31.2	
Syria	50	0.2506266	33.83	33.83	
Tunisia	1,573.67	7.8880702	1,064.89	1,109.51	+202t-157.38t
Turkey*	619.28	3.1041604	419.06	419.06	
Chinese Taipei	61.48	0.3081704	41.6	41.6	
TOTAL	19,950.00	13,500.00	13,500.02	13,498.62	

* Objection to 2007-2010 quota (Annex 4 of Rec. 08-05).

** Includes voluntary reduction of 18 t.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE
PLAN TO REBUILD BLUE MARLIN AND WHITE MARLIN POPULATIONS**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

RECALLING the 2000 Recommendation from ICCAT to rebuild Atlantic Blue Marlin and Atlantic White Marlin;

FURTHER RECALLING that the objective of the Convention is to maintain populations at levels that will support maximum sustainable catch (usually referred to as MSY);

CONSIDERING that the 2006 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) stock assessment recommends that the management measures currently in effect be continued, and that billfish mortality from artisanal fleets be regulated to control or reduce the fishing mortality generated by these fisheries;

FINALLY NOTING that the next stock assessment for marlins will be conducted in 2010;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

Rebuilding Program

1. A two phase program shall be continued to rebuild blue marlin and white marlin populations to levels sufficient to support MSY. Phase 1 measures are to commence in 2001 and apply through 2010, with re-evaluation and adjustment in 2010 for the beginning of Phase 2.
2. All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities shall take steps aimed at reducing the uncertainty in the SCRS stock status evaluations by substantial investment into SCRS research on blue marlin and white marlin habitat requirements and further verification of the historical catch and effort data for these species from all fisheries.

Phase 1

3. Through 2010, the annual amount of blue marlin that can be harvested and retained for landing by pelagic longline and purse seine vessels must be no more than 50% of the 1996 or 1999 landing levels, whichever is greater. During Phase 1, for white marlin, the annual amount of white marlin that can be harvested by pelagic longline and purse seine vessels and retained for landing must be no more than 33% of the 1996 or 1999 landing levels, whichever is greater. All blue marlin and white marlin brought to pelagic longline and purse seine vessels alive shall be released in a manner that maximizes their survival. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to marlin that are dead when brought along the side of the vessel and that are not sold or entered into commerce.
4. During Phase 1, Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities are encouraged to conduct research on blue marlin and white marlin, as recommended by the SCRS, including, but not limited to: habitat requirements of white marlin, studies on post-release survival rates of released fish, further verification of historical fishery data and validation; life history characteristics of marlin, and development of models for abundance estimation and stock assessment. The Commission continues to be concerned about commercial exploitation as a result of the utilization of white marlin and blue marlin, and encourages Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities to take actions as practicable to address this concern.
5. During Phase 1
 - a) All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities shall maintain daily records of live and dead releases of blue marlin and white marlin from longline and purse seine vessels, by area no greater than 5 degrees by 5 degrees;

- b) To improve information for future stock assessments of blue marlin and white marlin, all Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities shall establish or maintain systems to collect scientific information on total catch composition and disposition of released and discarded marlin by area and season through new or on-going observer programs for their industrial and recreational fleets. In that regard, the purse seine and longline fleets will aim to place observers on at least 5% by fishing vessels.
 - c) The United States shall monitor the landings of billfish tournaments through scientific observer coverage of at least 5% that includes collection of data on marlin landings from each observed billfish tournament. The United States shall maintain 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. The United States shall limit its landings to 250 recreationally-caught Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin combined on an annual basis through the year 2010.
 - d) All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities other than the United States shall adopt domestic regulations that establish minimum sizes for landings of blue marlin and white marlin in their recreational fisheries, such as, for example, blue marlin not smaller than 251 cm LJFL and white marlin not smaller than 168 cm LJFL.
 - e) All Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities shall be required to maintain records (in terms of weight or number) of landings of blue marlin and white marlin. Such countries, entities or fishing entities shall collect catch and effort data on all marlins landed, and size data on at least 50% of the landings.
 - f) The SCRS shall present at the 2010 Commission meeting, work plans to achieve Phase 2.
6. Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities shall encourage the initiation of research programs on technological improvements in the various fishing gears which promote the maximum reduction in mortality of these species, for example, the use of circle hooks as a means of minimizing post-release mortality of marlins;

Phase 2

- 7. The SCRS shall conduct stock assessments of Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin in 2010, with a data preparatory meeting one year in advance.
- 8. For blue marlin and white marlin, the SCRS shall, at the 2010 Commission meeting, present its evaluation of specific stock recovery scenarios that take into account the new stock assessments, any new information and any re-evaluation of the historical catch and effort time series.
- 9. Following the next assessments, the Commission shall, if necessary based on SCRS advice, develop and adopt programs to rebuild the Atlantic stocks of blue marlin and white marlin to levels that would support MSY. The rebuilding programs shall include a timetable for recovery to a scientifically derived goal consistent with the objectives of the Convention, with associated milestones and biological reference points. This objective could be reached through plans of monitoring of effort and/or time-area closures and/or other measures practical to apply by the various Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities, taking the specific characteristics of their fisheries into account.

Catch limits and quotas

- 10. All Contracting Parties and non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities shall promote the voluntary release of live blue marlin and white marlin.
- 11. Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities with artisanal marlin fisheries shall submit to SCRS in 2007 documentation of the character and extent of such fisheries and shall implement beginning in 2007, if feasible but not later than 2008, domestic measures to cap artisanal marlin catches at 2006 levels.

Scientific research and data reporting requirements

12. CPCs shall advise ICCAT annually of measures in place or to be taken that reduce landings of marlins or fishing effort in the commercial and recreational fisheries that interact with blue marlin and white marlin.
13. The Commission shall maintain a program to improve catch data for blue marlin and white marlin.
14. Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities shall monitor and report effort (including number of fishing vessels) and catches (landings and discards) of billfish by their artisanal marlin fishing fleets.

Resolutions relating to billfish

15. The SCRS is requested to further improve research and study of these species, with particular attention to their growth and age;
16. The SCRS is requested to review and update historical catch and effort data for commercial and recreational fisheries for these species in the Convention area;
17. A scientific program is hereby continued under the ICCAT Enhanced Billfish Program, under which Contracting Parties will promote the voluntary release by their commercial and recreational fishermen of blue marlin, white marlin, sailfish, and spearfish taken alive in the Convention area and, where practicable, the tagging of these species under the program;
18. All Contracting Parties fishing for billfishes should make an effort to participate in the ICCAT scientific program for these species, and report annually to the SCRS results of the program referred to in paragraph 17 above;
19. ICCAT will, particularly with the cooperation of those Contracting Parties with interests in the billfish fisheries, continue a reward program for the tag and release of billfishes, and for the return of tags recovered from recaptured billfishes.
20. As recommended by the Third ICCAT Billfish Workshop (1996), Contracting Parties should promote the use of monofilament leaders (on hook gangions) to avoid hindering the live release of billfishes;
21. The SCRS should continue to improve catch statistics and information about post-release mortality of fish released live from commercial as well as recreational fisheries, in order to develop a recovery program for billfish;
22. This Recommendation consolidates and replaces the following Recommendations and Resolutions as they relate to billfish:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| [Rec. 97-09] | <i>Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Atlantic Blue Marlin and Atlantic White Marlin</i> |
| [Rec. 00-13] | <i>Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Plan to Rebuild Blue Marlin and White Marlin Populations</i> |
| [Rec. 02-13] | <i>Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Plan to Rebuild Blue Marlin and White Marlin Populations</i> |
| [Rec. 04-09] | <i>Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Rebuilding Plan for Blue Marlin and White Marlin</i> |
| [Res. 95-12] | <i>Resolution by ICCAT for the Enhancement of Research Programs for Billfishes</i> |
| [Res. 96-09] | <i>Resolution by ICCAT Regarding the Release of Live Billfish Caught by Longline</i> |

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON
COOPERATION WITH THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO) WITH REGARD TO
STUDY ON THE STATUS OF STOCKS AND BY-CATCHES OF SHARK SPECIES**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 21, 1995**)

NOTING that more than 350 shark species inhabit both the pelagic areas and coastal areas, and that information on stock sizes, biological parameters, by-catch levels and effects of by-catch is insufficient;

NOTING that some shark species are incidentally caught in tuna fisheries;

FURTHER NOTING that, at present, sharks are not generally subject to specific conservation and management measures by international or regional/sub-regional fishery organizations;

RECOGNIZING the work of the Study Group on Elasmobranch Fishes of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES);

RECOGNIZING that the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), (Fort Lauderdale, Florida - November 7 to 18, 1994), adopted a Resolution on the "Status of International Trade in Shark Species";

AFFIRMING that the Sub-Committee on By-catches of the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) is presently assembling relevant information and identifying those species which should be studied by ICCAT;

ALSO, CONSIDERING that cooperation on research and analysis on a global basis is fundamentally essential to elucidate on the overall nature of this problem and actions to be taken concerning shark species;

Therefore,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES:

- 1 That FAO be the focal point in which to initiate a program to collect, on a global scale, the necessary biological data, including stock abundance and the magnitude of by-catch, and trade data on shark species, and to serve a coordination function among regional or sub-regional fisheries management organizations for said activities;
- 2 That the Contracting Parties of ICCAT provide FAO with the information, and financial assistance where possible, to conduct the work required; and
- 3 That international or regional/sub-regional fisheries management organizations cooperate with FAO in providing the necessary information and advice in response to the requests made, including the aforementioned CITES Resolution.

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 19, 2003**)

RECALLING that the Commission adopted the *Resolution by ICCAT on Atlantic Sharks* [01-11] at the 2001 meeting;

AFFIRMING the Commission's support for the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on conservation and management of sharks while noting with concern that only a small number of countries have implemented the 1999 FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the United Nations is considering calling upon States, FAO and sub-regional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement fully the 1999 FAO IPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, as a matter of priority, *inter alia*, through conducting assessments of shark stocks and developing and implementing National Plans of Action (NPOA);

CONCERNED that an extensive shark fishery is reported to be conducted in the Caribbean Sea and elsewhere in the Atlantic by a large number of shark fishing vessels, including those slightly smaller than 24 m length overall, about which the Commission has little information;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

Each Contracting Party and Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity take the following actions:

- 1 Provide the Working Group of the Sub-Committee on By-catch scheduled to meet in 2004 with the information on their shark catches, effort by gear type, landings and trade of shark products.
- 2 Fully implement a NPOA in accordance with the FAO IPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks adopted by FAO.

RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON SEA TURTLES

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 19, 2003**)

GIVEN THAT some parties are already reporting data on incidentally caught sea turtles to the SCRS;

NOTING the need to improve the collection of scientific data regarding all sources of mortality for sea turtle populations, including but not limited to, data from fisheries within the Convention area;

BEING AWARE that at the 24th FAO-COFI Session in March 2001, some Members advocated that FAO should take the initiative for the issue of sea turtle conservation and management, taking into account the necessity for a holistic approach;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES:

- 1 To encourage Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities to collect and provide SCRS with all available information on interactions with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, including incidental catches and other impacts on sea turtles in the Convention area, such as the deterioration of nesting sites and swallowing of marine debris.
- 2 To encourage the release of marine turtles that are incidentally caught alive, and share all available information such as technical measures to reduce the incidental catch of turtles and to ensure the safe handling of all turtles that are released, in order to improve their survivability.
- 3 To seek, through the appropriate ICCAT body, the development of data collection and reporting methods for the incidental by-catch of sea turtles in tuna and tuna-like species fisheries.
- 4 To support efforts by FAO to address the conservation and management of sea turtles, through a holistic approach.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE CONSERVATION OF SHARKS
CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH FISHERIES MANAGED BY ICCAT**

(Entered into force **June 13, 2005**)

RECALLING that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for Sharks calls on States, within the framework of their respective competencies and consistent with international law, to cooperate through regional fisheries organizations with a view to ensuring the sustainability of shark stocks as well as to adopt a National Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks;

CONSIDERING that many sharks are part of pelagic ecosystems in the Convention area, and that tunas and tuna-like species are captured in fisheries targeting sharks;

RECOGNIZING the need to collect data on catch, effort, discards, and trade, as well as information on the biological parameters of many species, in order to conserve and manage sharks;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task I and Task II data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.
- 2 CPCs shall take the necessary measures to require that their fishermen fully utilize their entire catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing.
- 3 CPCs shall require their vessels to not have onboard fins that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing. CPCs that currently do not require fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the 5% ratio through certification, monitoring by an observer, or other appropriate measures.
- 4 The ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks described in paragraph 3 shall be reviewed by the SCRS and reported back to the Commission in 2005 for revision, if necessary.
- 5 Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.
- 6 In fisheries that are not directed at sharks, CPCs shall encourage the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, that are caught incidentally and are not used for food and/or subsistence.
- 7 In 2005, the SCRS shall review the assessment of shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and recommend management alternatives for consideration by the Commission, and reassess blue shark (*Prionaca glauca*) and shortfin mako no later than 2007.
- 8 CPCs shall, where possible, undertake research to identify ways to make fishing gears more selective.
- 9 CPCs shall, where possible, conduct research to identify shark nursery areas.
- 10 The Commission shall consider appropriate assistance to developing CPCs for the collection of data on their shark catches.
- 11 This recommendation applies only to sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT.

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**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
TO AMEND RECOMMENDATION [REC. 04-10]
CONCERNING THE CONSERVATION OF SHARKS
CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH FISHERIES MANAGED BY ICCAT**

(Entered into force: **December 14, 2005**)

RECALLING that the SCRS concluded that measures to reduce fishing mortality are necessary to improve the status of the North Atlantic shortfin mako shark population;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

In point 7 of the 2004 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 04-10], a new paragraph is added:

“Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report on their implementation of this Recommendation. CPCs that have not yet implemented this recommendation to reduce North Atlantic shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) mortality, shall implement it and report to the Commission.”

**SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE CONSERVATION OF SHARKS CAUGHT
IN ASSOCIATION WITH FISHERIES MANAGED BY ICCAT**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

NOTING that the SCRS has stated that previous reviews of the shark database resulted in recommendations to improve the data reporting for sharks and that a large improvement in the quantity and quality of the overall shark catch statistics has not yet resulted; and

CONSIDERING that three years have elapsed since the last assessment, the limited improvement achieved in the provision of shark data to ICCAT since then, as well as the acute need to convene a data processing workshop prior to the next stock assessment.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Paragraph 7 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 04-10], is amended to read:

“SCRS shall conduct stock assessments of, and recommend management alternatives for, shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) in time for consideration at the 2008 annual meeting of the Commission. A data preparatory meeting will be held in 2007 to review all relevant data on biological parameters, catch, effort, discards, and trade, including historical data. Parties should submit all relevant data sufficiently in advance of the meeting to allow the SCRS adequate time to review and incorporate the data into the assessment.”

SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING SHARKS

(Entered into force: **June 4, 2008**)

RECALLING that the Commission adopted the *Resolution by ICCAT on Atlantic Sharks* [Res. 01-11] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 04-10] and 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];

FURTHER RECALLING the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for Sharks;

CONSIDERING that many shark species, including porbeagle, blue and shortfin mako sharks, are captured in ICCAT Convention area fisheries;

NOTING that the SCRS has previously stated there is a need for improved data reporting on catch, effort, and discards of sharks and this data has, in many instances, not been forthcoming;

NOTING that the 2007 SCRS presentation of the Report of the Shark Working Group Data Preparatory Meeting highlighted the porbeagle shark, among others, as a species of concern;

FURTHER NOTING that in 2005 the SCRS recommended reducing fishing mortality for North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the SCRS will be conducting stock assessments on shortfin mako and blue sharks in 2008;

RECOGNIZING the global interest in shark conservation, specifically the proposal to add porbeagle shark to Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES);

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs), especially those directing fishing activities for sharks, shall submit Task I and II data for sharks, as required by ICCAT data reporting procedures (including estimates of dead discards and size frequencies) in advance of the next SCRS assessment;
2. Until such time as sustainable levels of harvest can be determined through peer reviewed stock assessments by SCRS or other organizations, CPCs shall take appropriate measures to reduce fishing mortality in fisheries targeting porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*).
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, CPCs may conduct scientifically based research that is submitted to SCRS for these species in the Convention area.
4. CPCs shall, where possible, implement research on pelagic shark species caught in the Convention area in order to identify potential nursery areas. Based on this research, CPCs shall consider time and area closures and other measures, as appropriate.
5. The SCRS shall, as soon as possible but no later than 2009, conduct a stock assessment or a thorough review of available stock assessment information of, and recommend management advice for, porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*).

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON REDUCING INCIDENTAL BY-CATCH
OF SEABIRDS IN LONGLINE FISHERIES**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **June 4, 2008**)

RECOGNISING the need to strengthen mechanisms to protect seabirds in the Atlantic Ocean;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), and the IOTC Working Party on By-catch objectives;

ACKNOWLEDGING that to date some Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”) have identified the need for, and have either completed or are near finalized, their National Plan of Action on Seabirds;

RECOGNISING the concern that some species of seabirds, notably albatross and petrels, are threatened with extinction;

NOTING that the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels has entered into force;

RECALLING the *Resolution by ICCAT on Incidental Mortality of Seabirds [Res. 02-14]*;

CONSCIOUS that there are on-going scientific studies which may result in the identification of more effective mitigation measures and therefore that these current measures should be considered provisional;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The Commission shall develop mechanisms to enable CPCs to record data on seabird interactions, including regular reporting to the Commission, and seek agreement to implement such mechanisms as soon as possible thereafter.
2. CPCs shall collect and provide all available information to the Secretariat on interactions with seabirds, including incidental catches by their fishing vessels.
3. CPCs shall seek to achieve reductions in levels of seabird by-catch across all fishing areas, seasons and fisheries, through the use of effective mitigation measures.
4. All vessels fishing south of 20°S shall carry and use bird-scaring lines (tori poles):
 - Tori poles shall be used in consideration of the suggested tori pole design and deployment guidelines (provided for in **Annex 1**);
 - Tori lines are to be deployed prior to longlines entering the water at all times south of 20°S;
 - Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori pole and bird-scaring line at times of high bird abundance or activity;
 - Back-up tori lines shall be carried by all vessels and be ready for immediate use.
5. Longline vessels targeting swordfish using monofilament longline gear may be exempted from the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Recommendation, on condition that these vessels set their longlines during the night, with night being defined as the period between nautical dusk/dawn as referenced in the nautical dusk/dawn almanac for the geographical position fished. In addition, these vessels are required to use a minimum swivel weight of 60g placed not more than 3m from the hook to achieve optimum sink rates.

CPCs applying this derogation shall inform the SCRS of their scientific findings resulting from their observer coverage of these vessels.

6. The Commission shall, upon receipt of information from the SCRS, consider, and if necessary, refine, the area of application of the mitigation measures specified in paragraph 4.
7. This measure is a provisional measure which will be subject to review and adjustment in the light of future available scientific advice.
8. The Commission shall consider adopting additional measures for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds at its annual meeting in 2008 based on the results of the ICCAT seabird assessment which is currently underway.

Annex 1

Suggested Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines

Preamble

These guidelines are designed to assist in preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged. The guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. On-going improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.

Tori line design

1. It is recommended that a tori line 150 m in length be used. The diameter of the section of the line in the water may be greater than that of the line above water. This increases drag and hence reduces the need for greater line length and takes account of setting speeds and length of time taken for baits to sink. The section above water should be a strong fine line (e.g. about 3 mm diameter) of a conspicuous color such as red or orange.
2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line, and should hang just clear of the water.
5. There should be a maximum of 5-7 m between each streamer. Ideally each streamer should be paired.
6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.
7. The number of streamers should be adjusted for the setting speed of the vessel, with more streamers necessary at slower setting speeds. Three pairs are appropriate for a setting speed of 10 knots.

Deployment of tori lines

1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 6 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.
2. The tori line should be set so that streamers pass over baited hooks in the water.
3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.
4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted.
5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by:
 - (i) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and
 - (ii) when using a BCM that allows throwing to port and starboard, ensure that two tori lines are used.
6. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT
ON PORBEAGLE SHARK (*LAMNA NASUS*)**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 18, 2008**)

RECALLING that SCRS has concluded at its meeting in 2008 that ICES has undertaken data compilations and provided advice on the North-East Atlantic porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) stock and that similar data compilations need to be undertaken for the South-East and South-West Atlantic porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) stocks;

NOTING that a scientific assessment has been carried out on the porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) stock in the North-West Atlantic;

CONSIDERING that it would be beneficial to have a common management regime for porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) throughout its range in the Atlantic Ocean.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

A joint ICCAT-ICES Inter-sessional meeting be undertaken in 2009 to further assess porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) in conformity with the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks* [Rec. 07-06]. As porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) is also taken in other fisheries not directed at tunas, participation in the proposed assessment by additional RFMO scientific experts would be most beneficial.

A joint meeting of the Chairs or representatives the RFMOs concerned in the fisheries of porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) in the Atlantic should also be considered to be held immediately following the joint ICCAT-ICES meeting. This meeting will examine the possibility of adopting compatible management measures in 2009 for porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) in light of the assessment of the joint scientific meeting.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ON THE CONSERVATION OF THRESHER SHARKS CAUGHT IN ASSOCIATION WITH
FISHERIES IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECALLING that the Commission adopted the *Resolution by ICCAT on Atlantic Sharks* [Res. 01-11], the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 04-10], the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Recommendation 04-10 on the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with the Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 05-05], the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks* [Rec. 07-06] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Bigeye Thresher Sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 08-07],

CONSIDERING that thresher sharks of the family *Alopiidae* are caught as by-catch in the ICCAT Convention area,

NOTING that at its 2009 Meeting the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) recommended that the Commission prohibit retention and landings of bigeye thresher shark (*Alopias superciliosus*),

RECALLING the need to annually report Task I and Task II for catches of sharks in conformity with the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 04-10],

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNA (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.
2. CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought along side for taking on board the vessel.
3. CPCs should strongly endeavor to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not undertake a directed fishery for species of thresher sharks of the genus *Alopias spp.*
4. CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task I and Task II data for *Alopias spp* other than *A. superciliosus* in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of *A. superciliosus* must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.
5. CPCs shall, where possible, implement research on thresher sharks of the species *Alopias spp* in the Convention area in order to identify potential nursery areas. Based on this research, CPCs shall consider time and area closures and other measures, as appropriate.
6. *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Bigeye Thresher Sharks (*Alopias superciliosus*) Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 08-07] is superseded by this Recommendation.

ICCAT SCHEME OF JOINT INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION

Agreed by the Commission November, 1975

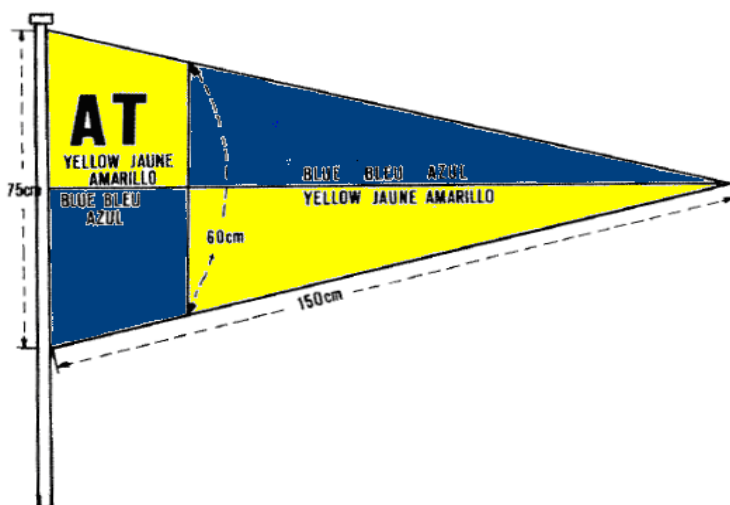
Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article IX of the Convention, the Commission recommends the establishment of the following arrangements for international control outside the waters under national jurisdiction for the purpose of ensuring the application of the Convention and the measures in force thereunder:

1. Control shall be carried out by inspectors of the fishery control services of Contracting Governments. The names of the inspectors appointed for that purpose by their respective governments shall be notified to the Commission.
2. Ships carrying inspectors shall fly a special flag or pennant approved by the Commission to indicate that the inspector is carrying out international inspection duties. The names of the ships so used for the time being, which may be either special inspection vessels or fishing vessels, shall be notified to the Commission, as soon as may be practical.
3. Each inspector shall carry a document of identity supplied by the authorities of the flag state in a form approved by the Commission and given him on appointment stating that he has authority to act under arrangements approved by the Commission.
4. Subject to the arrangements agreed under paragraph (9), a vessel employed for the time being in fishing for tuna or tuna-like fishes in the Convention area outside the waters under national jurisdiction shall stop when given the appropriate signal in the International Code of Signals by a ship carrying an inspector unless actually carrying out fishing operations, in which case it shall stop immediately once it has finished such operations. The master⁹ of the vessel shall permit the inspector, who may be accompanied by a witness, to board it. The master shall enable the inspector to make such examination of catch or gear and any relevant documents as the inspector deems necessary to verify the observance of the Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned and the inspector may ask for any explanations that he deems necessary.
5. On boarding the vessel an inspector shall produce the document described in (3) above. Inspections shall be made so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and that degradation of the quality of the fish be avoided. An inspector shall limit his enquiries to the ascertainment of the fact in relation to the observance of the Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned. In making his examination an inspector may ask the master for any assistance he may require. He shall draw up a report of his inspection in a form approved by the Commission. He shall sign the report in the presence of the master of the vessel who shall be entitled to add or have added to the report any observations which he may think suitable and must sign such observations. Copies of the report shall be given to the master of the vessel and to the inspector's government who shall transmit copies to the appropriate authorities of the flag state of the vessel and to the Commission. Where any infringement of the recommendations is discovered the inspector should, where possible, also inform the competent authorities of the flag state, as notified to the Commission, and any inspection ship of the flag state known to be in the vicinity.
6. Resistance to an inspector or failure to comply with his directions shall be treated by the flag state of the vessel in a manner similar to resistance to any inspector of that state or a failure to comply with his directions.
7. Inspectors shall carry out their duties under these arrangements in accordance with the rules set out in this recommendation but they shall remain under the operational control of their national authorities and shall be responsible to them.

⁹Master refers to the individual in charge of the vessel.

8. Contracting Governments shall consider and act on reports of foreign inspectors under these arrangements on a similar basis in accordance with their national legislation to the reports of national inspectors. The provisions of this paragraph shall not impose any obligation on a Contracting Government to give the report of a foreign inspector a higher evidential value than it would possess in the inspector's own country. Contracting Governments shall collaborate in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from a report of an inspector under these arrangements.
9. (i) Contracting Governments shall inform the Commission by the 1st of March each year of their provisional plans for participation in these arrangements in the following year and the Commission may make suggestions to Contracting Governments for the coordination of national operations in this field including the number of inspectors and ships carrying inspectors.
(ii) The arrangements set out in this recommendation and the plans for participation shall apply between Contracting Governments unless otherwise agreed between them; and such agreement shall be notified to the Commission:
Provided, however, that implementation of the scheme shall be suspended between any two Contracting Governments if either of them has notified the Commission to that effect, pending completion of an agreement.
10. (i) The fishing gear shall be inspected in accordance with the regulations in force for the subarea in which the inspection takes place. The inspector will state the nature of the violation in his report.
(ii) Inspectors shall have the authority to inspect all fishing gear in use or that fishing gear on deck ready for use.
11. The inspector shall affix an identification mark approved by the Commission to any fishing gear inspected which appears to be in contravention of the Commission's recommendations in force in relation to the flag state of the vessel concerned and shall record this fact in his report.
12. The inspector may photograph the gear in such a way as to reveal those features which in his opinion are not in conformity with the regulation in force, in which case the subjects photographed should be listed in the report and copies of the photographs should be attached to the copy of the report to the flag state.
13. The inspector shall have authority, subject to any limitations imposed by the Commission, to examine the characteristics of catches, to establish whether the Commission's recommendations are being complied with. He shall report his findings to the authorities of the flag state of the inspected vessel as soon as possible.

ICCAT Pennant



**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON
COMPLIANCE WITH THE ICCAT
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
(INCLUDING ADDENDUM)**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **January 23, 1995**)

RECALLING that the Commission has taken various conservation and management measures on tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention Area;

NOTING the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Supplemental Regulatory Measures for the Management of Eastern Atlantic Bluefin Tuna* adopted at the Thirteenth Regular Meeting in 1993, which prohibits the fishing for bluefin tuna using longline fishing vessels greater than 24 m in length in the Mediterranean during the period from June 1 to July 31;

FURTHER NOTING the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Management of Bluefin Tuna Fishing in the Central North Atlantic Ocean* adopted at the Thirteenth Regular Meeting in 1993, which limits the bluefin tuna catch in this area and prohibits the initiation of a new fishery targeting bluefin tuna for a period of two years;

BEING AWARE of the need to obtain and monitor cooperation from the non-Contracting Parties with ICCAT conservation and management measures to ensure the effectiveness of the Commission's recommendations;

RECOGNIZING the need to develop a mechanism to monitor fishing activities by non-Contracting Parties in the Convention Area and to take possible ways and means based on the collected information to deter fishing activities of non-Contracting Parties which undermine conservation and management measures of the Commission;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the need to improve compliance by Contracting Parties in the Convention area;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 The Contracting Parties should collect any information on the sighting of vessels of Contracting and non-Contracting Parties, as set out below, through their enforcement and surveillance operations in the Convention Area. Such information should be transmitted promptly to the Executive Secretary (a sighting information sheet is attached as an Addendum):
 - a) Large pelagic tuna longline fishing vessels greater than 24 m in length operating in the Mediterranean during the period from June 1 to July 31,
 - b) Vessels that appear to be:
 - i) fishing bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic without regard to the scientific monitoring quota in the western Atlantic;
 - ii) directing a fishery on bluefin tuna spawning stocks in the Gulf of Mexico; or,
 - iii) fishing bluefin tuna in the central North Atlantic (north of 40°N, between 35°W and 45°W) contrary to the relevant Commission recommendation.
 - iv) fishing tuna and tuna-like species contrary to the relevant Commission Recommendations other than i, ii, and iii.
- 2 The Contracting Parties should encourage those of their fishermen who operate in the Convention Area to collect the information on the vessels set out in paragraph 1.

- 3 When a vessel described in paragraph 1 is sighted and:
 - a) flies the flag of a Contracting Party, the Executive Secretary shall, upon receiving the information from the Contracting Party which sighted the vessel, immediately transmit it to the relevant Contracting Party which shall immediately take appropriate action with respect to the vessel in question. Such Contracting Party shall promptly inform the Commission of the actions taken,
 - b) flies the flag of a non-Contracting Party, the Executive Secretary shall, upon receiving the information from the Contracting Party which sighted the vessel, immediately transmit it to the relevant non-Contracting Party and request that it promptly take appropriate action to ensure that the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation measures are not undermined and inform the Commission of the results of such action. The Executive Secretary shall compile the information and provide it to the Commission,
 - c) the flag state cannot be identified, the Executive Secretary shall compile the information received from the Contracting Parties which sight such vessels and provide it to the Commission.
- 4 Appropriate authorities of Contracting Parties are encouraged, upon the consent of the master, to board and collect information on pelagic fishing vessels of non-Contracting Parties fishing in the Convention Area. Information collected from such courtesy boardings shall be compiled and reported to the Commission.
- 5 Any Contracting Party in whose ports bluefin tuna fishing or transport vessels enter and any Contracting Party which has ports identified by the Statistical Document Program as a point of export of bluefin tuna should make every effort to collect the following information on the tuna vessels of non-Contracting Parties in its ports (the appended sighting information sheet should be used for this purpose) and report the information collected to the Commission:
 - a) Vessel Type and Name
 - b) Flag and Port of Registry
 - c) International Radio Call Sign
 - d) Registration Number
 - e) Length and Gross Tonnage
 - f) Fishing Gear Description (e.g. type, amount)
 - g) Nationality of master, officers and crew
 - h) Date of Entry and Departure
 - i) Activities at port (supply, landing, transshipment, etc.)
 - j) Other relevant information
- 6 Such Contracting Party should make every effort to photograph the vessels and collect the following information through interviews with vessel masters, officers or crew:
 - a) Name and Address of the Owner
 - b) Name and Address of the Operator
 - c) Amount of catch, landing or transshipment by species
 - d) Area, Target Species and Period of Fishing
- 7 Each Contracting Party shall make every effort to ensure that bluefin tuna harvested by its vessels and described in each Statistical Document has not been taken contrary to the Commission's conservation and management measures.
- 8 Each Contracting Party should seek to discourage, in accordance with its law, its nationals from associating with the activities of non-Contracting Parties which undermine the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures.
- 9 The Contracting Parties should review the ICCAT Scheme of Port Inspection with a view to developing an effective enforcement scheme to enhance compliance with the ICCAT Recommendations.
- 10 The Executive Secretary shall transmit this Resolution to all non-Contracting Parties and request their cooperation for the effective implementation of this Resolution.

SIGHTING INFORMATION SHEET				
1. Date of Sighting:	Month	Day	Year	
2. Position of Vessel Sighted:				
At Sea:	Latitude	Longitude		
At Port:	Name of Port	Country		
3. Name of the Vessel Sighted:				
4. Flag Country:				
5. Port (and Country) of Registry:				
6. Type of Vessel:				
7. International Radio Call Sign:				
8. Registration Number:				
9. Estimated Length and Gross Tonnage:				
		m	T	
10. Fishing Gear Description:				
Type:	Estimated quantity (units)			
11. Nationality of Captain:				
	Officer:	Crew:		
12. Vessel Situation When Sighted at Sea (Please check):				
Fishing	Cruising	Drifting	Transshipping	Other
13. Type of Activities of the Vessel Sighted at Sea (Please check):				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1) Large pelagic tuna longline fishing vessels greater than 24 m in length operating in the Mediterranean during the period from June 1 to July 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Vessels actually or possible engaged in bluefin tuna fishing that is contrary to the quota established by the Commission for scientific monitoring purposes in the western Atlantic <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Vessels actually or possible engaged in a directed fishery on bluefin tuna spawning stocks in the Gulf of Mexico <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Vessels actually or possible engaged in fishing bluefin tuna contrary to the Commission's regulation in the central North Atlantic (north of 40°N, between 35°W and 45°W). <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Vessels actually or possible engaged in fishing bluefin tuna contrary to the Commission Regulations other than above (Specify)				
14. Date of Entry and Departure (Port Sighting Only)				
Entry:	M	, D	, Y	Departure: M
				, D
				, Y
15. Activities at Port (Port Sighting Only) (Please check):				
Supply	Landing	Transshipment	Other (Specify)	

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
REGARDING COMPLIANCE IN THE BLUEFIN TUNA AND
NORTH ATLANTIC SWORDFISH FISHERIES**

(Entered into force: **August 4, 1997**)

CONSIDERING that the 1996 SCRS has identified Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic swordfish stocks as over-exploited;

GIVEN that statistics indicate that some Contracting Parties have exceeded their catch limits; and,

RECOGNIZING that compliance with catch limits is essential to conservation of Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic swordfish.

THEREFORE, with respect to the harvest of bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic, the eastern Atlantic, and the Mediterranean Sea, and swordfish in the North Atlantic,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 At the 1997 Commission Meeting, and each year thereafter, each Contracting Party whose landings, as provided in the Task I data, exceeded its catch limit for that species in the previous fishing year will explain to the Compliance Committee how the over-harvest occurred, and the actions already taken, or to be taken to prevent further over-harvest;
- 2 If, in the applicable management period, beginning in 1997, and each subsequent management period, any Contracting Party exceeds its catch limit, its catch limit will be reduced in the next subsequent management period by 100% of the amount in excess of such catch limit; and ICCAT may authorize other appropriate actions; and
- 3 Notwithstanding paragraph (2), if any Contracting Party exceeds its catch limit during any two consecutive management periods, the Commission will recommend appropriate measures, which may include, but are not limited to, reduction in the catch limit equal to a minimum of 125% of the excess harvest, and, if necessary, trade restrictive measures. Any trade measures under this paragraph will be import restrictions on the subject species and consistent with each Party's international obligations. The trade measures will be of such duration and under such conditions as the Commission may determine.

Treatment of Contracting Party under-harvest may be addressed as part of the Recommendation regarding total catch limits in the following management period.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON
LARGE-SCALE PELAGIC DRIFTNETS**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **February 3, 1997**)

CONSIDERING that in November, 1993, and November, 1994, ICCAT adopted Resolutions in support of the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, 44/225, 45/197 and 46/215, concerning large-scale, high seas, pelagic driftnets and their impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, requesting its Contracting Parties to support these Resolutions;

CONSIDERING that it was brought to the attention of the Contracting Parties of the Commission that in 1995 such large-scale, high seas, pelagic driftnet fishing continued in the areas of ICCAT competence and that this activity in some fisheries was increasing;

CONSIDERING that the Commission continues to express its concern about the possibility that certain stocks under ICCAT mandate, as well as other marine resources, are being adversely affected by such fishing; and

CONSIDERING that the Commission has reaffirmed its commitment as regards the concept of responsible fishing, such as established within the framework of the FAO Code of Conduct,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT):

REAFFIRMS the importance it gives to compliance with the Resolutions of the United Nations 44/225, 45/197 and 46/215,

EXPRESSES its appreciation for the individual and collective efforts made by some of its members to apply and support the objective of these Resolutions.

REITERATES its serious concern about the potential negative impacts that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing can have on the marine resources of the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, and its intention to carefully monitor the repercussions of this fishing on these stocks.

APPEALS to all its Contracting Parties to apply these Resolutions in their entirety and inform the Commission and the Secretary General of the United Nations on the regulatory measures adopted with a view towards assuring their application, in accordance with the Decisions of the United Nations 47/443 and 48/445.

APPEALS to all its Contracting Parties to commit themselves immediately as concerns their application, assuring that their nationals and their fishing vessels comply with Resolution 46/215, to provide all the necessary data relative to these fisheries in order that the scientists can study the effects of the utilization of these gears, and imposing adequate sanctions on their nationals and on their fishing vessels that act contrary to the terms of Resolution 46/215.

CHARGES the Compliance Committee and the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG) to monitor compliance with the U.N. Resolutions within the ICCAT Convention Area with a view to adopting adequate measures.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO
IMPROVE COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM SIZE REGULATIONS**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 1998**)

RECOGNIZING that some Contracting Parties are not complying with the minimum size regulations for ICCAT stocks;

ACKNOWLEDGING that compliance with minimum size regulations would improve the state of ICCAT stocks;

NOTING THAT to better assess all harvest of ICCAT stock, parties, entities or fishing entities should make every effort to submit timely and complete Task II information (catch and effort statistics in detailed time/area strata and size data by ICCAT sampling areas and quarterly periods).

Therefore,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS:

- 1 That Contracting Parties immediately implement measures to ensure the monitoring and enforcement of the minimum size regulations for ICCAT stocks;
- 2 That at the 1998 Commission meeting, and each year thereafter, each Contracting Party who has harvested any bluefin tuna weighing less than 3.2 kg, or whose harvest of any ICCAT stock exceeds the specified minimum size tolerance level adopted by the Commission, explain to the Compliance Committee:
 - a) The magnitude of the over-harvest;
 - b) Domestic measures implemented to avoid further over-harvest;
 - c) Monitoring of compliance with domestic measures; and
 - d) Any other actions to be taken to prevent further over-harvest;
- 3 That beginning at the 2000 Commission Meeting, if any Contracting Party's actions pursuant to paragraph (2) have failed to prevent further over-harvest, the Commission may recommend measures to reduce harvest of undersized fish, which may include, but are not limited to, time and area closures, assignment of small fish quotas, and/or gear restrictions.

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**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT REGARDING
COMPLIANCE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SWORDFISH FISHERY**

(Entered into force on **September 24, 1998**)

(Except for **Brazil, South Africa and Uruguay** who presented and reaffirmed objections)

RECOGNIZING that at its 1997 meeting the Commission addressed South Atlantic swordfish quotas;

NOTING that compliance with the quotas is essential to effective implementation;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

The *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries*, adopted by the Commission at its Tenth Special Meeting (November 1996), be extended to include compliance in the South Atlantic swordfish fishery.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
FOR A REVISED ICCAT PORT INSPECTION SCHEME**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 1998**)

RECOGNIZING that many parties currently have port inspection schemes in place;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Inspection shall be carried out by the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will monitor compliance with the Commission's conservation measures for all ICCAT species, at their own ports, without discrimination. Inspectors shall produce identification as provided by the national government.
- 2 In the case of an apparent violation by a foreign fishing vessel, the inspector shall draw up a report of the inspection on a form standardized by the Commission, or on a form produced by the national government which collects the same quality of information. The inspector must sign the report in the presence of the master of the vessel, who shall be entitled to add or have added to the report any observations, and to add his own signature. The inspector should note in the vessel's logbook that an inspection was made. Copies of the form must be sent to the flag state of the vessel and to the ICCAT Secretariat within 10 days. In the case of a violation by a domestic vessel, domestic procedures will be followed for documentation, which must also provide the same quality of information as the standard ICCAT form.
- 3 An inspector may examine the fish, fishing gear, fish samples, and all relevant documents, including fishing logbooks and cargo manifest (in the case of a mother ship or carrier vessel), to verify compliance with ICCAT measures. The master of the vessel is required to cooperate with the inspector. Inspections shall be carried out so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and that degradation of the quality of the fish is avoided.
- 4 Parties shall consider and act on reports of apparent violations by foreign inspectors on a similar basis as the reports of national inspectors in accordance with their national legislation. Contracting Parties shall collaborate, in accordance with their legislation, in order to facilitate judicial or other proceedings arising from reports of inspectors acting under these arrangements.
- 5 For cases in which an apparent violation has occurred, the vessel's flag state shall notify ICCAT of actions taken to address the violation.
- 6 All parties shall inform their vessel masters who are fishing on ICCAT species of the regulations. The masters shall also be instructed to cooperate with the inspectors in national as well as foreign ports.
- 7 Parties whose vessels enter, land, or tranship their catches in ports other than their own, can send their own inspectors to inspect their own vessels with respect to the observance of the Commission's regulations, having previously obtained an invitation from the port state in which the inspection shall be executed.

In addition, Parties are encouraged to enter into bilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation, share information, and educate each party's inspectors on strategies and operations that promote compliance with ICCAT's management measures. The countries' national report¹⁰ should include a description of such programs.

NB: The Commission agreed that most ICCAT recommendations can only be enforced during off-loading, and therefore this is the most fundamental and effective tool for monitoring and inspection. This recommendation would modify the existing ICCAT port inspection scheme to require national port inspection schemes and to provide minimum standards in conducting port inspection of foreign and domestic vessels during off-loading and transshipment operations of all ICCAT species. The purpose of the port inspection scheme is to ensure individual vessel compliance as well as to facilitate overall monitoring of each party's fisheries for ICCAT species. ICCAT hopes that the parties will actually exceed these minimum standards in order to effect timely and accurate monitoring of landings and transshipments, check compliance with ICCAT management measures, ensure quotas are not exceeded, and collect data and other information on landings and transshipments.

¹⁰ Note from the Secretariat: Based on a Commission decision in 2004, these reports are now called *Annual Reports*. Please see the *Revised Guidelines for the Presentation of Annual Reports* [Ref. 04-17].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ON TRANSSHIPMENTS AND VESSEL SIGHTINGS**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 1998**)

RECOGNIZING the importance of ensuring that at-sea transshipments do not undermine ICCAT conservation measures; and

ALSO RECOGNIZING the importance of cooperating with respect to the sightings of vessels which may be fishing contrary to ICCAT conservation measures;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties shall ensure that fishing vessels and mother vessels flying their flag only transfer or receive at-sea transshipment of ICCAT species from Contracting Parties and Cooperating [Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities], as defined in the *Resolution by ICCAT on Becoming a Cooperating Party, Entity or Fishing Entity* adopted by the Commission in 1997. Such transshipment activities shall be reported annually to the Commission.
- 2 Any sightings of vessels that appear to be without nationality (stateless) that may be fishing for ICCAT species shall be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities of the Contracting Party whose vessel or aircraft made the sighting. Where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a fishing vessel targeting ICCAT species on the high seas is stateless, a Contracting Party may board and inspect the vessel. Where evidence so warrants, the Contracting Party may take such action as may be appropriate in accordance with international law. Any Contracting Party receiving a report of a sighting or conducting an action against a stateless fishing vessel shall immediately notify the ICCAT Secretariat, which, in turn, shall notify all other Contracting Parties. In addition, Contracting Parties are encouraged to establish points of contact to facilitate cooperation and other appropriate actions
- 3 Any observation by a Contracting Party vessel or aircraft of Contracting Parties' vessels that may be fishing contrary to ICCAT conservation measures shall be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities of the flag-State making the observation. That Contracting Party shall then immediately notify the appropriate authorities of the flag-State of the vessel fishing. Each Contracting Party making the observation and the Contracting Party whose fishing vessels were observed shall provide the pertinent information to the ICCAT Secretariat for review by the Compliance Committee.
- 4 Any observation by a Contracting Party vessel or aircraft of non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity vessels that may be fishing contrary to ICCAT conservation measures shall be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities of the flag-State making the observation. The Contracting Party shall then notify immediately the appropriate authorities of the flag-State of the vessel fishing. Each Contracting Party making the observation shall also immediately notify the ICCAT Secretariat, which, in turn, shall notify the other Contracting Parties.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE BAN ON LANDINGS AND TRANSHIPMENTS
OF VESSELS FROM NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES IDENTIFIED AS
HAVING COMMITTED A SERIOUS INFRINGEMENT**

(Entered into force: **June 21, 1999**)

RECOGNIZING the importance of ensuring compliance of vessels from non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities with ICCAT rules;

CONSIDERING that ICCAT adopted in November 1997 a Recommendation concerning the transshipments and vessel sightings and that, therefore, Contracting Parties of ICCAT have an obligation to report immediately the sightings of vessels from non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities fishing in contravention to ICCAT rules;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 A vessel flying the flag of a non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity, which has been sighted in the ICCAT Convention Area, in conformity with the conditions of paragraph 4 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Transshipment and Vessel Sightings*, adopted in November 1997, is presumed to be undermining ICCAT conservation measures.
- 2 When a vessel of a non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity referred to in paragraph 1 enters voluntarily a port of any Contracting Party, it shall be inspected by authorized Contracting Party officials knowledgeable of ICCAT measures and shall not be allowed to land or tranship any fish until this inspection has taken place. Such inspections shall include the vessel's documents, logbooks, fishing gear, catch on board and any other matter relating to the vessel's activities in the Convention Area.
- 3 Landings and transshipments of all fish from vessels of a non-contracting party, entity or fishing entity which have been inspected pursuant to paragraph 2, shall be prohibited in all Contracting Party ports if such inspection reveals that the vessel has onboard species subject to ICCAT conservation measures, unless the vessel establishes that the fish were caught outside the Convention Area or in compliance with the relevant ICCAT conservation measures and requirements under the Convention.
- 4 Information on the results of all inspections of vessels of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities, conducted in the ports of Contracting Parties, and any subsequent action, shall be transmitted immediately to the Commission. The Secretariat shall transmit this information to all Contracting Parties and to the relevant flag State(s).

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ON APPLICATION OF THREE COMPLIANCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

(Entered into force: **June 21, 1999**)

RECALLING the Recommendation on Application of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries* adopted at the 1996 Commission Meeting, the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the South Atlantic Swordfish Fishery*, adopted at the 1997 Commission meeting, and the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Improve Compliance with Minimum Size Regulations* adopted at the 1997 Commission Meeting;

RECOGNIZING the need to establish procedures regarding the implementation of the three compliance recommendations;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Each Contracting Party shall include in its National Report¹¹ a completed "ICCAT Reporting Table" (A model table for reporting 1997 catches is attached) for each of its applicable fisheries. The Tables shall be completed each year with the catch statistics submitted to the SCRS for the current reporting year and any revisions for previous years' data.
- 2 Consistent with paragraph 1 of the 1996 and 1997 Recommendations regarding compliance, and any other recommendations concerning compliance (so that it would apply to all future compliance recommendations) at each annual meeting of the Compliance Committee, each Contracting Party shall report the information presented in its ICCAT Reporting Tables, including a detailed explanation of any over-harvest of total catch and/or minimum size tolerance levels, the actions already taken, or to be taken, to prevent further over-harvest, and the dates by which such actions will be taken.
- 3 Annually after all Contracting Parties have reported, consistent with paragraph 2, the Committee, with the assistance of the ICCAT Secretariat, shall prepare and distribute to the Contracting Parties a "Compliance Annex" that includes: (1) all catch limits and minimum sizes/tolerances to which each Contracting Party is subject; (2) each Party's catch statistics submitted to the SCRS for the current reporting year, and any revisions to previous years' data; (3) any overages and underages; (4) all catch limit reductions that each Party must take pursuant to paragraph 2; and (5) the dates by when such reductions shall be taken. The Compliance Annex will be attached to the Compliance Committee Report.

¹¹ Note from the Secretariat: Based on a Commission decision in 2004, these reports are now called *Annual Reports*. Please see the *Revised Guidelines for the Presentation of Annual Reports* [Ref. 04-17].

Model ICCAT Reporting Table

Provide catch statistics submitted to the SCRS for the current reporting year and any revisions for previous years= data.
Calendar year, unless otherwise indicated

Panel 1 - Bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas:

Species/Region	Catch Limit	Catches	Estimated catch over/ under catch limit	Estimated Catch over 15% tolerance of fish below 3.2kg
Bigeye				
Yellowfin				
Skipjack				

In case of over-harvest, explain how the over-harvest occurred and the actions taken, or to be taken, to prevent further over-harvest:

In case of harvest in excess of specified minimum size, explain domestic measures implemented to avoid further over-harvest, the monitoring of compliance with domestic measures, and any other actions to be taken to prevent over-harvest.

Other comments:

Panel 2 - North Atlantic bluefin tuna and albacore:

Species/Region	Catch limit	Catch	Estimated Catch over/ under catch limit	Catch of Age 0	Estimated catch over 15% tolerance of fish below 6.4kg	Estimated catch over 8% tolerance of fish below 30kg or 115cm
Western BFT						
Eastern BFT						
N. Albacore						

In case of over-harvest, explain how the over-harvest occurred and the actions taken, or to be taken, to prevent further over-harvest:

In case of harvest in excess of specified minimum size, explain domestic measures implemented to avoid further over-harvest, the monitoring of compliance with domestic measures, and any other actions to be taken to prevent over-harvest.

Other comments:

Panel 3 - South Atlantic albacore

Species/Region	Catch limit	Catches	Estimated catch over/ under catch limit
S. Albacore			

In case of over-harvest, explain how the over-harvest occurred and the actions taken, or to be taken, to prevent further over-harvest.
 In case of harvest in excess of specified minimum size, explain domestic measures implemented to avoid further over-harvest, the monitoring of compliance with domestic measures, and any other actions to be taken to prevent over-harvest.

Other comments:

Panel 4 - Swordfish and billfish:

Species/Region	Catch limit (SWO); Landings (BIL)	Catches (SWO); Landings (BIL)	Estimated SWO catch over / under catch limit	Estimated SWO catch less than 119 cm OR catch over 15% tolerance of fish less than 125 cm
North Atlantic Swordfish				
South Atlantic Swordfish				
Atlantic white marlin				
Atlantic blue marlin				

ICCAT Reporting Table: 1998

In case of over-harvest, explain how the over-harvest occurred and the actions taken, or to be taken, to prevent further over-harvest:
 In case of harvest in excess of specified minimum size, explain domestic measures implemented to avoid further over-harvest, the monitoring of compliance with domestic measures, and any other actions to be taken to prevent over-harvest.

Other comments:

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT
CALLING FOR FURTHER ACTIONS AGAINST
ILLEGAL, UNREGULATED AND UNREPORTED FISHING ACTIVITIES
BY LARGE-SCALE LONGLINE VESSELS
IN THE CONVENTION AREA AND OTHER AREAS**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 16, 1999**)

RECALLING that ICCAT adopted at its 1998 meeting a *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large Scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area*, and a *Recommendation Concerning Registration and Exchange of Information of Bigeye Tuna Fishing Vessels*,

BEING CONCERNED that illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing activities by large scale tuna longline vessels activities in the Convention area have continued and increased, and that such activities diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures,

RECOGNIZING that there is evidence to indicate that many owners of vessels engaged in such fishing activities have reflagged their vessels to avoid compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and to evade the non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures that ICCAT has adopted,

BEING CONCERNED that many of these vessels are shifting their flag from Non-Contracting Parties to Contracting Parties,

BEING INFORMED that most of these vessels are owned and operated by Chinese Taipei's business entities while almost all of their products are being exported to Japan,

BEING AWARE that a majority of these vessels used to be Japanese vessels and were exported, whereas most of the remaining vessels were built in Chinese Taipei,

SUPPORTING the joint effort by Japan and Chinese Taipei to eliminate large-scale tuna longline vessels engaged in illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing, i.e. scrapping of Japanese origin vessels and reflagging of Chinese Taipei built vessels to Chinese Taipei under its own registration,

RECOGNIZING with grave concern that a number of large-scale tuna longline vessels which are currently under construction in the Chinese Taipei's shipping yards with equipment/devices largely supplied from Japan, have high potential of engaging in illegal, unregulated, and unreported unregulated fishing activities,

BEING AWARE that further action must be taken to deter unreported and unregulated fishing activities in the Convention Area and other areas,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 The Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall ensure that large-scale tuna longline vessels under their registry do not carry out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities in the Convention area and other areas (e.g. by means of denying such vessels a license to fish).
- 2 The Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall take every possible action, consistent with the relevant laws,
 - i) to urge their importers, transporters and other concerned business people to refrain from engaging in transaction and transshipment of tunas and tuna-like species caught by vessels carrying out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities in the Convention area and other areas.
 - ii) to inform their general public of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities by tuna longline vessels which diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures and urge them not to purchase fish harvested by such vessels, and
 - iii) to urge their manufacturers and other concerned business people to prevent their vessels and equipment/devices from being used for the illegal, unregulated and unreported longline fishing operations in the Convention area and other areas.

- 3 The Commission urges all non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities not referred to above to act in conformity with operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Resolution.
- 4 Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the Commission praises Chinese Taipei's effort to establish a proper scheme to allow the registration of Chinese Taipei built vessels which have engaged in illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities and urges Chinese Taipei to continue and strengthen this effort. The Commission also urges Japan, in cooperation with Chinese Taipei, to scrap Japan-built vessels engaged in illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities in the Convention area and other areas.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
THE NEED FOR NEW APPROACHES TO DETER ACTIVITIES THAT
DIMINISH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
ICCAT CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 16, 1999**)

RECOGNIZING that ICCAT has adopted a wide variety of conservation and management measures designed to attain the goal of the Convention of maximum sustainable catches of tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area;

CONCERNED that, despite the adoption of these measures, more than half of the major stocks of species managed by the Commission continue to be at levels below that necessary to provide maximum sustainable catch, while most other stocks appear to be at or near full exploitation levels;

REAFFIRMING the responsibility of flag States to ensure that vessels flying their flags do not engage in fishing activities that diminish the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures, such as those adopted by ICCAT;

NOTING that the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measure by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, which set forth in detail the responsibility of flag States in this regard, have not yet entered into force;

AWARE that some flag States remain unable or unwilling to fulfill this responsibility;

ENDORISING, in this regard, paragraph 33 of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, adopted in 1999 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (“FAO”), which provides that “States should recognize the need to deal with the problem of those States which do not fulfill their responsibilities under international law as flag States with respect to their fishing vessels, and in particular those which do not exercise effectively their jurisdiction and control over their vessels which may operate in a manner that contravenes or undermines relevant rules of international law and international conservation and management measures”;

CONVINCED that, to deal with this problem successfully, Contracting Parties, Non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities need to consider new measures and approaches beyond those that have been adopted by ICCAT to date;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:**

- 1 The Commission fully endorse the initiative of the FAO to develop an international plan of action to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing and encourages all Contracting Parties, Non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities to participate actively in this undertaking.
- 2 All Contracting Parties that have not yet done so should consider becoming party to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, as well as the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measure by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas as soon as possible.
- 3 The Commission encourages each Contracting Party, non-Contracting Party, Entity and Fishing Entity to participate in efforts to ensure the sustainability of marine living resources in the Convention area, as called for in the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT REGARDING
COMPLIANCE WITH MANAGEMENT MEASURES
WHICH DEFINE QUOTAS AND/OR CATCH LIMITS**

(Entered into force: **June 26, 2001**)

RECOGNIZING that the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries* was adopted at the 1996 Commission meeting and it was extended to include compliance in the South Atlantic swordfish fishery at the 1997 Commission meeting;

NOTING the treatment of overage and underage differs among the stocks and this complicates quota management and compliance;

RECOGNIZING the need to simplify the rules by generalizing the treatment of overage and underage to avoid future confusion;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

For any species under quota/catch limit management, underages/overages from one year may be added to/must be subtracted from the quota/catch limit of the management period immediately after or one year after that year, unless any recommendation on a stock specifically deals with overages/underages, in which case that recommendation will take precedence.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT REGARDING
THE TEMPORARY ADJUSTMENT OF QUOTAS**

(Entered into force: **August 21, 2002**)

RECOGNIZING the results of the ICCAT Working Group on Allocation Criteria,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

Any temporary quota adjustments shall be done only under authorization by the Commission.

**- SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION -
COMPLIANCE IN THE ATLANTIC BFT & SWO FISHERIES**

(Entered into force: **August 21, 2002**)

RECALLING the Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries adopted at the 1996 Commission Meeting, and the Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the South Atlantic Swordfish Fishery, adopted at the 1997 Commission Meeting;

AWARE that all the Contracting Parties may not have the necessary data at the moment to establish catch limits for a management period immediately following a management period during which overfishing was reported, and are not in condition to respect the provisions of application stipulated under paragraph 2 of the 1996 Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries, which were also applicable to the South Atlantic swordfish fisheries;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of the 1996 Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries which is also applicable to the South Atlantic swordfish fisheries, all unused portion (if this is specified in the pertinent management recommendation) or excess of the annual quota/catch limit shall be deducted from/may be added to, according to the case, according to the case, the respective quota/catch limit during or before the adjustment year, in the following way:

	<i>Catch year</i>	<i>Adjustment year</i>
North Atlantic swordfish	2000	2002
	2001	2003
	2002	2004
East Atlantic/Mediterranean bluefin tuna	1999	2001
	2000	2002
	2001	2003

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT FURTHER DEFINING
THE SCOPE OF IUU FISHING**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **March 22, 2002**)

RECALLING that ICCAT adopted at its 1999 meeting a *Resolution by ICCAT Calling for Further Actions Against Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing Activities by Large-scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area and Other Areas*;

RECOGNIZING that the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations establishes in Section 3.1 a clear definition of what constitutes IUU fishing;

MINDFUL of the need to ensure that actions taken to support ICCAT conservation and management measures are non-discriminatory and in accordance with international law;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities shall take every possible action, consistent with relevant laws, to instruct their importers, transporters, and other concerned business people to refrain from engaging in transaction and transshipment 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 other areas.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
A MANAGEMENT STANDARD FOR LARGE-SCALE TUNA LONGLINE FISHERY**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **February 22, 2002**)

RECALLING that the Commission has actively taken various measures and actions to eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels in the Convention Area;

FURTHER RECALLING that FAO has been taking initiatives to eliminate IUU fishing activities;

FURTHER RECALLING that the Commission adopted a *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Preparation of a Management Standard for the Large-Scale Tuna Fishery* at its 2000 meeting;

RECOGNIZING that large-scale tuna longline vessels shift fishing grounds very easily from the Convention Area to the Pacific or the Indian Oceans and *vice versa* and that this highly mobile nature of this fishery makes control and management of this fishery difficult;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that their catches are transferred from the fishing grounds to the market directly without going through the flag countries;

BEING AWARE that most of their bluefin, bigeye and yellowfin tuna catches are exported to Japan;

NOTING, with grave concern, that many IUU large-scale tuna longline vessels still survive by shifting their flags from non-Contracting Parties to Contracting Parties with less management ability, and by changing their vessel names and nominal owners to evade international efforts to eliminate these vessels;

FURTHER NOTING that the lack of a minimum management standard of the Commission allows such shifting to Contracting Parties; and

RECOGNIZING the urgent necessity of undertaking due measures so as not to use Contracting Parties as shelters of such vessels,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities are encouraged to take on a provisional basis measures to meet the minimum management standard (Attachment I) when they issue fishing licenses to tuna longline vessels greater than 24 meters in overall length (or greater than 20 meters between perpendiculars, hereinafter referred to as "large-scale tuna longline vessels") under their registry to fish for tunas in the Convention area.
- 2 All the Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities should cooperate with those Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities which issue licenses to large-scale tuna longline vessels to meet the above standard.
- 3 Those Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities which issue licenses to large-scale tuna longline vessels should report annually to the Commission measures taken according to paragraph 1 using the format shown in Attachment II.
- 4 Provisions taken pursuant to paragraph 1 should be continuously reviewed in line with the progress made at the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures.

**ICCAT MANAGEMENT STANDARD FOR THE
LARGE-SCALE TUNA LONGLINE FISHERY**

The Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities should:

- 1 Management in the fishing grounds
 - i* Monitor and inspect, where appropriate through patrol boats and maintain surveillance of the activities of its vessels in order to ensure compliance with ICCAT's conservation and management measures.
 - ii* Deploy scientific observers on-board the vessels according to the Commission's recommendation;
 - iii* Require the installation of satellite-based vessel monitoring systems on board the large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels operating in the Convention area according to the Commission's recommendation;
 - iv* Require a report of their entry/exit to and from the management areas and the Convention Area, unless otherwise indicated through use of a vessel monitoring system.
 - v* Require a daily or periodical report of the vessel's catches of species to which catch limits are applicable;
- 2 Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)
 - i* Require a report of any transshipment of the vessel's catches by species and by management area;
 - ii* Conduct port inspection according to the Commission's recommendation;
 - iii* Implement statistical document programs according to the Commission's recommendation;
- 3 Management at landing ports
 - i* Collect landing and transshipment data to verify catch data, if appropriate, through cooperation with other Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities.
 - ii* Require a report of landings of their catches by species and by management area.

MODEL FORMAT**FOR ANNUAL REPORTING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICCAT MANAGEMENT STANDARD FOR LARGE-SCALE TUNA LONGLINE VESSELS****a. Management in the fishing grounds**

	<i>Scientific Observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</i>	<i>Daily or required periodic catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No				
Note	%	% or number of vessels	Method	Method

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			
Note	Method	Method	

c. Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Cooperation with other Parties</i>
Yes, No			
Note	Method	Method	

ICCAT Management Std. Reporting Form: 2001

**ICCAT CRITERIA FOR THE ALLOCATION
OF FISHING POSSIBILITIES**

I Qualifying Criteria

Participants will qualify to receive possible quota allocations within the framework of ICCAT in accordance with the following criteria:

- 1 Be a Contracting or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity.
- 2 Have the ability to apply the conservation and management measures of ICCAT, to collect and to provide accurate data for the relevant resources and, taking into account their respective capacities, to conduct scientific research on those resources.

II Stocks to Which the Criteria Would be Applied

- 3 These criteria should apply to all stocks when allocated by ICCAT.

III Allocation Criteria

A Criteria Relating to Past/Present Fishing Activity of Qualifying Participants

- 4 Historical catches of qualifying participants.
- 5 The interests, fishing patterns and fishing practices of qualifying participants.

B Criteria Relating the Status of the Stock(s) to be Allocated and the Fisheries

- 6 Status of the stock(s) to be allocated in relation to maximum sustainable yield, or in the absence of maximum sustainable yield an agreed biological reference point, and the existing level of fishing effort in the fishery taking into account the contributions to conservation made by qualifying participants necessary to conserve, manage, restore or rebuild fish stocks in accordance with the objective of the Convention.
- 7 The distribution and biological characteristics of the stock(s), including the occurrence of the stock(s) in areas under national jurisdiction and on the high seas.

C Criteria Relating to the Status of the Qualifying Participants

- 8 The interests of artisanal, subsistence and small-scale coastal fishers.
- 9 The needs of the coastal fishing communities which are dependent mainly on fishing for the stocks.
- 10 The needs of the coastal States of the region whose economies are overwhelmingly dependent on the exploitation of living marine resources, including those regulated by ICCAT.
- 11 The socio-economic contribution of the fisheries for stocks regulated by ICCAT to the developing States, especially small island developing States and developing territories¹² from, the region.
- 12 The respective dependence on the stock(s) of the coastal States, and of the other States that fish species regulated by ICCAT.
- 13 The economic and/or social importance of the fishery for qualifying participants whose fishing vessels have habitually participated in the fishery in the Convention area.

¹² In this document the term « territories » refers only to those territories of States which are Contracting Parties to the Convention as those territories.

- 14 The contribution of the fisheries for the stocks regulated by ICCAT to the national food security/needs, domestic consumption, income resulting from exports, and employment of qualifying participants.
- 15 The right of qualified participants to engage in fishing on the high seas for the stocks to be allocated.

D Criteria Relating to Compliance/Data Submission/Scientific Research by Qualifying Participants

- 16 The record of compliance or cooperation by qualifying participants with ICCAT's conservation and management measures, including for large-scale tuna fishing vessels, except for those cases where the compliance sanctions established by relevant ICCAT recommendations have already been applied.
- 17 The exercise of responsibilities concerning the vessels under the jurisdiction of qualifying participants.
- 18 The contribution of qualifying participants to conservation and management of the stocks, to the collection and provision of accurate data required by ICCAT and, taking into account their respective capacities, to the conduct of scientific research on the stocks.

IV Conditions for Applying Allocation Criteria

- 19 The allocation criteria should be applied in a fair and equitable manner with the goal of ensuring opportunities for all qualifying participants.
- 20 The allocation criteria should be applied by the relevant Panels on a stock-by-stock basis.
- 21 The allocation criteria should be applied to all stocks in a gradual manner, over a period of time to be determined by the relevant Panels, in order to address the economic needs of all parties concerned, including the need to minimize economic dislocation.
- 22 The application of the allocation criteria should take into account the contributions to conservation made by qualifying participants necessary to conserve, manage, restore or rebuild fish stocks in accordance with the objective of the Convention.
- 23 The allocation criteria should be applied consistent with international instruments and in a manner that encourages efforts to prevent and eliminate over-fishing and excess fishing capacity and ensures that levels of fishing effort are commensurate with the ICCAT objective of achieving and maintaining MSY.
- 24 The allocation criteria should be applied so as not to legitimize illegal, unregulated and unreported catches and shall promote the prevention, deterrence and elimination of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, particularly fishing by flag of convenience vessels.
- 25 The allocation criteria should be applied in a manner that encourages cooperating non-Contracting parties, Entities and Fishing Entities to become Contracting Parties, where they are eligible to do so.
- 26 The allocation criteria should be applied to encourage cooperation between the developing States of the region and other fishing States for the sustainable use of the stocks managed by ICCAT and in accordance with the relevant international instruments.
- 27 No qualifying participant shall trade or sell its quota allocation or a part thereof.

(Entered into force: **June 3, 2003**)

RECOGNIZING that, under the ICCAT Convention, Contracting Parties shall cooperate in maintaining the populations of tuna and tuna-like fish at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable catch;

RECALLING that, according to Article 92 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of 10 December 1982, ships shall sail under the flag of one State only and shall be subject to its exclusive jurisdiction on the high seas except as otherwise provided in relevant international instruments,

ACKNOWLEDGING the needs and interests of all States to develop their fishing fleets so as to enable them to fully utilize the fishing opportunities available to them under relevant ICCAT recommendations;

MINDFUL that the practice of charter arrangements, whereby fishing vessels do not change their flag, might seriously undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures established by ICCAT unless properly regulated;

REALIZING that there is a need for ICCAT to regulate charter arrangements with due regard to all relevant factors;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

The chartering of fishing vessels, other than bareboat chartering, shall observe the following provisions:

- 1 Charter arrangements may be allowed, predominantly as an initial step in the fishery development of the chartering nation. The period of the chartering arrangement shall be consistent with the development schedule of the chartering nation.
- 2 Chartering nations shall be Contracting Parties to the ICCAT Convention.
- 3 Fishing vessels to be chartered shall be registered to responsible Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities or by other responsible non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities, which explicitly agree to apply ICCAT conservation and management measures and enforce them on their vessels. All flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities concerned shall effectively exercise their duty to control their fishing vessels to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
- 4 Both the chartering Contracting Party and the flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall ensure compliance by chartered vessels with relevant conservation and management measures established by ICCAT, in accordance with their rights, obligations and jurisdiction under international law.
- 5 Catches taken pursuant to the chartering arrangement of vessels that operate under these provisions shall be counted against the quota or fishing possibilities of the chartering Contracting Party.
- 6 All catches taken under the chartering arrangement shall be recorded by both the flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities and the chartering Contracting Party separately from catches taken by other vessels. The chartering Contracting Party shall report to ICCAT catches and other information required by SCRS.
- 7 Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and, as appropriate, tools for differentiation of fishing areas, such as fish tags or marks, shall be used, according to the relevant ICCAT measures, for effective fishery management.
- 8 There shall be observers on board at least 10% of the chartered vessels, or during 10% of the fishing time of the chartered vessels.

- 9 The chartered vessels shall have a fishing license issued by the chartering nation, and shall not be on the ICCAT IUU list as established by the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area* [02-23].
- 10 When operating under charter arrangements, the chartered vessels shall not, to the extent possible, be authorized to use the quota or entitlement of the flag Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities. In no case, shall the vessel be authorized to fish under more than one chartering arrangement at the same time.
- 11 Unless specifically provided in the chartering arrangement, and consistent with relevant domestic law and regulation, the catches of the chartered vessels shall be unloaded exclusively in the Ports of the chartering Contracting Party or under its direct supervision in order to assure that the activities of the chartered vessels do not undermine ICCAT conservation and management measures. The chartering company must be legally established in the chartering Contracting Party.
- 12 Any transshipment at sea shall be consistent with the 1997 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Transshipments and Vessel Sightings* [97-11]. Any transshipment at sea shall also be previously and duly authorized by the chartering nation and shall occur only under the supervision of an observer on board.
- 13
 - a) At the time the chartering arrangement is made, the chartering Contracting Party shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary:
 - i the name (in both native and Latin alphabets) and registration of the chartered vessel;
 - ii the name and address of the owner(s) of the vessel;
 - iii the description of the vessel, including the length, type of vessel and the type of fishing method(s);
 - iv species of fish covered by the charter and quota allocated to the chartering Party;
 - v the duration of the chartering arrangement;
 - vi the consent of the flag Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity; and
 - vii the measures adopted to implement these provisions.
 - b) At the time the chartering arrangement is made, the flag Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity shall provide the following information to the Executive Secretary:
 - i its consent to the chartering arrangement; and
 - ii the measures adopted to implement these provisions.
 - iii its agreement to comply with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
 - c) Both the chartering Contracting Party and the flag Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity shall inform the Executive Secretary of the termination of the charter;
 - d) The Executive Secretary of ICCAT shall circulate all the information without delay to all Contracting Parties.
- 14 The chartering Contracting Party shall report to the Executive Secretary of ICCAT by July 31 each year, and for the previous calendar year, the particulars of charter arrangements made and carried out under this recommendation, including information of catches taken and fishing effort deployed by the chartered vessels, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements.
- 15 Each year the Executive Secretary of ICCAT shall present a summary of all the chartering arrangements to the Commission which, at its annual meeting, shall review compliance with this recommendation.
- 16 Without prejudice to the annual review provided for in paragraph 15, the Commission, at its annual meeting in 2006, shall review and, as appropriate, revise this recommendation.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT CONCERNING THE MEASURES TO PREVENT
THE LAUNDERING OF CATCHES BY ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND
UNREGULATED (IUU) LARGE-SCALE TUNA LONGLINE FISHING VESSELS**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 4, 2002**)

RECALLING ICCAT's 1997 Recommendation by ICCAT on Transshipments and Vessel Sightings and 1998 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Ban on Landings and Transshipments of Vessels from Non-Contracting Parties Identified as Having Committed a Serious Infringement;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need to implement the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU), which was adopted at the 24th session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries in 2001;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program is currently being implemented, and that similar Programs for Bigeye Tuna and Swordfish established by the Commission are coming into effect;

EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN that a significant amount of catches by illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels are believed to be transferred under the names of duly licensed fishing vessels;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:**

- 1 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as the "CPCs") should ensure that their duly licensed large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels have a prior authorization of at sea or in port transshipment and obtain the validated Statistical Document, whenever possible, prior to the transshipment of their tuna and tuna-like species subject to the Statistical Document Programs. They should also ensure that transshipments are consistent with the reported catch amount of each vessel in validating the Statistical Document and require the reporting of transshipment.
- 2 CPCs that import tuna and tuna-like species caught by large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels and subject to the Statistical Document Programs should require transporters (which include container vessels, mother vessels, and the like) that intend to land such species in their ports, to ensure that Statistical Documents are issued, whenever possible before the transshipment. Importing CPCs should obligate the transporters to submit necessary documents, including a copy of the validated Statistical Document and other documents, as required under domestic regulation, such as the receipt of transshipment, to the importing CPCs' authorities immediately after the transshipment.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT CONCERNING COOPERATIVE
ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING
ACTIVITIES BY LARGE-SCALE TUNA LONGLINE VESSELS**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 4, 2002**)

RECALLING that ICCAT adopted at its 1999 meeting a *Resolution by ICCAT Calling for Further Actions against Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing Activities by Large-Scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area and Other Areas*, in which ICCAT urged Japan and Chinese Taipei to scrap or to re-register to Chinese Taipei those vessels,

RECALLING that ICCAT, at its 2000 meeting, praised and strongly supported the Joint Programs implemented by Japan and Chinese Taipei to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs) in its *Supplemental Resolution by ICCAT to Enhance the Effectiveness of the ICCAT Measures to Eliminate Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing Activities by Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels in the Convention Area and Other Areas*,

RECOGNIZING that the ICCAT *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Tokyo 2002 stressed the importance of the collaborative work between Chinese Taipei and Japan to study further the involvement of Chinese Taipei's residents and licensed vessels in IUU fishing and other activities assisting IUU fishing, and to work out effective measures to prevent such involvement,

RECOGNIZING that ICCAT adopted at its 2002 meeting a *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels Over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area [02-22]* (the Recommendation),

CONCERNED that still around 100 IUU LSTLVs exist, while the Japan/Chinese Taipei Joint Program resulted in contracts for scrapping of 43 vessels and agreements for re-registration of 34 vessels,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 Japan and Chinese Taipei should further work together to eliminate the remaining IUU LSTLVs owned and/or operated by Chinese Taipei's residents.
- 2 Japan should work closely with the flag States of LSTLVs and if appropriate take joint action, so as to implement the Recommendation smoothly and satisfactorily and to achieve the objective of paragraph 1 above.
- 3 The Commission urges Chinese Taipei to consider adopting appropriate domestic legislation to improve its ability to control its residents that invest in or otherwise support or engage in IUU fishing.
- 4 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities should urge and may instruct their residents to refrain from engaging in and/or associating with activities that may support IUU tuna longline fishing vessels and with any other activities that undermine the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures.

**GENERAL OUTLINE OF INTEGRATED MONITORING
MEASURES ADOPTED BY ICCAT**

NEEDS AND PRINCIPLES

The monitoring measures should respond to the peculiarities of the different ICCAT areas and fisheries.

These measures should be applied by the Contracting Parties and *mutatis mutandis* by Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities.

Effective monitoring measures should embody a number of principles, namely:

- i* Consistency with the ICCAT Convention and existing relevant international law.
- ii* Evaluation of the current ICCAT measures and possibly complementing them with new measures.
- iii* The general obligation to co-operate and a commitment to implement the following measures with transparency, taking into account requirements for confidentiality.
- iv* Two types of measures should be applied:
 - Measures applicable to all fisheries. Measures concerning vessels would apply only to vessels beyond a certain size.
 - Measures applicable on a case-by-case basis to certain fisheries, taking cost-effectiveness into account.
- v* Contribution to the improvement of the collection and timely transmission of statistics, for scientific as well as monitoring purposes.
- vi* Provision of a means to ensure compliance by both Contracting and non-Contracting Parties, and to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the ICCAT Convention Area.
- vii* The special requirements of developing States should be fully recognized and active co-operation should be established to facilitate the implementation of the measures by them.

Under these circumstances, the ICCAT monitoring measures should consist of the following basic components:

1 Flag State duties

The following monitoring measures should be taken by the flag States in regard to vessels entitled to fly their flags in the ICCAT Convention area:

- i* Control of their vessels by:
 - a* adopting measures so that their vessels comply with and do not undermine ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - b* authorizing their vessels to fish in the ICCAT Convention Area by means of fishing authorizations, licenses, or permits;
 - c* ensuring they do not authorize vessels to fish in the ICCAT Convention Area unless they are able to effectively exercise their responsibilities in respect of such vessels, including monitoring and controlling their fishing activities;

- d ensuring that their vessels do not conduct unauthorized fishing within areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, through appropriate cooperation with coastal States concerned, and other relevant means available to the flag State;
- e requiring their vessels fishing on the high seas to carry the license, authorization or permit on board at all times and to produce it on demand for inspection by a duly authorized person.
- ii Establishment of a national record of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flags and authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention Area, which should include vessels of other States authorized under charter agreements, and transmission of this information to ICCAT.
- iii Regulation of transshipment.
- iv Measures regarding the operation and control of chartering.
- v Requirements for recording and timely reporting of vessel position, catch of target and non target species, fishing effort and other relevant fisheries data including an estimate of discards, unless ICCAT stipulates otherwise. These data should be verified for certain fisheries by observer programs, where these programs have been adopted by the Commission.
- vi Implementation of a vessel monitoring system (VMS).
- vii Investigation of, follow-up to, and report on actions taken in response to an alleged violation by a vessel.

2 Obligations of the Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities

The obligations of the Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities should include:

- i Provision to ICCAT, in the manner and at such regular intervals as may be required by ICCAT, of compliance reports and information concerning its fishing activities, including fishing area and fishing vessels, in order to facilitate the compilation of reliable fishing statistics (catch, effort, size samples, etc.), and the effective implementation of ICCAT's compliance program.
- ii Compliance with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

3 Compliance and enforcement

The Contracting Parties, through the Commission, should establish an observation and inspection program to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

The program may *inter alia* comprise the following elements:

- i High seas inspection.
- ii Procedures for an effective investigation of an alleged violation of ICCAT conservation and management measures, and for reporting to the Commission on the actions taken, including procedures for exchanging information.
- iii Provisions for appropriate action to be taken when inspections reveal serious violations as well as the expedient and transparent follow-up of such actions in order to uphold the Flag State's responsibility within the intended program.
- iv Port inspections.
- v Monitoring of landings and catches, including statistical follow-up for management purposes.

vi Specific monitoring programs adopted by ICCAT, including boarding and inspection.

vii Observer programs.

4 A program to promote compliance by vessels of non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities

Further to existing measures, ICCAT should examine measures consistent with international law to deter activities of such vessels which undermine the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures.

- Implementation of all the relevant elements of the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.
- Prohibition of landings and transshipments of ICCAT species by vessels of non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities, sighted in the ICCAT Convention Area, that do not comply with the relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
THE DUTIES OF CONTRACTING PARTIES AND COOPERATING
NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES, OR FISHING ENTITIES IN RELATION TO
THEIR VESSELS FISHING IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH the Needs and Principles set forth in the General Outline of Integrated Monitoring Measures Adopted by ICCAT, adopted by the Commission in 2002 to ensure effective monitoring measures;

CONSIDERING the deliberations of the ICCAT Working Group to Develop Integrated Monitoring Measures held in Madeira from 26 to 28 May 2003;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 In order to control vessels entitled to fly their flags and authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, flag Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs) shall:
 - a) adopt measures so that their vessels comply with and do not undermine ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - b) authorize their vessels to fish in the ICCAT Convention area by means of fishing authorizations, licenses, or permits;
 - c) ensure they do not authorize their vessels to fish in the ICCAT Convention area unless they are able to effectively exercise their responsibilities in respect of such vessels, including monitoring and controlling their fishing activities;
 - d) ensure that their vessels do not conduct unauthorized fishing within areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, through appropriate cooperation with coastal States concerned, and other relevant means available to the flag CPC;
 - e) require their vessels fishing on the high seas to carry the license, authorization or permit on board at all times and to produce it on demand for inspection by a duly authorized person;
 - f) investigate and follow-up on an alleged violation by a vessel and report the results of such investigation, as well as the actions taken whenever that violation has been confirmed.
- 2 Each flag CPC shall establish and maintain an up-to-date record of fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag and authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, which should include vessels of other flags authorized under charter agreements.
- 3 Each flag CPC shall ensure that its fishing vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, as well as their fishing gears, are marked in such a way that they can be readily identified in accordance with generally accepted standards such as the FAO standard specification for the marking and the identification of fishing vessels.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE RECORDING OF CATCH
BY FISHING VESSELS IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH the Needs and Principles set forth in the General Outline of Integrated Monitoring Measures Adopted by ICCAT, adopted by the Commission in 2002 to ensure effective monitoring measures;

CONSIDERING the deliberations of the ICCAT Working Group to Develop Integrated Monitoring Measures held in Madeira from 26 to 28 May 2003;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

Each flag Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity shall ensure that all fishing vessels flying its flag and authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area be subject to a data recording system. All commercial fishing vessels over 24 m length overall shall keep a bound or electronic logbook recording the information required in the *ICCAT Field Manual for Statistics and Sampling*. In the case of sport fishing vessels, other comparable data-collection systems shall be acceptable.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH the Needs and Principles set forth in the General Outline of Integrated Monitoring Measures Adopted by ICCAT, adopted by the Commission in 2002 to ensure effective monitoring measures;

CONSIDERING the deliberations of the ICCAT Working Group to Develop Integrated Monitoring Measures held in Madeira from 26 to 28 May 2003;

RECOGNIZING the developments in satellite-based vessel monitoring systems (VMS), and the possible utility within ICCAT;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Each flag Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereinafter referred to as CPC) shall implement no later than (1 November 2005) a Vessel Monitoring System (hereinafter referred to as VMS) for its commercial fishing vessels exceeding 20 meters between perpendiculars or 24 meters length overall and:
 - a) require its fishing vessel to be equipped with an autonomous system able to automatically transmit a message to the land-based Fisheries Monitoring Center (hereinafter referred to as FMC) of the flag CPC allowing a continuous tracking of the position of a fishing vessel by the CPC of that fishing vessel.
 - b) ensure that the satellite tracking device fitted on board the fishing vessels shall enable the vessel to continuously collect and transmit, at any time, to the FMC of the flag CPC the following data:
 - i) the vessel's identification;
 - ii) the most recent geographical position of the vessel (longitude, latitude) with a margin of error lower than 500 metres, with a confidence interval of 99%;
 - iii) the date and time of the fixing of the said position of the vessel.
- 2 Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the FMC receives through the VMS the messages required in paragraph 1.b).
- 3 Each CPC shall ensure that the masters of fishing vessels flying its flag shall ensure that the satellite tracking devices are permanently operational and that the information identified in paragraph 1.b) is collected at least every 6 hours for transmission on, at least, a daily basis. In the event of a technical failure or non-operation of the satellite tracking device fitted on board a fishing vessel, the device shall be repaired or replaced within one month. After this period, the master of a fishing vessel is not authorized to commence a fishing trip with a defective satellite tracking device. Furthermore, when a device stops functioning or has a technical failure during a fishing trip lasting more than one month, the repair or the replacement has to take place as soon as the vessel enters a port; the fishing vessel shall not be authorized to commence a fishing trip without the satellite tracking device having been repaired or replaced.
- 4 Each CPC shall ensure that a fishing vessel with a defective satellite tracking device shall communicate, at least daily, reports containing the information in paragraph 1.b) to the FMC by other means of communication (radio, telefax or telex).

- 5 Until (1 November 2005¹³) fishing vessels referred to in paragraph 1 which are not yet equipped with VMS shall report at least daily by radio, telefax or telex. Such reports must include, *inter alia*, information on the official numbers (radio call sign and registration number), the name of the fishing vessel, the date, the time (UTC) and the geographical position (latitude and longitude) when transmitting the report, to their competent authorities, as well as:
 - a) the geographic position at the beginning of the fishing operation;
 - b) the geographic position at the end of the fishing operation.
- 6 CPCs are encouraged to extend the application of this Recommendation to their fishing vessels of less than 20 meters between perpendiculars or 24 meters length overall if they consider this to be appropriate to ensure the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures.

¹³ As determined by Rec. 04-11.

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**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO ADOPT ADDITIONAL MEASURES
AGAINST ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

MINDFUL of the need to improve the control and management of quotas and catch limits fixed by ICCAT,

CONCERNED by the fact that the activities of IUU fishing in the ICCAT Convention area continue, and that these activities undermine the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures,

NOTING that certain vessels catch, land, place in cages for farming, market and/or transship tuna and tuna-like species when their flag State has no quota, catch limit or effort allocation in accordance with ICCAT conservation and management measures,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) take the necessary measures to prohibit landings from fishing vessels, placing in cages for farming and/or the transshipment within their jurisdiction of tunas or tuna-like species caught by IUU fishing activities.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
TO ADOPT MEASURES CONCERNING SPORT
AND RECREATIONAL FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2005**)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need to regulate sport and recreational fishing activities to ensure that these activities do not undermine sustainable exploitation of the stocks, notably the bluefin tuna stock, in the Mediterranean Sea,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNA (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties, Entities, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter named CPCs) shall take the measures necessary to forbid the use within the framework of sport and recreational fishing of towed nets, encircling nets, seine sliding, dredgers, gill nets, trammel net and longline to fish for tuna and tuna-like species, notably bluefin tuna, in the Mediterranean Sea.
- 2 The CPCs shall ensure that catches of tuna and tuna-like species carried out in the Mediterranean Sea from sport and recreational fishing are not marketed.
- 3 The CPCs shall take the necessary measures so that catch data from sport and recreational fishing are collected and transmitted to the SCRS.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
THE CHANGE IN THE REGISTRY AND FLAGGING OF VESSELS**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 14, 2005**)

RECALLING that ICCAT has adopted an extensive variety of conservation and management measures aimed at achieving the objective of the Convention of maximum sustainable catches of tunas and tuna-like species in the Convention area,

CONCERNED that, in spite of the adoption of these measures, large longliners that carry out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities in the Convention area resort to constant changes in vessel names, registration and flags as new stratagems to undermine the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures,

CONVINCED of the need to adopt new measures that result in halting the use of these practices to evade the ICCAT conservation and management measures,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 As a prior condition for the registration or flagging of vessels, the Contracting and non-Contracting Parties should require the presentation of a Certificate of Deletion from the previous Registry or flag or any other proof of consent to the transfer of the ship, issued by the previous Contracting Party or non-Contracting Party State.
- 2 Prior to the registry of any fishing vessel, the CPC should investigate the history of compliance of the subject vessel in ICCAT and other regional management organizations, in order to determine if such vessel is on the negative lists and/or is currently registered in the sanctioned CPCs or non-Contracting Parties.

RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON CIRCLE HOOKS

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 14, 2005**)

RECOGNIZING that ICCAT Parties should already be reporting data on incidentally caught sea turtles to the SCRS;

IN SUPPORT OF the 2004 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Technical Consultation on Sea Turtles Conservation and Fisheries and the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations, which were adopted by the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in March 2005;

RECALLING that the 2003 Resolution by ICCAT on Sea Turtles [Res. 03-11] encourages “technical measures to reduce the incidental catch of turtles” and resolves to “support efforts by FAO to address the conservation and management of sea turtles, through a holistic approach”;

NOTING that recent international scientific studies on circle hooks show a statistically significant decrease in sea turtle by-catch when such hooks are used in pelagic longline fishing, but that studies and trials continue in different geographic areas;

FURTHER NOTING that scientific studies indicate that, with the use of circle hooks, the hooking location can lead to a decrease in post-release mortality of incidentally caught species;

CONSIDERING that the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks calls on nations to take ecosystem considerations into account and that many countries, including Contracting Parties, are moving to incorporate ecosystem considerations into fisheries management; and

ALSO RECALLING that both blue marlin and white marlin are currently under a rebuilding plan and the use of circle hooks has been experimentally shown to significantly reduce their post-release mortality;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 All Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities (CPCs) are encouraged to undertake research trials of appropriate-size circle hooks in commercial pelagic longline fisheries.
- 2 CPCs should also encourage research and trials on the use of circle hooks in recreational and artisanal fisheries.
- 3 CPCs are encouraged to exchange ideas regarding fishing methods and technological gear changes that improve the safe handling and release of incidentally caught species including, but not limited to, the use of de-hookers, line cutters, and scoop nets.
- 4 When feasible and appropriate, SCRS should present the Commission with an assessment of the impact of circle hooks on the dead discard levels in ICCAT pelagic longline fisheries.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ESTABLISHING A PROGRAMME FOR TRANSHIPMENT**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activities because they undermine the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures already adopted by ICCAT;

EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN that organized tuna laundering operations have been conducted and a significant amount of catches by IUU fishing vessels have been transshipped under the names of duly licensed fishing vessels;

IN VIEW THEREFORE OF THE NEED to ensure the monitoring of the transshipment activities by large-scale longline vessels in the Convention area, including the control of their landings;

TAKING ACCOUNT of the need to collect catch data of such large-scale longline tuna to improve the scientific assessments of those stocks;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

SECTION 1. GENERAL RULE

1. Except under the special conditions outlined below in Section 2 for transshipment operations at sea, all transshipment operations of tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area must take place in port¹⁴.
2. The flag Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall take the necessary measures to ensure that large-scale tuna vessels (hereafter referred to as the "LSTVs") flying their flag comply with the obligations set out in **Annex 3** when transshipping in port.

SECTION 2. PROGRAMME TO MONITOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SEA

3. The Commission shall establish a program of transshipment which applies initially to large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels (hereafter referred to as the "LSTLVs") and to carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment from these vessels.

The Commission shall at its 2008 annual meeting, review and, as appropriate, revise this Recommendation. Pending this review, small-scale albacore longline vessels shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph 4.

4. The flag CPCs of LSTLVs shall determine whether or not to authorize their LSTLVs which fish for tuna and tuna-like species to transship at sea. However, the flag CPC may authorize the at-sea transshipment by its flag LSTLVs on the condition that such transshipment is conducted in accordance with the procedures defined in Sections 3, 4 and 5, and **Annexes 1** and **2** below.

¹⁴ By derogation, this provision shall not apply until 31 December 2009 to four Russian vessels, the characteristics of which shall be notified to the ICCAT Secretariat. However, the extension to 2009 shall be subject to the results of the review process in 2008.

SECTION 3. RECORD OF VESSELS AUTHORISED TO RECEIVE TRANSHIPMENT IN THE ICCAT AREA

5. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT Record of Carrier Vessels authorized to receive tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area from LSTLVs. For the purposes of this Recommendation, carrier vessels not entered on the record are deemed not to be authorized to receive tuna and tuna-like species in transshipment operations.
6. Each CPC shall submit, electronically where possible, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary by 1 July 2006 the list of the carrier vessels that are authorized to receive transshipments from its LSTLVs in the Convention area. This list shall include the following information:
 - The flag of the vessel
 - Name of vessel, register number
 - Previous name (if any)
 - Previous flag (if any)
 - Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any)
 - International radio call sign
 - Type of vessels, length, gross registered tonnage (GRT) and carrying capacity
 - Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
 - Time period authorized for transshipping
7. Each CPC shall promptly notify the ICCAT Executive Secretary, after the establishment of the initial ICCAT record, of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record, at any time such changes occur.
8. The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record and take measures to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements notified by CPCs for their vessels.
9. Carrier vessels authorized for at-sea transshipment shall be required to install and operate a VMS in accordance with the 2003 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14].

SECTION 4. AT-SEA TRANSHIPMENT

10. Transshipments by LSTLVs in waters under the jurisdiction of the CPCs are subject to prior authorization from the coastal State concerned. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that LSTLVs flying their flag comply with the following:

Flag State authorization

11. LSTLVs are not authorized to transship at sea, unless they have obtained prior authorization from their flag State.

Notification obligations

Fishing vessel:

12. To receive the prior authorization mentioned in paragraph 11 above, the master and/or owner of the LSTLV must notify the following information to its flag State authorities at least 24 hours in advance of the intended transshipment:
 - the name of the LSTLV and its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels,
 - the name of the carrier vessel and its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area, and the product to be transshipped,
 - the tonnage by product to be transshipped,
 - the date and location of transshipment,
 - the geographic location of the tuna catches

The LSTLV concerned shall complete and transmit to its flag State, not later than 15 days after the transshipment, the ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels, in accordance with the format set out in **Annex 2**.

Receiving carrier vessel:

13. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall complete and transmit the ICCAT transshipment declaration to the ICCAT Secretariat and the flag CPC of the LSTLV, along with its number in the ICCAT record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment in the ICCAT area, within 24 hours of the completion of the transshipment.
14. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, transmit an ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of vessels authorized to receive transshipment in the ICCAT area, to the competent authorities of the State where the landing takes place.

Regional Observer Program

15. Each CPC shall ensure that all carrier vessels transshipping at sea have on board an ICCAT observer, not later than 31 March 2007, in accordance with the ICCAT regional observer program in **Annex 2**. The ICCAT observer shall observe the respect of this Recommendation, and notably that the transshipped quantities are consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration.
16. Vessels shall be prohibited from commencing or continuing transshipping in the ICCAT area without an ICCAT regional observer on board, except in cases of *force majeure* duly notified to the ICCAT Secretariat.

SECTION 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS

17. To ensure the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to species covered by Statistical Document Programs:
 - a) In validating the Statistical Document, flag CPCs of LSTLVs shall ensure that transshipments are consistent with the reported catch amount by each LSTLV.
 - b) The flag CPC of LSTLVs shall validate the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish, after confirming that the transshipment was conducted in accordance with this Recommendation. This confirmation shall be based on the information obtained through the ICCAT Observer Program.
 - c) CPCs shall require that the species covered by the Statistical Document Programs caught by LSTLVs in the Convention area, when imported into the territory of a Contracting Party, be accompanied by statistical documents validated for the vessels on the ICCAT record and a copy of the ICCAT transshipment declaration.
18. The CPCs shall report annually before 15 September to the Executive Secretary:
 - The quantities by species transshipped during the previous year.
 - The list of the LSTLVs registered in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels which have transshipped during the previous year.
 - A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transshipment from their LSTLVs.
19. All tuna and tuna-like species landed or imported into the CPCs either unprocessed or after having been processed on board and which are transshipped, shall be accompanied by the ICCAT transshipment declaration until the first sale has taken place.
20. Each year, the Executive Secretary of ICCAT shall present a report on the implementation of this Recommendation to the annual meeting of the Commission which shall review compliance with this Recommendation.
21. This Recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Programme for Transshipment by Large-scale Longline Fishing Vessels* [Rec. 05-06].

ICCAT REGIONAL OBSERVER PROGRAMME

1. Each CPC shall require carrier vessels included in the ICCAT record of vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area and which transship at sea, to carry an ICCAT observer during each transshipment operation in the Convention area.
2. The Secretariat of the Commission shall appoint the observers and shall place them on board the carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments in the ICCAT area from LSTLVs flying the flag of Contracting Parties and of non-Contracting Cooperating Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities that implement the ICCAT observer program.

Designation of the observers

3. The designated observers shall have the following qualifications to accomplish their tasks:
 - sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
 - satisfactory knowledge of the ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - the ability to observe and record accurately;
 - a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.

Obligations of the observer

4. Observers shall:
 - a) have completed the technical training required by the guidelines established by ICCAT;
 - b) be nationals of one of the CPCs and, to the extent possible, not of the flag State of the receiving carrier vessel;
 - c) be capable of performing the duties set forth in point 5 below;
 - d) be included in the list of observers maintained by the Secretariat of the Commission;
 - e) not be a crew member of an LSTLV or an employee of an LSTLV company.
5. The observer tasks shall be in particular to:
 - a) monitor the carrier vessel's compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. In particular the observers shall:
 - i) record and report upon the transshipment activities carried out;
 - ii) verify the position of the vessel when engaged in transshipping;
 - iii) observe and estimate products transshipped;
 - iv) verify and record the name of the LSTLV concerned and its ICCAT number;
 - v) verify the data contained in the transshipment declaration;
 - vi) certify the data contained in the transshipment declaration;
 - vii) countersign the transshipment declaration;
 - b) issue a daily report of the carrier vessel's transshipping activities;
 - c) establish general reports compiling the information collected in accordance with this paragraph and provide the captain the opportunity to include therein any relevant information.
 - d) submit to the Secretariat the aforementioned general report within 20 days from the end of the period of observation.
 - e) exercise any other functions as defined by the Commission.
6. Observers shall treat as confidential all information with respect to the fishing operations of the LSTLVs and of the LSTLVs owners and accept this requirement in writing as a condition of appointment as an observer;
7. Observers shall comply with requirements established in the laws and regulations of the flag State which exercises jurisdiction over the vessel to which the observer is assigned.
8. Observers shall respect the hierarchy and general rules of behavior which apply to all vessel personnel, provided such rules do not interfere with the duties of the observer under this program, and with the obligations of vessel personnel set forth in paragraph 9 of this program.

Obligations of the flag States of carrier vessels

9. The responsibilities regarding observers of the flag States of the carrier vessels and their captains shall include the following, notably:
- a) Observers shall be allowed access to the vessel personnel and to the gear and equipment;
 - b) Upon request, observers shall also be allowed access to the following equipment, if present on the vessels to which they are assigned, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their duties set forth in paragraph 5:
 - i) satellite navigation equipment;
 - ii) radar display viewing screens when in use;
 - iii) electronic means of communication;
 - c) Observers shall be provided accommodations, including lodging, food and adequate sanitary facilities, equal to those of officers;
 - d) Observers shall be provided with adequate space on the bridge or pilot house for clerical work, as well as space on deck adequate for carrying out observer duties; and
 - e) The flag States shall ensure that captains, crew and vessel owners do not obstruct, intimidate, interfere with, influence, bribe or attempt to bribe an observer in the performance of his/her duties.

The Secretariat, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, is requested to provide to the flag State of the carrier vessel under whose jurisdiction the vessel transhipped and to the Flag CPC of the LSTLV, copies of all raw data, summaries, and reports pertaining to the trip.

The Secretariat shall submit the observer reports to the Compliance Committee and to the SCRS.

Observer fees

- a) The costs of implementing this program shall be financed by the flag CPCs of LSTLVs wishing to engage in transshipment operations. The fee shall be calculated on the basis of the total costs of the program. This fee shall be paid into a special account of the ICCAT Secretariat and the ICCAT Secretariat shall manage the account for implementing the program;
- b) No observer shall be assigned to a vessel for which the fees, as required under subparagraph a), have not been paid.

IN-PORT TRANSHIPMENT BY LSTVs

1. Transshipment operations in port may only be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 2 of the General Rule and the procedures detailed below:

Notification obligations

2. Fishing vessel:

- 2.1 Prior to transshipping, the captain of the LSTV must notify the following information to the Port State authorities, at least 48 hours in advance:
 - the name of the LSTV and its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels,
 - the name of the carrier vessel, and the product to be transshipped,
 - the tonnage by product to be transshipped,
 - the date and location of transshipment,
 - the major fishing grounds of the tuna catches
- 2.2 The captain of a LSTV shall, at the time of the transshipment, inform its flag State of the following:
 - the products and quantities involved
 - the date and place of the transshipment
 - the name, registration number and flag of the receiving carrier vessel
 - the major fishing grounds of the tuna catches.

The captain of the LSTV concerned shall complete and transmit to its flag State the ICCAT transshipment declaration, along with its number in the ICCAT record of fishing vessels, in accordance with the format set out in **Annex 1** not later than 15 days after the transshipment.

Receiving vessel:

3. Not later than 24 hours before the beginning and at the end of the transshipment, the master of the receiving carrier vessel shall inform the port State authorities of the quantities of catches of tuna and tuna-like species transshipped to his vessel, and complete and transmit the ICCAT transshipment declaration to the competent authorities within 24 hours.

Landing State:

4. The master of the receiving carrier vessel shall, 48 hours before landing, complete and transmit an ICCAT transshipment declaration, to the competent authorities of the landing State where the landing takes place.
5. The port State and the landing State referred to in the above paragraphs shall take the appropriate measures to verify the accuracy of the information received and shall cooperate with the flag CPC of the LSTV to ensure that landings are consistent with the reported catches amount of each vessel. This verification shall be carried out so that the vessel suffers the minimum interference and inconvenience and that degradation of the fish is avoided.
6. Each flag CPC of the LSTV shall include in its Annual Report each year to ICCAT the details on the transshipments by its vessels.

RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING TRADE MEASURES

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

NOTING that the objective of ICCAT is to maintain the populations of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic at levels which will permit harvesting at maximum sustainable yield;

CONSIDERING the need for action to ensure the effectiveness of the ICCAT objectives;

CONSIDERING the obligation of all Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs) to respect the ICCAT conservation and management measures;

AWARE of the necessity for sustained efforts by CPCs to ensure the enforcement of ICCAT's conservation and management measures, and the need to encourage non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as NCPs) to abide by these measures;

NOTING that trade restrictive measures should be implemented only as a last resort, where other measures have proven unsuccessful to prevent, deter and eliminate any act or omission that diminishes the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures;

ALSO NOTING that trade restrictive measures should be adopted and implemented in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreements, and be implemented in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. CPCs that import tuna and tuna-like fish and/or fish products or in whose ports those products are landed, shall identify such products, collect and examine the relevant import, landing or associated data on such products, in order to submit the relevant information in a timely manner to the ICCAT Secretariat for distribution to the other CPCs to collect any additional element in order that the Commission can identify each year:
 - a) vessels that caught and produced such tuna or tuna-like species products,
 - i) name
 - ii) flag
 - iii) name and address of owners
 - iv) registration number
 - b) farming facilities
 - i) name
 - ii) location
 - iii) name and address of owners
 - iv) registration number
 - c) species (of tuna and tuna-like species) of the products,
 - d) areas of catch (Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, or other area),
 - e) product weight by product type,
 - f) points of export,
2. a) The Commission, through the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (hereinafter Compliance Committee) or the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (hereinafter PWG), shall identify each year:
 - i) The CPCs that have failed to discharge their obligations under the ICCAT Convention in respect of ICCAT conservation and management measures, in particular, by not taking measures or exercising effective control to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures by the vessels flying their flag, or farming facilities subject to their jurisdiction; and/or

- ii) The NCPs that have failed to discharge their obligations under international law to co-operate with ICCAT in the conservation and management of tuna and tuna-like species, in particular, by not taking measures or exercising effective control to ensure that their vessels or their farming facilities do not engage in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
- b) These identifications should be based on a review of all information provided in accordance with paragraph 1 or, as appropriate, any other relevant information, such as: the catch data compiled by the Commission; trade information on these species obtained from national statistics; the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Programme, the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna and Swordfish Statistical Document Programmes; the list of the IUU vessels adopted by ICCAT, as well as any other relevant information.
 - c) In deciding whether to make identification, the Compliance Committee or the PWG should consider all relevant matters including the history, and the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the act or omission that may have diminished the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures.
3. The Commission should request CPCs and NCPs concerned to rectify the act or omission identified under paragraph 2 so as not to diminish the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures.

The Commission should notify identified CPCs and NCPs of the following:

- a) the reason(s) for the identification with all available supporting evidence;
 - b) the opportunity to respond to the Commission in writing at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting of the Commission with regard to the identification decision and other relevant information, for example, evidence refuting the identification or, where appropriate, a plan of action for improvement and the steps they have taken to rectify the situation; and
 - c) in the case of a NCP, an invitation to participate as an observer at the annual meeting where the issue will be considered.
4. CPCs are encouraged jointly and individually to request the CPC/NCPs concerned to rectify the act or omission identified under paragraph 2 so as not to diminish the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures.
5. The Executive Secretary should, by more than one means of communication, within 10 working days following the approval of the report of the Compliance Committee or the PWG, transmit the Commission's request to the identified CPC or NCP. The Executive Secretary should seek to obtain confirmation from the CPC or the NCP that it received the notification.
6. The Compliance Committee or the PWG should evaluate the response of the CPCs or NCPs, together with any new information, and propose to the Commission to decide upon one of the following actions:
- a) the revocation of the identification;
 - b) the continuation of the identification status of the CPC or NCP; or
 - c) the adoption of non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures.

Absence of response from the CPCs/NCPs concerned within the time limit shall not prevent action from the Commission.

In the case of CPCs, actions such as the reduction of existing quotas or catch limits should be implemented to the extent possible before consideration is given to the application of trade restrictive measures. Trade measures should be considered only where such actions either have proven unsuccessful or would not be effective.

7. If the Commission decides upon the action described in paragraph 6 c), it should recommend to the Contracting Parties pursuant to Article VIII of the Convention to take non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures, consistent with their international obligations. The Commission shall notify the CPCs and NCPs concerned of the decision and the underlying reasons in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph 5.

8. CPCs shall notify the Commission of any measures that they have taken for the implementation of the non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 7.
9. In order for the Commission to recommend the lifting of trade restrictive measures, the Compliance Committee or the PWG shall review each year all trade restrictive measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 7. Should this review show that the situation has been rectified, the Compliance Committee or PWG shall recommend to the Commission the lifting of the non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures.

Such decisions should also take into consideration whether the CPCs and/or NCPs concerned have taken concrete measures capable of achieving lasting improvement of the situation.

10. Where exceptional circumstances so warrant or where available information clearly shows that, despite the lifting of trade-restrictive measures, the CPC or NCP concerned continues to diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Commission may immediately decide on action including, as appropriate, the imposition of trade-restrictive measures in accordance with paragraph 7.

Before making such a decision, the Commission shall request the CPC or NCP concerned to discontinue its wrongful conduct and shall provide the CPC or NCP with a reasonable opportunity to respond.

11. The Commission shall establish annually a list of CPCs and NCPs that have been subject to a trade-restrictive measure pursuant to paragraph 7 and, with respect to NCPs, are considered as non-Cooperating non-Contracting Parties to ICCAT.
12. The *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15] is repealed and replaced by the present Recommendation. For the purposes of this paragraph, CPCs and NCPs that are under sanction pursuant to Resolution 03-15 are deemed to be sanctioned under the present Recommendation, provided that this will not result in any greater level of sanction than that already imposed.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO PROMOTE
COMPLIANCE BY NATIONALS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES,
COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES, OR
FISHING ENTITIES WITH ICCAT CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

CONVINCED that illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing compromises the objectives of the Convention,

CONCERNED that some flag States do not comply with their obligations regarding jurisdiction and control according to international law in respect of fishing vessels entitled to fly their flag that carry out their activities in the Convention area, and that as a result these vessels are not under the effective control of such flag States,

AWARE that the lack of effective control facilitates fishing by these vessels in the Convention area in a manner that undermines the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures, and can lead to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) catches of fish,

CONCERNED that vessels that carry out activities in the Convention area which do not comply with the ICCAT conservation and management measures are benefiting from the support provided by persons subject to the jurisdiction of Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs), including, *inter alia*, through participation in transshipment, transport and trade of illegally harvested catches or engagement on board or in the management of these vessels,

NOTING that the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing calls on States to take measures to discourage nationals subject to their jurisdiction from supporting and engaging in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures,

RECALLING that CPCs should cooperate in taking appropriate action to deter any activities which are not consistent with the objective of the Convention,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Without prejudice to the primacy of the responsibility of the flag State, the Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures, subject to and in accordance with their applicable laws and regulations:
 - (i) to investigate allegations and/or reports concerning the engagement of any natural or legal persons subject to their jurisdiction are engaged in the activities described, *inter alia*, in Recommendation 06-12, paragraph 1, *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area*.
 - (ii) take appropriate action in response to any verified activities referred to in paragraph 1(i); and
 - (iii) cooperate for the purpose of implementing the measures and actions referred to in paragraph 1(i). To this end, relevant agencies of CPCs should cooperate to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures and CPCs shall seek cooperation by industries within their jurisdiction.
2. To assist with the implementation of this recommendation, CPCs shall submit reports subject to the national laws of confidentiality to the ICCAT Secretariat and the CPCs on the actions and measures taken in accordance with paragraph 1, in a timely fashion.
3. These provisions shall be applicable from 1 July 2008. Contracting Parties may voluntarily decide to implement these provisions prior to this date.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT
AND PROTOCOL IN RELATION TO THE VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)
FOR THE BLUEFIN TUNA FISHERY IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 4, 2008**)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH paragraph 49 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05];

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Each flag Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”) shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) for its bluefin tuna fishing vessels referred to in paragraph 49 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], 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].
2. The autonomous system referred to in paragraph 1(a) of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14] shall be in conformity with the specifications and schedule set out in **Annex 1**.
3. Each CPC shall communicate electronically the messages pursuant to paragraph 1 here above to the ICCAT Secretariat. In the event of technical malfunction, the messages shall however be transmitted electronically to the ICCAT Secretariat within 24 hours of receipt.
4. Not later than 31 January 2008, the CPCs shall transmit the messages to the ICCAT Secretariat every six hours at least when operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The messages should be sequentially numbered (with a unique identifier) in order to avoid duplication.
5. Each CPC shall ensure that the messages transmitted by their corresponding Fishing Monitoring Centre (hereinafter referred to as “FMCs”) to the ICCAT Secretariat shall be in accordance with the data exchange format set out in **Annex 2**.
6. CPCs engaged in inspection at sea operations in the Convention area in accordance with the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection referred to in paragraphs 56 and 57 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] shall request the ICCAT Secretariat to make available the messages received under paragraph 3 for all fishing vessels within 100 n miles of the inspection vessel(s) at sea.
7. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to assure that all messages shall be treated in a confidential manner, and be limited for the inspection at sea operations referred to in paragraph 6. The ICCAT Secretariat shall ensure the confidential treatment of the messages received. Data three years old or more shall be available to the SCRS for scientific purposes, given due consideration of data confidentiality.

Annex 1

1. Each CPC shall establish and operate fishing monitoring centers, hereinafter referred to as “FMC”, which shall monitor the fishing activities of vessels flying their flags. The FMC shall be equipped with computer hardware and software enabling automatic data processing and electronic data transmission. Each CPC shall provide for back-up and recovery procedures in case of system failures.
2. The CPC of the vessel shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the data received from its fishing vessels to which VMS applies are recorded in computer readable form for a period of three years.
3. The satellite tracking devices installed on board the fishing vessels shall ensure the automatic transmission to the FMC of the flag CPC, at all applicable times.
4. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure that its FMC receives the requested VMS data.

Annex 2

Format for the Communication of VMS messages by fishing vessels

A. Content of the position message

<i>Data element</i>	<i>Field code</i>	<i>Mandatory /Optional</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Start record	SR	M	Message detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Destination: ICCAT
Sequence No.	SQ	M ¹	Message detail; message serial number in current year
Type of message	TM ²	M	Message detail; “POS” as Position message to be communicated by VMS or other means by vessels with a defective satellite tracking device
Radio call sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip No.	TN	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel name	NA	O	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Contracting Party internal reference No.	IR	O	Vessel registration detail. Unique Contracting Party vessel number as flag State 3-alpha country code followed by number
External registration No.	XR	O	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel or IMO number in the absence of a side number
Latitude	LA	M ³	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M ³	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Latitude (decimal)	LT	M ⁴	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude (decimal)	LG	M ⁴	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

¹ Optional in case of a VMS message.

² Type of message shall be “ENT” for the first VMS message from the Convention area as detected by the FMC of the Contracting Party. Type of message shall be “EXP” for the first VMS message from outside the Convention area as detected by the FMC of the Contracting Party, and the values for latitude and Longitude are, in this type of message, optional.

Type of message shall be “MAN” for reports communicated by vessels with a defective satellite tracking device.

³ Mandatory for manual messages.

⁴ Mandatory for VMS messages.

B. Structure of the position message:

Each data transmission is structured as follows:

- Double slash (//) and the characters “SR” indicate the start of a message.
- A double slash (//) and field code indicate the start of a data element.
- A single slash (/) separates the field code and the data.
- Pairs of data are separated by space.
- The characters “ER” and a double slash (//) indicate the end of a record.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO ESTABLISH A PROCESS FOR
THE REVIEW AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE INFORMATION**

(Entered into force: **June 17, 2009**)

RECOGNIZING the international obligations regarding flag state responsibilities to ensure compliance with management measures and to immediately and fully investigate allegations of non-compliance,

ACKNOWLEDGING that effective monitoring and control is required to achieve compliance with agreed upon ICCAT management measures so that the goals of such management measures have a chance of being achievable,

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Commission has historically suffered from a lack of information as well as data deficiencies thus resulting in an inability to identify relevant instances of non-compliance with management measures,

NOTING that, in a responsible, open, transparent and non-discriminatory manner, the Commission should be made aware of any and all available information that may be relevant to the work of the Commission in identifying and holding accountable instances of non-compliance with management measures,

FURTHER NOTING ICCAT's Guidelines for the Dissemination of Information Submitted by Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities,

RECOGNIZING that, the Compliance Officer position is authorized and financed by the members of the Commission to assist the Secretariat specifically with the Commission's ongoing work to strengthen ICCAT; particularly in regards to overseeing, coordinating, and executing actions on compliance matters of relevance to the Commission,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) should submit to the Secretariat documented information that indicates possible non-compliance with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures at least 120 days before the annual meeting.
2. The Executive Secretary shall transmit this information to the CPCs involved in any reports of non-compliance at least 90 days before the annual meeting.
3. CPCs shall, consistent with domestic laws, provide the Executive Secretary with the findings of any investigation taken in relation to the allegations of non-compliance and any actions taken to address compliance concerns at least 30 days before the annual meeting. If such investigation is ongoing, CPCs shall advise the Executive Secretary of the expected length of the investigation and provide periodic updates in their progress until completed.
4. The Executive Secretary shall circulate to all CPCs, at least two weeks in advance of the annual meeting a summary report of information received, including responses by CPCs, which shall be considered by the Compliance Committee and the PWG, as appropriate in a responsible, open, transparent and non-discriminatory manner.
5. Non-governmental organizations may submit reports on non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures to the Secretariat at least 120 days before the annual meeting for circulation to the CPCs. Organizations submitting reports may request to present such reports to the Compliance Committee and the Permanent Working Group. In adopting the Agendas for meetings of the respective bodies CPCs shall determine if such presentations can be accommodated.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO HARMONIZE THE MEASUREMENT
OF LENGTH OF THE VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO FISH IN
THE AREA OF THE CONVENTION**

(Entered into force: **June 17, 2009**)

NOTING that several ICCAT recommendations and resolutions refer to the length of the vessels,

ALSO NOTING that there exist different definitions of the length of the vessels in ICCAT recommendations and resolutions,

WHEREAS it would be advisable to use identical rules for determining the length of the vessels,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

The length of a vessel referred in the recommendations and the resolutions adopted by ICCAT corresponds to the length overall, defined as the distance measured in a straight line between the foremost point of the bow and the aftermost point of the stern.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ICCAT RECORD OF VESSELS 20 METRES IN LENGTH
OVERALL OR GREATER AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE IN THE CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECALLING that ICCAT adopted at its 2000 meeting a *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Registration and Exchange of Information of Fishing Vessels Fishing for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the Convention Area*,

FURTHER RECALLING that ICCAT adopted at its 1994 meeting a *Resolution by ICCAT Regarding the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas*,

FURTHER RECALLING that the Commission has been taking various measures to prevent, deter and eliminate the illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries conducted by large-scale tuna fishing vessels,

NOTING that large-scale fishing vessels are highly mobile and easily change fishing grounds from one ocean to another, and have high potential of operating in the Convention area without timely registration with the Commission,

RECALLING that the FAO Council adopted on June 23, 2001 an International Plan of Action (IPOA) aiming to prevent, to deter and to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, that this plan stipulates that the regional fisheries management organization should take action to strengthen and develop innovative ways, in conformity with international law, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and in particular to establish records of vessels authorized and records of vessels engaged in IUU fishing,

CONSIDERING the information Contracting Parties or Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs), have provided in 2005 on the number and type of vessels between 15 and 24 meters,

RECOGNIZING that an increasing number of vessels just below 24 meters length overall are being constructed and are operating in the ICCAT Convention area,

CONCERNED that effort and catch by vessels below 24 meters warrants an increased level of monitoring and control.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNA (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

1. The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of fishing vessels 20-meters in length overall or greater (hereinafter referred to as "large scale fishing vessels" or "LSFVs") authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention Area. For the purpose of this recommendation, LSFVs not entered into the record are deemed not to be authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species.
2. Each CPC shall submit, to the ICCAT Executive Secretary, the list of its LSFVs that are authorized to operate in the Convention area. Where possible, this shall be submitted electronically. This list shall include the following information:
 - Name of vessel, register number
 - Previous name (if any)
 - Previous flag (if any)
 - Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any)
 - International radio call sign (if any)
 - Type of vessels, length, gross registered tonnage (GRT), and, where possible, Gross Tonnage (GT)
 - Name and address of owner(s) and operator(s)
 - Gear used
 - Time period authorized for fishing and/or transshipping

The initial ICCAT record shall consist of all the lists submitted under this paragraph.

3. Each CPC shall promptly notify, after the establishment of the initial ICCAT record, the ICCAT Executive Secretary of any addition to, any deletion from and/or any modification of the ICCAT record at any time such changes occur.
4. The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall maintain the ICCAT record, and take any measure to ensure publicity of the record and through electronic means, including placing it on the ICCAT website, in a manner consistent with confidentiality requirements noted by CPCs.
5. The flag CPCs of the vessels on the record shall:
 - a) Authorize their LSFVs to operate in the Convention area only if they are able to fulfill in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the Convention and its conservation and management measures;
 - b) Take necessary measures to ensure that their LSFVs comply with all the relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - c) Take necessary measures to ensure that their LSFVs on the ICCAT record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or transship;
 - d) Ensure that their LSFVs on the ICCAT record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that, if those vessels have such history, the new owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owners and operators have no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control over those vessels, or that having taken into account all relevant facts, their LSFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing;
 - e) Ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their LSFVs on the ICCAT record are not engaged in or associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by LSFVs not entered into the ICCAT record in the Convention area; and
 - f) Take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the LSFVs on the ICCAT record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.
6. CPCs shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 5, including punitive and sanction actions and in a manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report the results of the review to the Commission at its 2003 meeting and annually thereafter. In consideration of the results of such review, the Commission shall, if appropriate, request the flag CPCs of LSFVs on the ICCAT record to take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels to ICCAT conservation and management measures.
7.
 - a) CPCs shall take measures, under their applicable legislation, to prohibit the fishing for, the retaining on board, the transshipment and landing of tuna and tuna-like species by the LSTVs which are not entered into the ICCAT record.
 - b) To ensure the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures pertaining to species covered by Statistical Document Programs:
 - i) Flag CPCs or, if the vessel is under a charter arrangement, the exporting CPC shall validate statistical documents only for the LSFVs on the ICCAT record,
 - ii) CPCs shall require that the species covered by Statistical Document Programs caught by LSFVs in the Convention area, when imported into the territory of a Contracting Party be accompanied by statistical documents validated for the vessels on the ICCAT record and,
 - iii) CPCs importing species covered by Statistical Document Programs and the flag States of vessels shall cooperate to ensure that statistical documents are not forged or do not contain misinformation.
8. Each CPC shall notify the ICCAT Executive Secretary of any factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting LSTVs not on the ICCAT record to be engaged in fishing for and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area.
9.
 - a) If a vessel mentioned in paragraph 8 is flying the flag of a CPC, the Executive Secretary shall request that CPC to take measures necessary to prevent the vessel from fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area.

- b) If the flag of a vessel mentioned in paragraph 8 cannot be determined or is of a non-Contracting Party without cooperating status, the Executive Secretary shall compile such information for future consideration by the Commission.
10. The Commission and the CPCs concerned shall communicate with each other, and make the best effort with FAO and other relevant regional fishery management bodies to develop and implement appropriate measures, where feasible, including the establishment of records of a similar nature in a timely manner so as to avoid adverse effects upon tuna resources in other oceans. Such adverse effects might consist of excessive fishing pressure resulting from a shift of the IUU LSFVs from the Atlantic to other oceans.
11. The 2000 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Registration and Exchange of Information of fishing Vessels Fishing for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the Convention Area* [Rec. 00-17] is hereby repealed.
12. The *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22] is replaced by this recommendation.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT AMENDING THREE RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONFORMITY
WITH THE 2009 RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ICCAT RECORD OF VESSELS 20 METRES IN LENGTH
OVERALL OR GREATER AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE IN THE CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECOGNISING that the 2009 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 09-08] replaces the 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels Over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22];

NOTING three previously adopted Recommendations that make reference to Recommendation 02-22, in some cases adopting the conditions and procedures established in that Recommendation *mutatis mutandis*,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. References to the 2002 “*Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels Over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22]” be replaced by “*Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area*” in the following provisions:
 - i) *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Amendment of the Forms of the ICCAT Bluefin/Bigeye/Swordfish Statistical Documents* [Rec. 03-19], in the first paragraph of the preamble;
 - ii) *Recommendation Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 08-05], in paragraph 56 and 58.
 - iii) *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Ten Recommendations and Three Resolutions* [Rec. 08-11] in Paragraph 2 (iii) and Paragraph 5.
2. References to “Recommendation [02-22]” be replaced by “Recommendation [09-08]” in the second paragraph of the preamble of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Amendment of the Forms of the ICCAT Bluefin/Bigeye/Swordfish Statistical Documents* [Rec. 03-19].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT FURTHER AMENDING THE RECOMMENDATION
BY ICCAT TO ESTABLISH A LIST OF VESSELS PRESUMED TO HAVE CARRIED OUT ILLEGAL,
UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING ACTIVITIES IN
THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECALLING that the FAO Council adopted on 23 June 2001 an International Plan of Action to prevent, to deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IPOA-IUU). This plan stipulates that the identification of the vessels carrying out Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) activities should follow agreed procedures and be applied in an equitable, transparent and non-discriminatory way.

RECALLING that ICCAT has already adopted measures against IUU fishing activities and, in particular, against large-scale tuna longline vessels,

CONCERNED by the fact that IUU fishing activities in the ICCAT area continue, and these activities diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures,

FURTHER CONCERNED that there is evidence of a large number of vessel owners engaged in such fishing activities which have re-flagged their vessels to avoid compliance with ICCAT management and conservation measures, and to evade the ICCAT-adopted non discriminatory trade measures,

DETERMINED to address the challenge of an increase in IUU fishing activities by way of counter-measures to be applied in respect to the vessels, without prejudice to further measures adopted in respect of flag States under the relevant ICCAT instruments.

CONSIDERING the results of the ICCAT *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Measures to Combat IUU Fishing, which was held in Tokyo from May 27 to 31, 2002,

CONSCIOUS of the urgent need to address the issue of large-scale fishing vessels as well as other vessels conducting IUU fishing and fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing,

NOTING that the situation must be addressed in the light of all relevant international fisheries instruments and in accordance with the relevant rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

Definition of IUU Activities

1. For the purposes of this recommendation, the fishing vessels flying the flag of a non-Contracting Party, or a Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity, or a Contracting Party are presumed to have carried out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities in the ICCAT Convention area, *inter alia*, when a Contracting Party or a Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPC) presents evidence that such vessels:
 - a) Harvest tunas and tuna-like species in the Convention area and are not registered on the ICCAT list of vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area;
 - b) Harvest tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area, whose flag State is without quotas, catch limit or effort allocation under relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - c) Do not record or report their catches made in the ICCAT Convention area, or make false reports;
 - d) Take or land undersized fish in contravention of ICCAT conservation measures;
 - e) Fish during closed fishing periods or in closed areas in contravention of ICCAT conservation measures;
 - f) Use prohibited fishing gear in contravention of ICCAT conservation measures;

- g) Transship with, or participate in joint operations such as re-supply or re-fuelling vessels included in the IUU vessels list;
- h) Harvest tuna or tuna-like species in the waters under the national jurisdiction of the coastal States in the Convention area without authorization and/or infringes its laws and regulations, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of coastal States to take measures against such vessels,
- i) Are without nationality and harvest tunas or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area, and/or
- j) Engage in fishing activities contrary to any other ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Information on alleged IUU activities

2. CPCs shall transmit every year to the Executive Secretary at least 120 days before the annual meeting, the list of vessels flying the flag of a non-Contracting Party presumed to be carrying out IUU fishing activities in the Convention Area during the current and previous year, accompanied by the supporting evidence concerning the presumption of IUU fishing activity.

This list shall be based on the information collected by CPCs, *inter alia*, under relevant ICCAT recommendations and resolutions.

Draft IUU List

3. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 2, the ICCAT Executive Secretary shall draw up a Draft IUU List. This list shall be drawn up in conformity with **Annex 1**. The Secretary shall transmit it together with the current IUU List as well as all the evidence provided to CPCs, and to non-Contracting Parties whose vessels are included on these lists before at least 90 days before the annual meeting. CPCs and non-Contracting Parties, shall transmit their comments, as appropriate, including evidence showing that the listed vessels have neither fished in contravention to ICCAT conservation and management measures nor had the possibility of fishing tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area, at least 30 days before the annual meeting of ICCAT.

The Commission shall request the flag State to notify the owner of the vessels of its inclusion in the Draft IUU List and of the consequences that may result from their inclusion being confirmed in the IUU list adopted by the Commission.

Upon receipt of the Draft IUU List, CPCs shall closely monitor these vessels included in the Draft IUU List in order to determine their activities and possible changes of name, flag and/or registered owner.

Provisional IUU List

4. On the basis of the information received pursuant to paragraph 3, the Executive Secretary shall draw up a Provisional List which he will transmit two weeks in advance to the Commission meeting to the CPCs and to the non-Contracting Parties concerned, together with all the evidence provided. This list shall be drawn up in conformity with **Annex 1**.
5. CPCs may at any time submit to the ICCAT Executive Secretary any additional information, which might be relevant for the establishment of the IUU list. The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall circulate the information, at latest before the annual meeting, to the CPCs and to the non-Contracting Parties concerned, together with all the evidence provided.
6. The Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG) shall examine, each year, the Provisional List, as well as the information referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5. The results of this examination may, if necessary, be referred to the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee.

The PWG shall remove a vessel from the Provisional List if the flag State demonstrates that:

- The vessel did not take part in any IUU fishing activities described in paragraph 1, or
- Effective action has been taken in response to the IUU fishing activities in question, including, *inter alia*, prosecution and imposition of sanctions of adequate severity.

7. Following the examination referred to in paragraph 6, at each ICCAT annual meeting, the PWG shall:

- i) Adopt a Provisional IUU Vessel List following consideration of the Draft IUU List and information and evidence circulated under paragraphs 3 and 5. The Provisional IUU Vessel List shall be submitted to the Commission for approval.
- ii) Recommend to the Commission which, if any, vessels should be removed from the IUU Vessel List adopted at the previous ICCAT annual meeting, following consideration of that List, of the information and evidence circulated under paragraph 5 and the information received in accordance with paragraph 14.

IUU List

8. On adoption of the list, the Commission shall request non-Contracting Parties, whose vessels appear on the IUU List:
 - To notify the owner of the vessel identified on the IUU Vessels List of its inclusion on the list and the consequences which result from being included on the list, as referred to in paragraph 9.
 - To take all the necessary measures to eliminate these IUU fishing activities, including if necessary, the withdrawal of the registration or of the fishing licenses of these vessels, and to inform the Commission of the measures taken in this respect.
9. CPCs shall take all necessary measures, under their applicable legislation:
 - So that the fishing vessels, support vessels, refueling vessels, the mother-ships and the cargo vessels flying their flag do not assist in any way, engage in fishing processing operations or participate in any transshipment or joint fishing operations with vessels included on the IUU Vessels List;
 - So that IUU vessels are not authorized to land, tranship re-fuel, re-supply, or engage in other commercial transactions;
 - To prohibit the entry into their ports of vessels included on the IUU list, except in case of *force majeure*;
 - To prohibit the chartering of a vessel included on the IUU vessels list;
 - To refuse to grant their flag to vessels included in the IUU list, except if the vessel has changed owner and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence demonstrating the previous owner or operator has no further legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control of, the vessel, or having taken into account all relevant facts, the flag CPC determines that granting the vessel its flag will not result in IUU fishing;
 - To prohibit the imports, or landing and/or transshipment, of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU list;
 - To encourage the importers, transporters and other sectors concerned, to refrain from transaction and transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species caught by vessels included in the IUU list;
 - To collect and exchange with other CPCs any appropriate information with the aim of searching for, controlling and preventing false import/export certificates regarding tunas and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU list.
10. The ICCAT Executive Secretary will take any necessary measure to ensure publicity of the IUU vessels list adopted by ICCAT pursuant to paragraph 7, in a manner consistent with any applicable confidentiality requirements, and through electronic means, by placing it on the ICCAT web site. Furthermore, the ICCAT Executive Secretary will transmit the IUU Vessels List to other regional fisheries organizations for the purposes of enhanced co-operation between ICCAT and these organizations in order to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.
11. Upon receipt of the final IUU vessel list established by another regional fisheries management organization (RFMO) managing tuna or tuna-like species and supporting information considered by that RFMO, and any other information regarding the listing determination, the Executive Secretary shall circulate this information to the CPCs. Vessels that have been included on or deleted from the respective lists shall be included on or deleted from the ICCAT IUU Vessel List as appropriate, unless any Contracting Party objects to the inclusion on the final ICCAT IUU list within 30 days of the date of transmittal by the Executive Secretary on the grounds that:

- i) there is satisfactory information to establish that:
 - a) The vessel did not engage in the IUU fishing activities identified by the other RFMO, or
 - b) That effective action has been taken in response to the IUU fishing activities in question, including, *inter alia*, prosecution, and imposition of sanctions of adequate severity,
 or
- ii) There is insufficient supporting information and other information regarding the listing determination to establish that none of the conditions in sub-paragraph i) above have been met.

In the event of an objection to a vessel listed by another RFMO managing tuna or tuna-like species being included on the final ICCAT IUU Vessel List pursuant to this paragraph, such vessel shall be placed on the Draft IUU Vessel List and considered by the PWG pursuant to paragraph 6.

- 12. This recommendation shall apply to fishing vessels 20 meters or greater in length overall and, *mutatis mutandis*, fish processing vessels, tug and towing vessels, vessels engaged in transshipment, and support vessels. The Commission shall, at its annual meeting in 2011, review and, as appropriate, revise this recommendation with a view to its extension to other types of IUU fishing activities.
- 13. Without prejudice to the rights of flag States and coastal States to take proper action consistent with international law, CPCs shall not take any unilateral trade measures or other sanctions against vessels provisionally included in the Draft IUU List, pursuant to paragraph 4, or which have been already removed from the list, pursuant to paragraph 6, on the grounds that such vessels are involved in IUU fishing activities.

Deletion from the IUU vessels list

- 14. A non-Contracting Party whose vessel appears on the IUU List may request the removal of this vessel from the list during the inter-sessional period by providing the following information:
 - It has adopted measures so that this vessel conforms with ICCAT conservation measures,
 - It is and will continue to assume effectively its responsibilities with respect to this vessel in particular as regards the monitoring and control of the fishing activities executed by this vessel in the ICCAT Convention area,
 - It has taken effective action in response to the IUU fishing activities in question including prosecution and imposition of sanctions of adequate severity; and/or
 - The vessel has changed ownership and that the new owner can establish the previous owner no longer has any legal, financial or real interests in the vessel or exercises control over it and that the new owner has not participated in IUU fishing.

Inter-sessional modification of the IUU Vessels List

- 15. The non-Contracting Party shall send its request for the removal of a vessel from the IUU Vessels List to the ICCAT Executive Secretary accompanied by the supporting information referred to in paragraph 14.
- 16. On the basis of the information received in accordance with paragraph 14, the ICCAT Executive Secretary will transmit the removal request, with all the supporting information to the Contracting Parties within 15 days following the notification of the removal request.
- 17. The Contracting Parties will examine the request to remove the vessel and arrive at a conclusion on either the removal from, or the maintenance of the vessel on the IUU Vessels List by mail within 30 days following the notification by the Executive Secretary. The result of the examination of the request by mail will be checked by the Executive Secretary at the end of the 30-day period following the date of the notification by the Executive Secretary referred to in paragraph 16.
- 18. The Executive Secretary will communicate the result of examination to all Contracting Parties.

19. If the result of the exercise indicates that there is a majority of the Contracting Parties in favor of removal of the vessel from the IUU List, the Chairperson of ICCAT, on behalf of ICCAT, will communicate the result to all the Contracting Parties and to the non-Contracting Party which requested the removal of its vessel from the IUU list. In the absence of a majority, the vessel will be maintained on the IUU List and the Executive Secretary will inform the non-Contracting Party accordingly.
20. The ICCAT Executive Secretary will take the necessary measures to remove the vessel concerned from the ICCAT IUU Vessels List, as published on the ICCAT web site. Moreover, the ICCAT Executive Secretary will forward the decision of removal of the vessel to other regional fishery organizations.

General dispositions

21. This recommendation replaces the *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 06-12] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending ICCAT's List of Fishing Vessels Presumed to be Engaged in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area and Other Areas* [Rec. 07-09].
22. This Recommendation shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to vessels referred to in paragraph 12 flying the flag of CPCs.

Annex 1

Information to be included in all IUU Lists (Draft, Provisional and Final)

The Draft IUU List, as well as the Provisional IUU List shall contain the following details, where available:

- i) Name of vessel and previous names;
- ii) Flag of vessel and previous flag;
- iii) Name and address of owner of vessel and previous owners, including beneficial owners, and owner's place of registration;
- iv) Operator of vessel and previous operators;
- v) Call sign of vessel and previous call sign;
- vi) Lloyds/IMO number;
- vii) Photographs of the vessel;
- viii) Date vessel was first included on the IUU List;
- ix) Summary of activities which justify inclusion of the vessel on the List, together with references to all relevant documents informing of and evidencing those activities

RESOLUTION FOR THE PILOT APPLICATION OF THE KOBE 2 DECISION MATRIX

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECALLING that the Recommended Course of Actions from the first Global Summit of Tuna RFMOs in Kobe, Japan, included the standardization of stock assessment presentations, and that management decisions be based upon scientific advice, including the use and application of the precautionary approach;

NOTING that the first Global Summit of Tuna RFMOs agreed that stock assessment results be presented in a standardized “four quadrant, red-yellow-green” format that is now referred to as the “Kobe Plot”, which is widely embraced as a practical, user-friendly method to present stock status information;

RECOGNIZING that at the Second Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs in June 2009 in San Sebastian, Spain, it was recognized that the logical step following the Kobe Plot is a “strategy matrix” for fishery managers, laying out options for meeting management targets, such as ending overfishing and rebuilding overfished stocks, in a standardized manner;

ACKNOWLEDGING the Strategy Matrix as a harmonized format for RFMO science bodies to convey advice, the Commission would specify targets for each fishery, and the matrix would present the specific management measures that would achieve the intended management target with a certain probability by a certain time, and the probabilities and timeframes to be evaluated would be determined by the Commission;

HIGHLIGHTING that this format for presenting stock assessment results facilitates the application of the precautionary approach by providing Commissions with the basis to evaluate and adopt management options at various levels of probability;

UNDERSCORING the findings and recommendations of the First Working Group on the Future of ICCAT (Sapporo, Japan) for the use of the best available scientific information and precautionary approach, including a pilot application of the Kobe II strategy matrix on two ICCAT stocks to be assessed in 2010;

COMMITTING to improved data collection, reporting, accountability and transparency of stock status and rebuilding goals for Atlantic bluefin and bigeye tuna stocks;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

The SCRS should complete the following matrix with the corresponding levels of catch to provide management advice to the Commission in 2010 for bluefin and bigeye tunas as follows:

Strategy Matrix for Setting Management Measures

Management Target	Time Frame*	Probability of Meeting Target				Data Rich/Data Poor
		50%	60%	75%	90%	
F _{MSY}	In 1 year					
	In 3 years					
	In 5 years					

Management Target	Time Frame*	Probability of Meeting Target				Data Rich/Data Poor
		50%	60%	75%	90%	
B _{MSY}	In 5 year					
	In 10 years					
	In 15 years					

* In cases where a rebuilding timeframe has already been agreed, the SCRS should base its advice on that time frame.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT REGARDING BOLIVIA
PURSUANT TO THE 1998 RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE
UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED CATCHES OF TUNA BY
LARGE-SCALE LONGLINE VESSELS IN THE CONVENTION AREA**

(Entered into force: **June 3, 2003**)

RECOGNIZING the authority and responsibility of ICCAT to manage populations of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, at the international level;

NOTING the need for all non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities fishing for such species in the Atlantic Ocean or its adjacent seas to join ICCAT or cooperate with ICCAT's conservation and management measures;

EXPRESSING CONCERN with regard to the over-fished status of bigeye tuna in the Atlantic Ocean;

RECOGNIZING that large-scale longline vessels registered in Bolivia are fishing in the Atlantic Ocean and have bigeye tuna as their primary target;

RECALLING the adoption in 1998 of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large-Scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* (hereinafter referred to as the 1998 Resolution);

RECALLING FURTHER that the 1998 Resolution establishes procedures by which:

- 1 The Commission may identify Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities whose large-scale longline vessels have been fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in a manner which diminishes the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures;
- 2 Identified Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities are notified and given the opportunity to rectify the situation;
- 3 The Commission shall identify those Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities referred to above, which have not effectively rectified this situation; and
- 4 The Commission will recommend effective measures, if necessary including non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures on the subject species (bigeye tuna), consistent with their international obligations, to prevent those longline vessels of identified Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities from continuing fishing operations for tunas and tuna-like species in a manner which diminishes the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures.

NOTING that these procedures closely parallel the procedures established in the 1994 *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning an Action Plan to Ensure the Effectiveness of the Conservation Program for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna* and the 1995 *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning an Action Plan to Ensure the Effectiveness of the Conservation Program for Atlantic Swordfish*;

CALLING ATTENTION to the 2001 decision by the Commission, based on trade and landing data as well as associated information submitted by Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities to identify five countries, including Bolivia, pursuant to the 1998 Resolution and that the Commission duly notified such countries of the identifications;

CAREFULLY REVIEWING the information regarding efforts by the Commission to obtain the cooperation of Bolivia since the 2001 meeting, including information that vessels of this country have taken insufficient action to rectify the situation and continued to operate in a manner that diminishes the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures by, *inter alia*, dramatically increasing exports of bigeye tuna in 2002;

NOTING that this Recommendation does not prejudice the rights and obligations of Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities based on other international agreements; Therefore,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities take appropriate measures, consistent with provisions of the 1998 Resolution¹⁵, to the effect that the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia be prohibited, effective from the time this Recommendation enters into force.
- 2 The Commission again requests Bolivia to cooperate with ICCAT by ensuring that the vessels in question fish in a manner consistent with ICCAT conservation and management measures and by providing catch statistics to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT procedures.
- 3 The Commission continues to encourage participation by Bolivia in all ICCAT meetings.
- 4 Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities lift the import prohibitions adopted by this recommendation upon the decision of the Commission and receipt of notification from the ICCAT Executive Secretary that fishing practices of Bolivia have been brought into conformity with ICCAT measures.

¹⁵ Note from the Secretariat: The 1998 Resolution refers to the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large-scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* [Res. 98-18], which is replaced by the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15], adopted at the 18th Regular Meeting of the Commission in 2003.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
THE TRADE SANCTION AGAINST ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

(Entered into force: **June 3, 2003**)

RECALLING the 1998 *Resolution Concerning the Unreported And Unregulated Catches of Tuna by Large-Scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area*¹⁶;

ALSO RECALLING the 2001 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Importation of Bigeye Tuna and Bigeye Tuna Products from St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (hereinafter referred to as the Recommendation);

RECOGNIZING the continuing progress that the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has made in implementing measures to achieve full compliance with ICCAT measures, including developing and implementing monitoring, control, and surveillance methods to its fleet;

CONCERNED nonetheless that additional steps still remain to be taken for St. Vincent and the Grenadines to address fully the concerns in the Resolution and Recommendation noted above;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Paragraph 2 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Importation of Bigeye Tuna and Bigeye Tuna Products From St. Vincent and the Grenadines* be amended to read:

“The suspension of the import prohibitions imposed under the Recommendation above shall take effect on January 1, 2004, unless the Commission decides, on the basis of documentary evidence, at its 2003 meeting that St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not completed necessary actions to bring its fishing practices for Atlantic bigeye tuna into conformity with ICCAT conservation and management measures.”

- 2 Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall assist St. Vincent and the Grenadines with its efforts to ensure that the owners and operators of its large-scale fishing vessels have no history of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, or the previous owners and operators have no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control over its large-scale fishing vessels.

¹⁶ Note from the Secretariat: The *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large-scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* [Res. 98-18] is replaced by the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15], adopted at the 18th Regular Meeting of the Commission in 2003.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT FOR BIGEYE TUNA
TRADE RESTRICTIVE MEASURES ON GEORGIA**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

RECOGNIZING the authority and responsibility of ICCAT to manage populations of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas, at the international level;

NOTING the need for all non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities fishing for such species in the Atlantic Ocean or its adjacent seas to join ICCAT or to cooperate with ICCAT's conservation and management measures;

EXPRESSING CONCERN with regard to the overfished status of bigeye tuna in the Atlantic Ocean;

RECOGNIZING that large-scale longline vessels registered in Georgia are fishing in the Atlantic Oceans and are harvesting bigeye tuna;

RECALLING the adoption in 1998 of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large-Scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* [98-18];

CALLING ATTENTION to the 2002 decision by the Commission, based on data and associated information submitted by Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities to identify Georgia pursuant to Resolution [98-18] and that the Commission duly notified Georgia of the identification and requested that it rectify the situation;

CAREFULLY REVIEWING the information regarding efforts by the Commission to obtain the cooperation of Georgia since the 2002 meeting, including information that Georgia has taken insufficient action to rectify the situation and continues to operate in a manner that diminishes the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures by, *inter alia*, increasing harvests of bigeye tuna and failing to control effectively the large-scale longline vessels that appear on the ICCAT list of vessels believed to engaged in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing activities in the ICCAT Convention area and other areas.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities take appropriate measures consistent with the provisions of the Resolution [98-18]¹⁷ to the effect that the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Georgia be prohibited effective from the time this Recommendation enters into force.
- 2 Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities lift the import prohibitions on Georgia upon the decision of the Commission and receipt of notification from the ICCAT Executive Secretary that fishing practices of Georgia have been brought into conformity with ICCAT measures.
- 3 The Commission again request Georgia to cooperate with ICCAT by ensuring that vessels entitled to fly its flag fish in a manner consistent with ICCAT conservation and management measures and by providing catch statistics in accordance with ICCAT procedures.
- 4 The Commission continue to encourage participation by Georgia in ICCAT meetings.

¹⁷ Note from the Secretariat: The *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large-scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* [Res. 98-18] is replaced by the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15], adopted at the 18th Regular Meeting of the Commission in 2003.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE LIFTING OF TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2005**)

RECOGNIZING ICCAT's responsibility as concerns the management of tuna and tuna-like stocks in the Atlantic and adjacent seas, in an international scope;

RECALLING the decisions adopted by the Commission in 1999 (ICCAT Recommendation concerning Equatorial Guinea in accordance with the *Recommendation Regarding Compliance in the Bluefin Tuna and North Atlantic Swordfish Fisheries*" [Rec. 99-10]) and in 2000 (*Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Equatorial Guinea Pursuant to the 1998 Resolution Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tuna by Large-scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* [Rec. 00-16]) to prohibit, respectively, the imports of Atlantic bluefin tuna, Atlantic bigeye and their products from Equatorial Guinea,

CONSIDERING that Equatorial Guinea has demonstrated in an irrefutable manner that the vessels which motivated the adoption of the aforementioned ICCAT Recommendations were not licensed or flagged by Equatorial Guinea;

INDICATING SATISFACTION with regard to the measures adopted by Equatorial Guinea through Decree No. 33/2004 of 17 May, cancelling the licenses and flags attributed to Equatorial Guinea of all registered or unregistered vessels in this country, as well as the collaboration requested from all the Contracting Parties to intervene and immobilize these vessels, informing Equatorial Guinea to take the corresponding legal actions;

CONSIDERING that on 23 August 2004 the Minister of Fisheries of Equatorial Guinea presented to the ICCAT Secretariat in Madrid the package of actions undertaken by this country to guarantee compliance with the ICCAT conservation and management measures, and requested the lifting of the trade sanctions against Equatorial Guinea;

EXAMINING IN DETAIL during its 2004 meeting the actions undertaken by Equatorial Guinea, and considering that the action of this country is in accordance with the ICCAT conservation and management measures,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall lift the import prohibitions on Atlantic bigeye tuna and Atlantic bluefin tuna and their products that were imposed on Equatorial Guinea pursuant to the 1999 and 2000 Recommendations.
- 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the CPCs shall implement this Recommendation as soon as possible in accordance with their regulatory procedures.
- 3 The ICCAT Secretariat continue providing Equatorial Guinea with the technical assistance necessary for the implementation of a statistical-fishing data system so that this country can fully adapt to the ICCAT requirements concerning the submission of statistical data.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON ESTABLISHING STATISTICAL DOCUMENT PROGRAMS
FOR SWORDFISH, BIGEYE TUNA AND OTHER SPECIES MANAGED BY ICCAT**

(Entered into force: **June 26, 2001**)

RECOGNIZING the authority and responsibility of ICCAT to manage populations of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, at the international level;

RECOGNIZING the nature of the international market for Atlantic swordfish and bigeye tuna;

AWARE that the SCRS has stated it is unable to estimate accurately the catch of Atlantic swordfish and bigeye tuna in the Convention Area and that the availability of trade data would greatly assist in making such estimates;

REAFFIRMING the usefulness of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program in tracking the trade of Atlantic bluefin tuna, especially Not Elsewhere Included (NEI) catch that has not been reported to the SCRS;

DESIRING to improve the quality and availability of data relating to trade in Atlantic swordfish, bigeye tuna and such other species for which ICCAT may adopt conservation and management measures;

HAVING AS ITS PURPOSE to improve the ability of ICCAT to develop effective conservation and management recommendations for such species, and to control trade in such species as are harvested in violation of ICCAT's conservation and management measures;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 The Commission shall establish statistical document programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna, modeled, in principle, after the BTSD Program, with the aim of having the program or programs fully implemented by 1 January 2002, or as soon as possible thereafter.
- 2 The ICCAT Secretariat shall facilitate a meeting of technical experts prior to the 2001 meeting of the Commission to consider and resolve technical issues relating to the implementation of the program or programs.
- 3 Following the adoption of conservation and management measures for other species, the Commission should establish comparable statistical document programs for those species as well, as appropriate.
- 4 The Commission shall endeavor to harmonize all statistical document programs under its purview.
- 5 Pending the full implementation of the statistical program or programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna, Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities are encouraged to closely monitor imports and exports of swordfish and bigeye tuna, such as through the collection of import information relating to these species.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING
THE ICCAT BIGEYE TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT PROGRAM**

(Entered into force: **September 21, 2002**)

RECALLING the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Establishing Statistical Document Programs for Swordfish, Bigeye Tuna and Other Species Managed by ICCAT* adopted by the Commission in 2000 in which the full implementation of the program was required by 1 January 2002, or as soon as possible thereafter;

AWARE that there is uncertainty of the catch of Atlantic bigeye tuna and that the availability of trade data would greatly assist in reducing such uncertainty;

RECOGNIZING that Atlantic bigeye tuna is the main target species of IUU fishing operations and that most of the bigeye harvested by such IUU fishing vessels are exported to Contracting Parties, especially to Japan;

RECALLING the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Belize, Cambodia, Honduras, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines Pursuant to the 1998 Resolution Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tuna by Large-scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Equatorial Guinea Pursuant to the 1998 Resolution Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tuna by Large-scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* adopted by the Commission in 2000;

RECOGNIZING that the Statistical Document Program is an effective tool to assist the Commission's effort for the elimination of IUU fishing operations;

RECOGNIZING the nature of the international market for Atlantic bigeye tuna;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT;

1. Contracting Parties, by July 1, 2002 or as soon as possible thereafter, require that all bigeye tuna, when imported into the territory of a Contracting Party, be accompanied by an ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document which meets the requirements described in Annex 1 or an ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate which meets the requirements described in Annex 2. Bigeye tuna caught by purse seiners and pole and line (bait) vessels and destined principally for the canneries in the Convention area are not subject to this statistical document requirement. The Commission and the Contracting Parties importing bigeye tuna shall contact all the exporting countries to inform them of this program, in advance of implementation of the program.
2. (1) The ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document must be validated by a government official, or other authorized individual or institution, of the flag state of the vessel that harvested the tuna, or, if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by a government official or other authorized individual of the exporting state;
- (2) The ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate must be validated by a government official or other authorized individual of the state that re-exported the tuna; and
- (3) The substitutional measure described in paragraphs A-D of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Validation by a Government Official of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document*, adopted by the Commission in 1993, may be applied to the above requirements for both validations in this Bigeye Statistical Document Program. The substitutional measure should also apply *mutatis mutandis* to chartering arrangements as provided in paragraph 2(1) above.
3. Each Contracting Party shall provide to the Executive Secretary sample forms of its statistical document and re-export certificate required with bigeye tuna imports and information on validation in the format specified in Annex 4 and inform him of any change in a timely fashion.
4. The Contracting Parties which export or import bigeye tuna shall compile data from the Program.

5. The Contracting Parties which import bigeye tuna shall report the data collected by the Program to the Executive Secretary each year by April 1 for the period of July 1-December 31 of the preceding year and October 1 for the period of January 1-June 30 of the current year, which shall be circulated to all the Contracting Parties by the Executive Secretary. The formats of the report are attached as Annex 3.
6. The Contracting Parties which export bigeye tuna shall examine export data upon receiving the import data mentioned in paragraph 5 above from the Executive Secretary, and report the results to the Commission in the national reports.
7. The Contracting Parties should exchange copies of statistical documents and re-export certificates to facilitate the examination mentioned in paragraph 6, consistent with domestic laws and regulations.
8. The Commission shall request Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, Fishing Entities to take the measures described in the above paragraphs.
9. The Executive Secretary shall request information on validation from all the non-Contracting Parties fishing and exporting bigeye tuna to Contracting Parties, and request them to inform him in a timely fashion of any changes to the information provided.
10. The Executive Secretary shall maintain and update information specified in paragraphs 3 and 9 and provide it to all the Contracting Parties, and promptly circulate any changes.
11. The Commission shall request the non-Contracting Parties which import bigeye tuna to cooperate with implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.
12. Implementation of this Program shall be in conformity with relevant international obligations.
13. At the initial stage of the program, the statistical documents and the re-export certificates will be required for frozen bigeye products. Prior to implementing this Program for fresh products, several practical problems need to be solved, such as guidelines to ensure procedures to handle fresh products at customs.
14. The provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Validation of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Documents by the European Community*, adopted by the Commission in 1998, shall apply to the Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program for bigeye caught by vessels that fly the flag of a Member State of the European Community.
15. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Contracting Parties shall implement this recommendation by July 1, 2002 or as soon as possible thereafter in accordance with the regulatory procedures of each Contracting Party.

**Requirements Concerning
the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document**

1. The sample form of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document shall be as in the Appendix.
2. Customs or other appropriate government officials will request and inspect all import documentation including the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document for all bigeye tuna in the shipment. Those officials may also inspect the content of each shipment to verify the information on the document.
3. Only complete and valid documents will guarantee that shipments of bigeye tuna will be allowed to enter the territory of Contracting Parties.
4. Shipments of bigeye tuna that are accompanied by improperly documented Bigeye Tuna Statistical Documents (i.e., improperly documented means that the Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document is either missing from the shipment, incomplete, invalid or falsified) will be considered illegitimate shipments of bigeye tuna, that are contrary to ICCAT conservation efforts, and their entry will be suspended (PENDING RECEIPT OF A PROPERLY COMPLETED DOCUMENT) into the territory of a Contracting Party or subject to administrative or other sanction.
5. The import of fish parts other than the meat, i.e., head, eyes, roe, guts, tails may be allowed without the document.

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ICCAT BIGEYE TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT		
EXPORT SECTION			
1.FLAG OF COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY			
2.NAME OF VESSEL AND REGISTRATION NUMBER (when available)			
3.TRAPS (if applicable)			
4.POINT OF EXPORT(City, State / Province, Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)			
5.AREA OF CATCH (check one of the following) <input type="checkbox"/> (a) Atlantic <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (c) Indian * In case of (b) or (c) checked, the items 6 and 7 below do not need to be filled out.			
6.DESCRPTION OF FISH			
Product Type (*1)		Gear Code(*2)	Net Weight
F/FR	RD/GG/DR/FL/OT		(Kg)
1= F=Fresh, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Guttred, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet OT=Other, describe the type of product *2= When the Gear Code is OT, describe the type of gear,			
7.EXPORTER CERTIFICATION I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Name	Company name	Address	Signature Date License Number (if applicable)
8.GOVERNMENT VALIDATION I validate that information listed above is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Total weight of the shipment _____ Kg.			
Name & Title		Signature	Date Government Seal
IMPORT SECTION:			
9.IMPORTER CERTIFICATION I certify that the above information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.			
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)			
Name	Address	Signature	Date License # (if applicable)
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)			
Name	Address	Signature	Date License # (if applicable)
Final Point of Import			
City	State/Province	Country / Entity / Fishing Entity	

NOTE: If a language other than English is used in completing this form. Please add the English translation on this document.

ICCAT BIGEYE TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT INSTRUCTION SHEET

DOCUMENT NUMBER: Block for the issuing Country/Entity/Fishing Entity to designate a country/entity/fishing entity encoded Document Number.

(1) FLAG COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY: Fill in the name of the country/entity/fishing entity of the vessel that harvested the bigeye tuna in the shipment and issued this Document. According to the ICCAT Recommendation, only the flag state of the vessel that harvested the bigeye tuna in the shipment or, if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, the exporting state, can issue this Document.

(2) NAME OF VESSEL AND REGISTRATION NUMBER (when available): Fill in the name and registration number of the vessel that harvested the bigeye tuna in the shipment.

(3) TRAPS (if applicable): Fill in the name of the trap that harvested the bigeye tuna in the shipment.

(4) POINT OF EXPORT: Identify the City, State or Province, and Country/Entity/Fishing Entity from which the bigeye tuna was exported.

(5) AREA OF CATCH: Check the area of catch. (If (b) or (c) checked, items 6 and 7 below do not need to be filled out.)

(6) DESCRIPTION OF FISH: The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information. NOTE: One row should describe one product type.

1. Product Type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED, FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment.
2. Gear Code: Identify the gear type which was used to harvest the bigeye tuna using the list below. For OTHER TYPE, describe the type of gear, including farming.
3. Net product weight in kilograms.

(7) EXPORTER CERTIFICATION: The person or company exporting the bigeye tuna shipment must provide his/her name, company name, address, signature, date the shipment was exported, and dealer license number (if applicable).

(8) GOVERNMENT VALIDATION: Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Document. The official must be employed by a competent authority of the flag state government of the vessel that harvested the bigeye tuna appearing on the Document or other individual or institution authorized by the flag state. When appropriate, this requirement is waived according validation of the document by a government official, or if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by a government official or other authorized individual or institution of the exporting state. The total weight of the shipment shall also be specified in this block. The substitutional measure described in paragraphs A-D of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Validation by a Government Official of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document*, adopted by the Commission in 1993, may be applied to the above requirements for the validations in this Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program.

(9) IMPORTER CERTIFICATION: The person or company that imports bigeye tuna must provide his/her name, address, signature, date the bigeye was imported, license number (if applicable), and final point of import. This includes imports into intermediate countries, entities or fishing entities. For fresh and chilled products, the signature of the importer may be substituted by a person of a customs clearance company when the authority for signature is properly accredited to it by the importer.

GEAR CODE:

<i>Gear Code</i>	<i>Gear Type</i>
BB	BAITBOAT
GILL	GILLNET
HAND	HANDLINE
HARP	HARPOON
LL	LONGLINE
MWT	MID-WATER TRAWL
PS	PURSE SEINE
RR	ROD AND REEL
SPHL	SPORT HANDLINE
SPOR	SPORT FISHERIES UNCLASSIFIED
SURF	SURFACE FISHERIES UNCLASSIFIED
TL	TENDED LINE
TRAP	TRAP
TROL	TROLL
UNCL	UNSPECIFIED METHODS
OT	OTHER TYPE

RETURN A COPY OF COMPLETED DOCUMENT TO: (the name of the office of the competent authority of the flag state).

**Requirements Concerning
the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate**

1. The sample form of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate shall be as in the Appendix.
2. Customs or other appropriate government officials will request and inspect all import documentation including the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate for all bigeye tuna in the shipment. Those officials may also inspect the content of each shipment to verify the information on the document.
3. Only complete and valid documents will guarantee that shipments of bigeye tuna will be allowed to enter the territory of Contracting Parties.
4. A Contracting Party shall be free to validate ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificates for bigeye tuna imported by that Contracting Party, to which ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Documents or ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificates are attached. ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificates shall be validated by government organizations or by recognized institutions which are accredited by a Contracting Party's government to validate the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document. A copy of the original Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document accompanying the imported bigeye tuna must be attached to an ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate. The copy of the original Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document so attached must be verified by that government organization or by that recognized institution accredited by a government which validated the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document. When re-exported bigeye tuna is again re-exported, all copies of documents, including a verified copy of a Statistical Document and Re-export Certificate which accompanied that bigeye tuna upon importation, must be attached to a new Re-export Certificate to be validated by a re-exporting Contracting Party. All copies of the Documents to be attached to that new Re-export Certificate must be also be verified by a government organization or a recognized institution accredited by a government which validated the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document.
5. Shipments of bigeye tuna that are accompanied by improperly documented Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate (i.e., improperly documented means that the Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate is either missing from the shipment, incomplete, invalid or falsified) will be considered illegitimate shipments of bigeye tuna, that are contrary to ICCAT conservation efforts, and their entry will be suspended (PENDING RECEIPT OF A PROPERLY COMPLETED DOCUMENT) into the territory of a Contracting Party or subject to administrative or other sanction.
6. ICCAT Contracting Parties that validate Re-export Certificates in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph 4 shall require from the re-exporting bigeye dealer necessary documents (e.g. written sales contracts) which are to certify that the bigeye tuna to be re-exported corresponds to the imported bigeye tuna. Contracting Parties which validate Re-export Certificates shall provide flag states and importing states with evidence of this correspondence upon their request.
7. The import of fish parts other than the meat, i.e., head, eyes, roe, guts, tails may be allowed without the document.

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ICCAT BIGEYE TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE			
RE-EXPORT SECTION:				
1. RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY / ENTITY / FISHING ENTITY				
2. POINT OF RE-EXPORT				
3. DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED FISH				
Product Type(*) F/FR	RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Net Weight (Kg)	Flag country/ Entity/Fishing Entity	Date of Import
4. DESCRIPTION OF FISH FOR RE-EXPORT				
Product Type(*) F/FR	RD/GG/DR/FL/OT	Net Weight (Kg)		
* F=FRESH, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Guttled, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet OT=Other(Describe the type of product)				
5. RE-EXPORTER CERTIFICATION: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Name/Company Name	Address	Signature	Date	License Number (if applicable)
6. GOVERNMENT VALIDATION: I validate that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Government Seal	
IMPORT SECTION:				
7. IMPORTER CERTIFICATION: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
Final Point of Import				
City _____ State/Province _____ Country / Entity / Fishing Entity				

NOTE: If a language other than English is used in completing this form. Please add the English translation on this document.

ICCAT BIGEYE TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE INSTRUCTION SHEET

DOCUMENT NUMBER: Block for the issuing Country/Entity/Fishing Entity to designate a Country/Entity/Fishing Entity coded document number.

(1) RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY

Fill in the name of the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity which re-exports the bigeye tuna in the shipment and issued this Certificate. According to the ICCAT Recommendation, only the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity can issue this Certificate.

(2) POINT OF RE-EXPORT

Identify the City/State Province and Country/Entity/Fishing Entity from which the bigeye tuna was re-exported.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED FISH

The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information: NOTE: One row should describe one product type. (1) Product type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED, FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment. (2) Net weight: Net product weight in kilograms. (3) Flag Country/Entity/Fishing Entity: the name of the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity of the vessel that harvested the bigeye tuna in the shipment. (4) Date of import: Imported date.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF FISH FOR RE-EXPORT

The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information: NOTE: One row should describe one product type. (1) Product type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment. (2) Net weight: Net product weight in kilograms.

(5) RE-EXPORTER CERTIFICATION

The person or company re-exporting the bigeye tuna shipment must provide his/her name, address, signature, date the shipment was re-exported, and re-exporter's license number (if applicable).

(6) GOVERNMENT VALIDATION

Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Certificate. The official must be employed by a competent government authority of the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity appearing on the Certificate, or a person or institution authorized to validate such certificates by the competent government authority. The substitutional measure described in paragraphs A-D of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Validation by a Government Official of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document*, adopted by the Commission in 1993, may be applied to the above requirements for the validations in this Bigeye Statistical Document Program.

(7) IMPORTER CERTIFICATION

The person or company that imports bigeye tuna must provide his/her name, address, signature, date the bigeye tuna was imported, license number (if applicable) and re-exported final point of import. This includes imports into intermediate Countries/Entities/Fishing Entities. For fresh and chilled products, the signature of the importer may be substituted by a person of a customs clearance company when the authority for signature is properly accredited to it by the importer.

RETURN A COPY OF THE COMPLETED CERTIFICATE TO: (the name of the office of the competent authority of the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity).

REPORT OF THE ICCAT BIGEYE TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT

Period _____ to _____, _____ IMPORT COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY _____
 Month Month Year

<i>Flag Country/Entity/Fi shing Entity</i>	<i>Area Code</i>	<i>Gear Code</i>	<i>Point of Export</i>	<i>Product Type</i>		<i>Product Wt.(Kg)</i>
				<i>F/FR</i>	<i>RD/GG/DR/FL/OT</i>	

Gear Code***Gear Type***

BB	Baitboat
GILL	Gillnet
HAND	Handline
HARP	Harpoon
LL	Longline
MWT	Mid-water trawl
PS	Purse seine
RR	Rod & reel
SPHL	Sport Handline
SPOR	Sport fisheries unclassified
SURF	Surface fisheries unclassified
TL	Tended line
TRAP	Trap
TROL	Troll
UNCL	Unclassified methods
OTH	Other type (Indicate the type of gear):

Product type***Area Code***

F	Fresh	AT	Atlantic
FR	Frozen	PA	Pacific
RD	Round	ID	Indian Ocean
GG	Gilled & gutted		
DR	Dressed		
FL	Fillet		
OT	Other form, describe the type of products in the shipment		

REPORT OF THE ICCAT BIGEYE TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE

Period _____ to _____, _____ IMPORT COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY
 Month _____ Month _____ Year _____

<i>Flag Country/Entity/ Fishing Entity</i>	<i>Re-export Country/ Entity/Fishing Entity</i>	<i>Point of Re-export</i>	Product Type		<i>Product Wt.(Kg)</i>
			<i>F/FR</i>	<i>RD/GG/DR/FL/OT</i>	

Product type

- F Fresh
- FR Frozen
- RD Round
- GG Gilled & gutted
- DR Dressed
- FL Fillet
- OT Other form, describe the type of products in the shipment

INFORMATION ON VALIDATION OF ICCAT STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS

1. Flag _____
2. Statistical Document (Bluefin, Bigeye, Swordfish, All): _____
3. Government/Authority organization(s) accredited to validate Statistical Documents

<i>Organization Name</i>	<i>Organization Address</i>	<i>Sample Seal</i>

NOTE: For each organization, attach a list with the names, titles and addresses of the individuals authorized to validate Documents.

4. Other institutions accredited by the government/authority to validate Statistical Documents

<i>Organization Name</i>	<i>Organization Address</i>	<i>Sample Seal</i>

NOTE: For each organization, attach a list with the names, titles and addresses of the individuals authorized to validate Documents.

Instructions Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities, Fishing Entities having vessels that harvest species whose international trade must be accompanied by ICCAT Statistical Documents are requested to submit the information on this sheet to the Executive Secretary of ICCAT⁴⁴, and to ensure that any changes to the above are also transmitted to the Executive Secretary on a timely fashion.

1. ICCAT: c/Corazón de María, 8 (6th floor), Madrid, Spain 28002.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ESTABLISHING A SWORDFISH STATISTICAL DOCUMENT PROGRAM**

(Entered into force: **September 21, 2002**)

RECALLING the Recommendation by ICCAT on Establishing Statistical Document Program for Swordfish, Bigeye Tuna and Other Species Managed by ICCAT adopted by the Commission in 2000 in which the full implementation of the program was required by 1 January 2002, or as soon as possible thereafter;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the efforts to maintain and rebuild Atlantic swordfish, consistent with the objectives of the Convention;

RECOGNIZING that the Statistical Document Program is an effective tool to assist the Commission's effort for the elimination of IUU fishing operations;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the Resolution by ICCAT Concerning an Action Plan to Ensure the Effectiveness of the Conservation Program for Atlantic Swordfish adopted by the Commission in 1995, and recalling the 1999 Recommendation by ICCAT establishing trade measures pursuant to this Resolution;

AWARE that it is important to improve the reliability of statistical information on catches of Atlantic swordfish and that the availability of trade data would greatly assist in reducing such uncertainty;

RECOGNIZING that a considerable number of vessels fishing for Atlantic swordfish are registered to nations that are not members of ICCAT;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the significant efforts that have been undertaken by Contracting Parties to address the problems created by catches of Atlantic swordfish by non-contracting parties, entities, and fishing entities;

CONSIDERING that some of the non-contracting parties, entities, and fishing entities have great difficulty in providing information on the catches of their flag vessels;

ALSO BEING AWARE that this program may be adapted to the specific regulations established by ICCAT Contracting Parties, as well as in the framework of regional economic organizations;

RECOGNIZING the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with respect to statistical document programs, which could impact the programs of the Commission;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

- 1 Contracting Parties shall require that all swordfish, when imported into the territory of a Contracting Party be accompanied by an ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (**Attachment 2**) that meets the requirements described in **Attachment 1** or an ICCAT Swordfish Re-export Certificate¹⁹ (**Attachment 4**) that meets the requirements described in Attachment 3. The Commission and the Contracting Parties importing swordfish shall contact all the exporting countries to inform them of this program, particularly differentiation of treatment between catches of swordfish in the Convention Area and those outside of it, in advance of implementation of the program.
- 2 (1) The ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document must be validated by a government official, or other authorized individual or institution, of the flag state of the vessel that harvested the swordfish, or, if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by a government official or other authorized individual of the exporting state; (2) the ICCAT Swordfish Re-Export Certificate must be validated by a government official, or other authorized individual or institution, of the state that re-exported the swordfish; and (3) the substitutional measure described in paragraphs A-D of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Validation by a Government Official of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document*, adopted by the Commission in 1993, may be

¹⁹ Note from the Secretariat: The ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document and accompanying instructions were adopted under the *Recommendations by ICCAT Concerning the Amendment of the Forms of the ICCAT Bluefin/Bigeye/Swordfish Statistical Documents* [Ref. 03-19], and replace those originally adopted.

applied to the above requirements for both validations in the Swordfish Statistical Document Program. The substitutional measure should also apply *mutatis mutandis*, to chartering arrangements as provided in section (1) of this paragraph.

- 3 Each Contracting Party shall provide to the Executive Secretary sample forms of its statistical document and re-export certificate required with swordfish imports, and information on validation in the format specified in Attachment 6 and inform him of any change in a timely fashion.
- 4 Contracting Parties that import or export swordfish shall compile the data collected through the Program.
- 5 Contracting Parties that import swordfish shall report the data collected by the Program to the Executive Secretary each year by April 1 for the period of July 1 through December 31 of the preceding year and October 1 for the period of January 1 through June 30 of the current year, which shall be circulated to all the contracting parties by the Executive Secretary. The formats of the reports are attached, as in Attachment
- 6 Contracting Parties that export swordfish shall examine export data upon receiving the import data in Paragraph 5 above from the Executive Secretary, and report the results to the Commission in their National Reports²⁰.
- 7 Contracting Parties should exchange copies of statistical documents and re-export certificates to facilitate the examination mentioned in paragraph 6 consistent with domestic laws and regulations.
- 8 The Commission shall request Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities to take the measures described in the above paragraphs.
- 9 The Executive Secretary shall request all non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities fishing for and exporting swordfish to Contracting Parties to provide information on validation in the format specified in Attachment 6 and to inform him in a timely fashion of any changes to the information provided.
- 10 The Executive Secretary shall maintain and update information specified in paragraphs 3 and 9 and provide it to all the Contracting Parties, and promptly circulate any changes.
- 11 The Commission shall request non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities that import swordfish to cooperate in the implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation in the format specified in Attachment 5 on an annual basis by October 15 for the previous calendar year.
- 12 Implementation of this program shall be in conformity with relevant international obligations.
- 13 The provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Validation of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document by the European Community*, adopted by the Commission in 1998, shall apply to the Swordfish Statistical Document Program for swordfish caught by vessels that fly the flag of a Member State of the European Community.
- 14 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Contracting Parties shall implement this recommendation as soon as possible, but not later than January 1, 2003 in accordance with the regulatory procedures of each Contracting Party.

Attachment 1

²⁰ Note from the Secretariat: Based on a Commission decision in 2004, these reports are now called *Annual Reports*. Please see the *Revised Guidelines for the Presentation of Annual Reports* [Ref. 04-17].

Requirements Concerning the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document

- 1 The sample form of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document shall be as in Attachment 2.
- 2 Customs or other appropriate government officials will request and inspect all import documentation including the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document for all swordfish in the shipment. Those officials may also inspect the content of each shipment to verify the information on the document.
- 3 Only complete and valid documents will guarantee that shipments of swordfish will be allowed to enter the territory of Contracting Parties.
- 4 Shipments of swordfish that are accompanied by improperly documented Swordfish Statistical Documents (i.e., improperly documented means that the Swordfish Statistical Document is either missing from the shipment, incomplete, invalid or falsified) will be considered illegitimate shipments of swordfish, that are contrary to ICCAT conservation efforts, and their entry into the territory of a Contracting Party will be suspended (PENDING RECEIPT OF A PROPERLY COMPLETED DOCUMENT) or subject to administrative or other sanction.
- 5 The import of fish parts other than the meat, i.e., head, eyes, roe, guts, tails may be allowed without the document.

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ICCAT SWORDFISH STATISTICAL DOCUMENT			
EXPORT SECTION:				
1. FLAG COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY				
2. DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL (if applicable)				
Vessel Name	Registration Number	LOA (m)	ICCAT Record No. (if applicable)	
3. POINT OF EXPORT:				
CITY, STATE OR PROVINCE		COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY		
4. AREA OF CATCH (Check one of the following)				
(a) North Atlantic (b) South Atlantic (c) Mediterranean (d) Pacific (e) Indian				
* In case of (d) or (e) is checked, the items 5 and 6 below do not need to be filled out.				
5. DESCRIPTION OF FISH				
Product Type ^a F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT		Time of Harvest (mm/yy)	Gear Code ^b	Net Weight (kg)
^a F=Fresh, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled & Gutted, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, ST=Steak, OT=Others (Describe the type of product: _____) ^a When the Gear Code is OT, describe the type of gear: _____				
6. EXPORTER CERTIFICATION: For export to countries that have adopted the ICCAT alternative minimum size for swordfish the exporter must certify that the listed Atlantic swordfish are greater than 15 kg(33lb.) or if pieces, the pieces were derived from a swordfish weighing >15kg.				
I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
7. GOVERNMENT VALIDATION:				
I validate that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Name & Title		Signature	Date	Total weight of the shipment: _____ kg Government Seal
IMPORT SECTION				
8. IMPORTER CERTIFICATION:				
I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country/Entity/Fishing Entity)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country/Entity/Fishing Entity)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
Importer Certification (Final Destination of Shipment)				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
Final Point of Import: City _____ State/Province _____ Country/Entity/Fishing Entity				

SWO Form: 2003

NOTE: IF A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS USED IN COMPLETING THIS FORM, PLEASE ADD THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION ON THIS DOCUMENT.

ICCAT SWORDFISH STATISTICAL DOCUMENT INSTRUCTION SHEET

Pursuant to the 2001 ICCAT recommendation, swordfish imported into the territory of a Contracting Party or upon first entry into a regional economic organization must be accompanied by an ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWD) beginning January 1, 2003. Swordfish dealers who export or import swordfish from all ocean areas will be required to complete the appropriate sections of the SWD. Only complete and valid documents will guarantee that shipments of swordfish will be allowed to enter the customs territory of Contracting Parties (e.g., Japan, Canada, U.S., Spain, etc.). Improperly documented swordfish shipments (i.e., the SWD is either missing from the shipment, incomplete, invalid or falsified) will be considered illegitimate and contrary to ICCAT conservation efforts. Entry of improperly documented swordfish will be suspended (PENDING RECEIPT OF A PROPERLY COMPLETED DOCUMENT) into the customs territory of a Contracting Party or subject to administrative or other sanctions.

Please use the instructions below as a guide to complete the sections that apply to Exporters, Importers, and Government Validation. If a language other than English is used for description, please add an English translation either on the SWD or on a separate paper. Note: if a swordfish product is exported directly from the harvesting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity to a Contracting Party, without going through an intermediate Country/Entity/Fishing Entity, all fish can be identified on one document. However, if the swordfish product is exported through an intermediate Country/Entity/Fishing Entity (i.e., a Country/Entity/Fishing Entity other than the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity which is the final destination of the product), separate documents must be prepared for fish destined for different final destinations, or only one fish may be identified on a document to cope with any possible separation in an intermediate Country/Entity/Fishing Entity. Import of swordfish parts other than meat (i.e., heads, eyes, roe, guts, tails) may be allowed entry without an accompanying SWD.

DOCUMENT NUMBER: This block is for the issuing Country/Entity/Fishing Entity to designate a country coded Document Number.

(1) FLAG COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY - Fill in the name of the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity of the vessel that harvested the swordfish in the shipment and issued this Document. According to the ICCAT Recommendation, only the flag state of the vessel that harvested the swordfish in the shipment, or, if the vessel is operating under a chartering arrangement, the exporting state, can issue this Document.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL (if applicable): Fill in the name, registration number, length overall (LOA) and ICCAT Record number of the vessel that harvested the swordfish in the shipment.

(3) POINT OF EXPORT - Identify the City and State or Province, and country/entity/fishing entity from which the swordfish was exported.

(4) AREA OF CATCH - Check the area of catch. (In case of (d) or (e) checked, items 4 and 5 need not be completed).

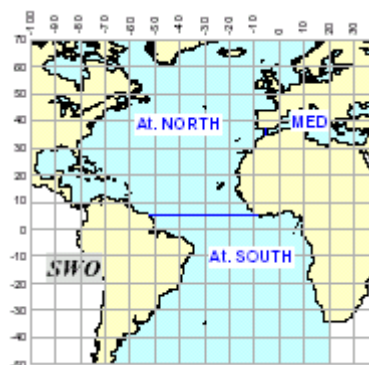
(5) DESCRIPTION OF FISH - The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information. (NOTE: One row should describe one product type.) (1) Product type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED, FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment; (2) Time of Harvest: Fill in the time of harvest (month and year) of the swordfish in the shipment; (3) Gear Code: Identify the gear type which was used to harvest the swordfish using the listed codes; (5) Net weight: Net product weight in kilograms.

(6) EXPORTER CERTIFICATION - The person or company exporting the swordfish shipment must provide his/her name, signature, address, date the shipment was exported, and dealer license number (if applicable). For countries that have adopted the ICCAT alternative minimum size for swordfish the exporter must certify that the listed Atlantic swordfish are greater than 15 kg (33 lb.) or if pieces, the pieces were derived from a swordfish weighing >15 kg.

(7) GOVERNMENT VALIDATION - Fill in name and full title of the official signing the SWD. The official must be employed by a competent authority of the flag state government of the vessel that harvested the swordfish appearing on the SWD or other individual or institution authorized by the flag state or if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by a government official or other authorized individual or institution of the exporting state. Net weight must also be certified and recorded. The substitutional measure described in paragraphs A-D of the *Resolution by ICCAT concerning Validation by a Government Official of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document [93-2]*, adopted by the Commission in 1993, may be applied to the above requirements for the validations in this Swordfish Statistical Document Program.

(8) IMPORTER CERTIFICATION - The person or company that imports swordfish must provide their name, signature, address, date the swordfish was imported, license number (if applicable) and final point of import. This includes imports into intermediate countries, entities or fishing entities. For fresh and chilled products, signature of the importer may be substituted by person of a custom clearance company when the authority of signature is properly accredited to the company

GEAR CODE	GEAR TYPE
BB	Baitboat
GILL	Gillnet
HAND	Handline
HARP	Harpoon
LL	Longline
MWT	Mid-water trawl
PS	Purse seine
RR	Rod and reel
SPHL	Sport handline
SPOR	Sport fisheries, unclassified
SURF	Surface fisheries, unclassified
TL	Tended line
TRAP	Trap
TROL	Troll
UNCL	Unspecified methods
OT	Other type: Describe the type of gear



Original completed document must accompany exported shipment. Retain a copy for your records. The original (imports) or a copy (exports) must be postmarked and mailed, or faxed, within 24 hours of import or export to: XXXX

Requirements Concerning the ICCAT Swordfish Re-export Certificate

- 1 The sample form of the ICCAT Swordfish Tuna Re-export Certificate shall be as in Attachment 4.
- 2 Customs or other appropriate government officials will request and inspect all import documentation including the ICCAT Swordfish Re-export Certificate for all swordfish in the shipment. Those officials may also inspect the content of each shipment to verify the information on the document.
- 3 Only complete and valid documents will guarantee that shipments of swordfish will be allowed to enter the territory of Contracting Parties.
- 4 A Contracting Party shall be free to validate ICCAT Swordfish Re-export Certificates for swordfish imported by that Contracting Party, to which ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Documents or ICCAT Swordfish Re-export Certificates are attached. ICCAT Swordfish Re-export Certificates shall be validated by government organizations, persons authorized by a government organization, or by recognized institutions which are accredited by a Contracting Party's government to validate the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document. A copy of the original Swordfish Statistical Document accompanying the imported swordfish must be attached to an ICCAT Swordfish Re-export Certificate. The copy of the original Swordfish Statistical Document so attached must be verified by that government organization or by that recognized institution accredited by a government which validated the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document. When re-exported swordfish is again re-exported, all copies of documents, including a verified copy of a Statistical Document and Re-export Certificate which accompanied that swordfish upon importation, must be attached to a new Re-export Certificate to be validated by a re-exporting Contracting Party. All copies of the Documents to be attached to that new Re-export Certificate must be also be verified by a government organization or a recognized institution accredited by a government which validated the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document, or by persons authorized by a government organization.
- 5 Shipments of swordfish that are accompanied by improperly documented Swordfish Re-export Certificate (improperly documented means that the Swordfish Re-export Certificate is either missing from the shipment, incomplete, invalid or falsified) will be considered illegitimate shipments of swordfish, that are contrary to ICCAT conservation efforts, and their entry will be suspended (PENDING RECEIPT OF A PROPERLY COMPLETED DOCUMENT) into the territory of a Contracting Party or subject to administrative or other sanction.
- 6 ICCAT Contracting Parties that validate Re-export Certificates in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph 4 shall require from the re-exporting swordfish dealer necessary documents (e.g., written sales contracts) which are to certify that the swordfish to be re-exported corresponds to the imported swordfish. Contracting Parties which validate Re-export Certificates shall provide flag states and importing states with evidence of this correspondence upon their request.
- 7 The import of fish parts other than the meat, i.e., head, eyes, roe, guts, tails may be allowed without the document.

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ICCAT SWORDFISH RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE				
RE-EXPORT SECTION:					
1. RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY					
2. POINT OF RE-EXPORT					
3. DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED FISH					
	Product Type(*) F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/ST/OT	Net Weight (Kg)	Flag country/ Entity/Fishing entity	Date of Import	
4. DESCRIPTION OF FISH FOR RE-EXPORT					
	Product Type(*) F/FR RD/GG/DR/ST/FL/OT	Net Weight (Kg)			
* F=FRESH, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled and Gutted, DR=Dressed, ST=Steak, FL=Fillet OT=Other(Describe the type of product)					
5. RE-EXPORTER CERTIFICATION: For export to countries/entities or fishing entities that have adopted the ICCAT alternative minimum size for swordfish, the exporter must certify that the listed Atlantic swordfish are greater than 15 kg (33 lb.) or if pieces, the pieces were derived from a swordfish weighing >15 kg.					
I certify that above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.					
Name	Company Name	Address	Signature	Date	License # (if applicable)
6. GOVERNMENT VALIDATION: I validate that above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.					
Name & Title	Organization	Signature	Date		
IMPORT SECTION:					
7. IMPORT CERTIFICATION: I certify that above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.					
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)					
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License #(if applicable)	
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)					
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License #(if applicable)	
Importer Certification (Intermediate Country / Entity / Fishing Entity)					
Name	Address	Signature	Date	License #(if applicable)	
Final Point of Import					
City	State/Province	Country/Entity/Fishing Entity			

SWOSD Re-Export Certificate: 2001

NOTE: IF A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS USED IN COMPLETING THIS FORM, PLEASE ADD THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION ON THIS DOCUMENT.

ICCAT SWORDFISH RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE INSTRUCTION SHEET

DOCUMENT NUMBER: Block for the issuing Country/Entity/Fishing Entity to designate a Country/Entity/Fishing Entity coded document number.

(1) RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY

Fill in the name of the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity which re-exports the swordfish in the shipment and issued this Certificate. According to the ICCAT Recommendation, only the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity can issue this Certificate.

(2) POINT OF RE-EXPORT

Identify the City/State Province and Country/Entity/Fishing Entity from which the swordfish was re-exported.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED FISH

The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information: NOTE: One row should describe one product type. (1) Product type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED, STEAK, FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment. (2) Net weight: Net product weight in kilograms. (3) Flag Country/Entity/Fishing Entity: the name of the Country/Entity/Fishing Entity of the vessel that harvested the swordfish in the shipment. (4) Date of import: Imported date.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF FISH FOR RE-EXPORT

The exporter must provide, to the highest degree of accuracy, the following information: NOTE: One row should describe one product type. (1) Product type: Identify the type of product being shipped as either FRESH or FROZEN, and in ROUND, GILLED AND GUTTED, DRESSED, STEAK, FILLET or OTHER form. For OTHER, describe the type of products in the shipment. (2) Net weight: Net product weight in kilograms.

(5) RE-EXPORTER CERTIFICATION

The person or company re-exporting the swordfish shipment must provide his/her name, company name address, signature, date the shipment was re-exported, and re-exporter's license number (if applicable).

(6) GOVERNMENT VALIDATION

Fill in the name and full title of the official signing the Certificate. The official must be in the employment of the competent government authority of the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity appearing on the Certificate, or a person or institution authorized to validate such certificates by the competent government authority. The substitutional measure described in paragraphs A-D of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Validation by a Government Official of the Bluefin Statistical Document*, adopted by the Commission in 1993 may be applied to the above requirements for the validations in this Swordfish Statistical Document Program.

(7) IMPORTER CERTIFICATION

The person or company that imports swordfish must provide his/her name, company name, address, signature, date the swordfish was imported, license number (if applicable) and re-exported final point of import. This includes imports into intermediate Countries/Entities/Fishing Entities. For fresh and chilled products, the signature of the importer may be substituted by a person of a customs clearance company when the authority for signature is properly accredited to it by the importer.

RETURN A COPY OF THE COMPLETED CERTIFICATE TO: (the name of the office of the competent authority of the re-exporting Country/Entity/Fishing Entity).

REPORT OF THE ICCAT SWORDFISH STATISTICAL DOCUMENT

Period _____ to _____, _____ IMPORT COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY _____
 Month Month Year

<i>Flag Country/Entity/ Fishing Entity</i>	<i>Area Code</i>	<i>Gear Code</i>	<i>Point of Export</i>	<i>Product Type</i>		<i>Product Wt.(Kg)</i>
				<i>F/FR</i>	<i>RD/GG/DR/ST/FL/OT</i>	

SWOSD Biannual Report Form: 2001

Gear Code

BB
GILL
HAND
HARP
LL
MWT
PS
RR
SPHL
SPOR
SURF
TL
TRAP
TROL
UNCL
OTH

Gear Type

Baitboat
Gillnet
Handline
Harpoon
Longline
Mid-water trawl
Purse seine
Rod & reel
Sport handline
Sport fisheries unclassified
Surface fisheries unclassified
Tended line
Trap
Troll
Unclassified methods
Other type (Indicate the type of gear):

Product type

F Fresh
FR Frozen
RD Round
GG Gilled & gutted
DR Dressed
FL Fillet
ST Steak
OT Other form, describe the type of products in the shipment

Area Code

NAT North Atlantic
SAT South Atlantic
MED Mediterranean
PAC Pacific Ocean
ID Indian Ocean

REPORT OF THE ICCAT SWORDFISH RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE

Period _____ to _____, _____ IMPORT COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY _____
 Month Month Year

<i>Flag Country / Entity/Fishing Entity</i>	<i>Re-export Country/Entity/Fi shing Entity</i>	<i>Point of Re-export</i>	<i>Product Type</i>		<i>Product Wt.(Kg)</i>
			<i>F/FR</i>	<i>RD/GG/DR/ST/FL/OT</i>	

SWOSD Biannual Re-Export Certificate Report Form: 2001

Product type

- F Fresh
- FR Frozen
- RD Round
- GG Gilled & gutted
- DR Dressed
- ST Steak
- FL Fillet
- OT Other form, describe the type of products in the shipment

INFORMATION ON VALIDATION OF ICCAT STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS

- 1 Flag _____
- 2 Statistical Document (Bluefin, Bigeye, Swordfish, All): _____
- 3 Government/Authority organization(s) accredited to validate Statistical Documents

<i>Organization Name</i>	<i>Organization Address</i>	<i>Sample Seal</i>

NOTE: For each organization, attach a list with the names, titles and addresses of the individuals authorized to validate Documents.

- 4 Other institutions accredited by the government/authority to validate Statistical Documents

<i>Organization Name</i>	<i>Organization Address</i>	<i>Sample Seal</i>

Validation Information Form: 2001

NOTE: For each organization, attach a list with the names, titles and addresses of the individuals authorized to validate Documents.

Instructions: Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities, Fishing Entities having vessels that harvest species whose international trade must be accompanied by ICCAT Statistical Documents are requested to submit the information on this sheet to the Executive Secretary of ICCAT¹, and to ensure that any changes to the above are also transmitted to the Executive Secretary on a timely fashion.

¹ICCAT: c/Corazón de María, 8 (6th floor), Madrid, Spain 28002.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE FORMS OF
THE ICCAT BLUEFIN/BIGEYE/SWORDFISH STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS¹**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

NOTING that the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessel Over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [02-22] prescribes that both exporting and importing Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs) shall cooperate to ensure that the forgery of or misinformation in statistical documents is avoided;

RECOGNIZING that additional information such as vessel length and time of harvest is necessary for better implementation of Commission's conservation and management measures and for the smooth implementation of the Recommendation [02-22];

CONSIDERING that the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) and Ad Hoc Data Workshop are strongly concerned about the quality of the catch data including statistics related to bluefin farming;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the necessity of better data collection on farming tuna through the Statistical Document Program;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 The sample forms of the statistical documents and the re-export certificate and instruction sheets in the following Recommendations and Resolution shall be replaced by the attached forms and instructions, respectively.
 - a) *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Effective implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program* [94-5]
 - b) *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program on Re-export* [97-4]
 - c) *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program* [01-21]
 - d) *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program* [01-22]
- 2 Related to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [03-09], the Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities that export farmed bluefin tuna products shall ensure to mark the box "Farmed" in the first line of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document or the box in item 5 of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate.
- 3 The Commission shall communicate with other relevant regional fishery management bodies which established the statistical document programs and the authorized vessel records and request them to implement the similar reforms.

¹ Note from the Secretariat: The amended forms and instruction sheets have been appended to the relevant Recommendations and Resolutions, the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Effective Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program* [Ref. 94-05], the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program on Re-export* [Ref. 97-04], the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program* [Ref. 01-21] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program* [Ref. 01-22].

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT
ON AN ELECTRONIC STATISTICAL DOCUMENT PILOT PROGRAM**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

RECALLING that ICCAT's Working Group to Review Statistical Monitoring Programs concluded that improved implementation of the statistical document programs is warranted,

RECOGNIZING the developments in electronic information exchange and the benefits of rapid communication with regard to the processing and management of ICCAT's statistical document programs, and

NOTING that electronic systems could improve the ICCAT statistical document programs through expediting cargo handling, increasing the ability to detect fraud and deter IUU shipments, facilitating more efficient exchange of information between exporting and importing parties, and encouraging automated links between national catch reporting and customs processing systems,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (CPCs), to the extent they are able, should develop pilot projects to investigate the feasibility of electronic systems to improve the statistical document programs, consistent with their national laws. Pilot projects shall contain all of the information elements of the current paper systems and have the ability to produce paper copies upon request of national authorities from the exporting and importing parties.
2. CPCs implementing a pilot electronic system shall coordinate with importing and exporting partners prior to the proposed effective date of the pilot system to ensure that the electronic system meets the current requirements of the ICCAT statistical document programs, taking into consideration the respective national regulations of the importing and exporting parties and the need for electronic means of authenticating transactions and users of the system. The pilot electronic system should be flexible enough to accommodate any agreed changes to ICCAT's programs in the future.
3. CPCs implementing a pilot electronic statistical document program shall continue to accept valid paper documents from exporting parties, and issue paper documents to importing parties, for all such parties unable to participate in the pilot program and for all participating parties upon notification of either party.
4. A description of the pilot electronic system and details of its implementation shall be provided to the Secretariat for distribution to all parties. Parties taking part in the pilot program shall report observations on the advantages and problems, if any, to the Commission.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT AMENDING TEN
RECOMMENDATIONS AND THREE RESOLUTIONS**

(Entered into force: **June 17, 2009**)

RECOGNISING that the *Recommendation by ICCAT on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program* [Rec. 07-10] replaced the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program;

NOTING that many previously adopted Recommendations and Resolutions make reference to the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document and to Statistical Document Programs in general;

CONSIDERING that the coverage of bluefin tuna is intended in references to Statistical Document Programs in general;

FURTHER NOTING that the measures adopted for the previous bluefin tuna statistical document program pertained to the bigeye tuna and swordfish statistical document programs;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. References to the 'bluefin tuna statistical document program' and 'bluefin tuna statistical documents' be replaced by 'bluefin tuna catch document program' and 'bluefin tuna catch documents' in the following provisions:
 - i) *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Unreported Catches of Bluefin Tuna, Including Catches Classified as Not Elsewhere Included* [Rec. 97-03], paragraph 3;
 - ii) *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], in ANNEX 1, paragraph 11 b);
 - iii) *Recommendation by ICCAT on Bluefin Tuna Farming* [Rec. 06-07]: paragraphs 2b and 2f, paragraph 4, paragraph 8, paragraph 9f and the Caging Declaration contained in the Annex to the Recommendation;
 - iv) *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13], paragraph 2b.

2. The phrases 'Statistical Document Programs' and 'Statistical Documents' be replaced respectively by the phrases 'Statistical or Catch Document Programs' and 'Statistical Documents or Catch Documents' in the following Recommendations and Resolutions:
 - i) *Resolution by ICCAT on Compliance with the ICCAT Conservation and Management measures* [Res. 94-09], paragraph 5 and paragraph 7;
 - ii) *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning a Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Fishery* [Res. 01-20], Attachment 1, paragraph 2)iii and Attachment 2, Section B;
 - iii) *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention area* [Rec. 02-22], paragraph 7b;
 - iv) *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning the Measures to Prevent the Laundering of Catches by Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Large-Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels* [Res. 02-25], paragraph 1 and 2;
 - v) *Recommendation by ICCAT to Change the Terms of Reference of the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG)* [Rec. 02-28], paragraph 3 and paragraph 4;
 - vi) *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11], SECTION 5. GENERAL PROVISIONS, paragraph 17;
 - vii) *Recommendation by ICCAT on Additional Measures for Compliance of the ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures* [Rec. 06-15], paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3.

3. The first sentence of paragraph 2(3) of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-21] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-22] be replaced, *mutatis mutandis*, by paragraphs A-D of the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Validation by a Government Official of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document* [Res. 93-02].
4. Paragraph 14 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-21] and paragraph 13 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-22] be replaced *mutatis mutandis* by the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Validation of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document by the European Community* [Rec. 98-12].
5. Paragraph 2 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 06-12] be replaced by the following text:

“Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities shall transmit every year to the Executive Secretary at least 120 days before the annual meeting, the list of vessels flying the flag of a non-Contracting Party presumed to be carrying out IUU fishing activities in the Convention area during the current and previous year, accompanied by the supporting evidence concerning the presumption of IUU fishing activity.

This list shall be based on the information collected by Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities, *inter alia*, under:

- 1994 *Resolution by ICCAT on Compliance with the ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures* [Res. 94-09];
- 1997 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Transshipments and Vessel Sightings* [Rec. 97-11];
- 1997 *Recommendation by ICCAT for a Revised ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme* [Rec. 97-10];
- 2002 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels over 24 meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22];
- 2007 *Recommendation by ICCAT on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program* [Rec. 07-10]; 2001 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-21]; and 2001 *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program* [Rec. 01-22];
- 2006 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13].”

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT AMENDING RECOMMENDATION 08-12 ON AN ICCAT
BLUEFIN TUNA CATCH DOCUMENTATION PROGRAM**

(Entered into force: **June 1, 2010**)

RECOGNIZING the situation of Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and the impact that market factors have on the fishery;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the rebuilding plan for western Atlantic bluefin tuna and the recovery plan for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna that ICCAT has adopted, including the need for complementary market related measures;

RECOGNIZING the necessity to clarify and improve the implementation of the bluefin tuna catch documentation scheme, providing detailed instructions for the issuance, numbering, completion and the validation of the bluefin tuna catch document,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

**PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. Each Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity and Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall take the necessary steps to implement an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Scheme for the purpose of identifying the origin of any bluefin tuna in order to support the implementation of conservation and management measures.
2. For the purpose of this Program:
 - a) "Domestic trade" means:
 - trade of bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel or trap, which is landed in the territory of the CPC where the vessel is flagged or where the trap is established, and
 - trade of farmed bluefin tuna products originating from bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel which is flagged to the same CPC where the farm is established, which is supplied to any entity in this CPC, and
 - trade between the Member States of the European Community of bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by vessels flagged to one Member State or by a trap established in one Member State.
 - b) "Export" means:

Any movement of bluefin tuna in its harvested or processed form (including farmed) from the territory of the CPC where the fishing vessel is flagged or where the trap or farm is established to the territory of another CPC or non-Contracting Party, or from the fishing grounds to the territory of a CPC which is not the flag CPC of the fishing vessel or to the territory of a non-Contracting Party.
 - c) "Import" means:

Any introduction of bluefin tuna in its harvested or processed form (including farmed) into the territory of a CPC, which is not the CPC where the fishing vessel is flagged or where the trap or the farm is established.

- d) "Re-export" means: Any movement of bluefin tuna in its harvested or processed form (including farmed) from the territory of a CPC where it has been previously imported.
- e) "flag State" means the State where the fishing vessel is flagged; "trap State" means the State where the trap is established; and "farm State" means the State where the farm is established.

3. CPCs shall require a completed Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) for each bluefin tuna:
- a) landed at its ports,
 - b) delivered to its farms, and
 - c) harvested from its farms.

Each consignment of bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into or exported or re-exported from its territories shall be accompanied by a validated BCD, except in cases where paragraph 12(c) applies and, as applicable, an ICCAT transfer declaration or a validated Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (BFTRC). Any such landing, transfer, delivery, harvest, domestic trade, import, export or re-export of bluefin tuna without a completed and validated BCD or a BFTRC shall be prohibited.

4. In order to support an effective BCD, CPCs shall not place bluefin tuna into a farm not authorized by the CPC or listed in the ICCAT record.
5. Farm CPCs shall ensure that bluefin tuna catches are placed in separate cages or series of cages and partitioned on the basis of flag CPC origin. By derogation, if the bluefin tuna are caught in the context of a joint fishing operation, farm CPCs shall ensure that bluefin tuna are placed in separate cages or series of cages and partitioned on the basis of joint fishing operations.
6. Farm CPCs shall ensure that bluefin tuna are harvested from farms in the same year in which they were caught, or before the beginning of the purse seiners fishing period, if harvested in the following year. In the case where harvesting operations are not completed before this date, farm CPCs shall complete and transmit an annual carry-over declaration to the ICCAT Secretariat within 15 days after this date. Such declaration shall include:
- quantities (expressed in kg) and number of fish intended to be carried over,
 - year of catch,
 - size composition,
 - flag CPC, ICCAT number and name of the catching vessel,
 - references of the BCD corresponding to the catches carried over,
 - name and ICCAT number of the fattening facility,
 - cage number, and
 - information on harvested quantities (expressed in kg), when completed.

7. Quantities carried over in accordance with paragraph 6 shall be placed in separate cages or series of cages in the farm on the basis of the catch year.
8. Each CPC shall provide BCD forms only to catching vessels and traps authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the Convention area, including as by-catch. Such forms are not transferable. Each BCD form shall have a unique document identification number. Document numbers shall be specific to the flag or trap State and assigned to the catching vessel or trap.
9. Domestic trade, export, import and re-export of fish parts other than the meat (i.e., heads, eyes, roes, guts and tails) shall be exempted from the requirements of this Recommendation.

PART II

VALIDATION OF BCDs

10. The catching vessel master or trap operator, or its authorized representative, or the operator of farms, or the authorized representative of the flag, farm, or trap State, shall complete the BCD by providing the required information in appropriate sections and request validation in accordance with paragraph 12 for a BCD for

catch landed, transferred to cages, harvested, transhipped, domestically traded or exported on each occasion that it lands, transfers, harvests, tranships, domestically trades or exports bluefin tuna.

11. A validated BCD shall include, as appropriate, the information identified in **Annex 1** attached. A BCD format is attached as **Annex 2**. Instructions for the issuance, numbering, completion and validation of the BCD are attached as **Annex 3**. In cases where a section of the BCD format does not provide enough room to completely track movement of BFT from catch to market, the needed information section of the BCD maybe expanded as necessary and attached as an annex using the original BCD format and number. The authorized representative of the CPC shall validate the annex as soon as possible but not later than the next movement of BFT.
12. a) The BCD must be validated by an authorized government official, or other authorized individual or institution, of the flag State of the catching vessel, the State of the seller/exporter, or the trap or farm State that caught, harvested, domestically traded or exported the bluefin tuna.
 - b) The CPCs shall validate the BCD for all bluefin tuna products only when all the information contained in the BCD has been established to be accurate as a result of the verification of the consignment, and only when the accumulated validated amounts are within their quotas or catch limits of each management year, including, where appropriate, individual quotas allocated to catching vessels or traps, and when those products comply with other relevant ICCAT provisions of the conservation and management measures.
 - c) Validation under 12(a) shall not be required in the event that all bluefin tuna available for sale are tagged by the flag State of the catching vessel or the trap State that fished the bluefin tuna.
 - d) Where the bluefin tuna quantities caught and landed are less than 1 metric ton or three fish, the logbook or the sales note may be used as a temporary BCD, pending the validation of the BCD within seven days and prior to export.

PART III VALIDATION OF BFTRCs

13. Each CPC shall ensure that each bluefin tuna consignment which is re-exported from its territory be accompanied by a validated Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (BFTRC). In cases where bluefin tuna is imported live, the BFTRC shall not apply.
14. The operator who is responsible for the re-export shall complete the BFTRC by providing the required information in its appropriate sections and request its validation for the bluefin tuna consignment to be re-exported. The completed BFTRC shall be accompanied by a copy of the validated BCD(s) relating to the bluefin tuna products previously imported.
15. The BFTRC shall be validated by an authorized government official or authority.
16. The CPC shall validate the BFTRC for all bluefin tuna product only when:
 - a) all the information contained in the BFTRC has been established to be accurate,
 - b) the validated BCD(s) submitted in support to the BFTRC had been accepted for the importation of the products declared on the BFTRC and
 - c) the products to be re-exported are wholly or partly the same product on the validated BCD(s).
 - d) a copy of the BCD(s) shall be attached to the validated BFTRC.
17. The validated BFTRC shall include the information identified in **Annex 4** and **Annex 5** attached.

**PART IV
VERIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION**

18. Each CPC shall communicate a copy of all validated BCDs or BFTRCs, except in cases where paragraph 12(c) applies, within five working days following the date of validation, or without delay where the expected duration of the transportation should not take more than five working days, to the following:
 - a) the competent authorities of the country where the bluefin tuna will be domestically traded, or transferred into a cage or imported, and
 - b) the ICCAT Secretariat.
19. The ICCAT Secretariat shall extract from the validated BCDs or BFTRCs communicated under paragraph 18 above the information marked with an asterisk (*) in **Annex 1** or **Annex 4** and enter this information in a database on a password protected section of its website, as soon as practicable.

At its request, the SCRS shall have access to the catch information contained in the database, except the vessel or trap names.

**PART V
TAGGING**

20. CPCs may require their catching vessels or traps to affix a tag to each bluefin tuna preferably at the time of kill, but no later than the time of landing. Tags shall have unique country specific numbers and be tamper proof. The tag numbers shall be linked to the BCD and a summary of the implementation of the tagging program shall be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat by the CPC. The use of such tags shall only be authorized when the accumulated catch amounts are within their quotas or catch limits of each management year, including, where appropriate, individual quotas allocated to vessels or traps.

**PART VI
VERIFICATION**

21. Each CPC shall ensure that its competent authorities, or other authorized individual or institution, take steps to identify each consignment of bluefin tuna landed in, domestically traded in, imported into or exported or re-exported from its territory and request and examine the validated BCD(s) and related documentation of each consignment of bluefin tuna. These competent authorities, or authorized individuals or institutions, may also examine the content of the consignment to verify the information contained in the BCD and in related documents and, where necessary, shall carry out verifications with the operators concerned.
22. If, as a result of examinations or verifications carried out pursuant to paragraph 21 above, a doubt arises regarding the information contained in a BCD, the final importing State and the CPC whose competent authorities validated the BCD(s) or BFTRCs shall cooperate to resolve such doubts.
23. If a CPC involved in trade of bluefin tuna identifies a consignment with no BCD, it shall notify the findings to the exporting State and, where known, the flag State.
24. Pending the examinations or verifications under paragraph 21 to confirm compliance of the bluefin tuna consignment with the requirements in the present Recommendation and any other relevant Recommendations, the CPCs shall not grant its release for domestic trade, import or export, nor, in the case of live bluefin tuna destined to farms, accept the transfer declaration.
25. Where a CPC, as a result of examination or verifications under paragraph 21 above and in cooperation with the validating authorities concerned, determines that a BCD or BFTRC is invalid, the domestic trade, import, export or re-export of the bluefin tuna concerned shall be prohibited.
26. The Commission shall request the non-Contracting Parties that are involved in domestic trade, import, export or re-export of bluefin tuna to cooperate with the implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.

**PART VII
NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION**

27. Each CPC that validates BCDs in respect of its flag catching vessels, traps or farms in accordance with paragraph 12(a), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat of the government authorities, or other authorized individuals or institutions (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, and as appropriate tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BCDs or BFTRCs. This notification shall indicate the date at which this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation program shall be communicated with the initial notification, including procedures to authorize nongovernmental individuals or institutions. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion.
28. The information on validating authorities transmitted by notifications to the ICCAT Secretariat shall be placed on the password protected page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCs having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation shall be placed on a publicly accessible website held by the ICCAT Secretariat. CPCs are encouraged to access this information to help verify the validation of BCDs and BFTRCs.
29. Each CPC shall notify to the ICCAT Secretariat the points of contact (name and full address of the organization(s)) that should be notified when there are questions related to BCDs or BFTRCs.
30. Copies of validated BCDs and notification pursuant to paragraphs 27, 28 and 29 shall be sent by CPCs to the ICCAT Secretariat, by electronic means, whenever possible.
31. The Commission shall consider the introduction of an electronic system as informed by results reported to the Commission from the electronic statistical document pilot programs conducted by CPCs in accordance with *Recommendation by ICCAT on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program* [Rec. 06-16]. Those CPCs which implement an electronic system in advance of the Commission shall ensure the electronic system meets the requirements of this measure and has the ability to produce paper copies upon request of national authorities from the exporting and importing Parties.
32. Copies of BCDs shall follow each part of split shipments or processed product, using the unique document number of the BCD to link them.
33. CPCs shall keep copies of documents issued or received for at least two years.
34. CPCs shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat a report each year by October 1 for the period from July 1 of the preceding year to June 30 of the current year to provide the information described in **Annex 6**.

The ICCAT Secretariat shall post these reports on the password protected section of the ICCAT website, as soon as practicable.

At its request, the SCRS shall have access to the reports received by the ICCAT Secretariat.

35. The *Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 07-10 on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Program* [Rec. 08-12] is repealed and replaced by this Recommendation.

Annex 1

Data to be Included in Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD)

1. ICCAT Bluefin tuna catch document number*

2. Catch Information

Vessel or trap name*

Flag State*
ICCAT Record No.
Date, area of catch and gear used*
Number of fish, total weight, and average weight*²²
ICCAT Record number of Joint Fishing Operation (if applicable)*
Tag No. (if applicable)
Government validation
Name of authority and signatory, title, signature, seal and date

3. Trade Information for live fish trade

Product description
Exporter/Seller information
Transportation description
Government validation
Name of authority and signatory, title, signature, seal and date
Importer/buyer

4. Transfer information

Towing vessel description
ICCAT Transfer Declaration No.
Vessel name, flag
ICCAT Record No.
Number of fish dead during transfer
Total weight of dead fish (kg)
Towing cage description
Cage number

5. Transshipment information

Carrier vessel description
Name, Flag State, ICCAT Record No., Date, Port name, Port state, position
Product description
(F/FR; RD/GG/DR/FL/OT)
Total weight (NET)
Government validation
Name of authority and signatory, title, signature, seal and date

6. Farming information

Farming facility description
Name, flag of farm*, ICCAT FFB No.* and location of farm
Participation in national sampling program (yes or no)
Cage description
Date of caging, cage number
Fish description
Estimates of number of fish, total weight, and average weight*¹
ICCAT regional observer information
Name, ICCAT No., signature
Estimated size composition (<8 kg, 8-30 kg, >30 kg)
Government validation
Name of authority and signatory, title, signature, seal and date

7. Harvesting information

Harvesting description

* See Paragraph 19.

²² Weight shall be reported by round weight where available. If round weight is not used, specify the type of product (e.g. GG) in the "Total Weight" and "Average Weight" section of the form.

Date of harvest*
Number of fish, total (round) weight, and average weight*
Tag numbers (if applicable)
ICCAT regional observer information
Name, ICCAT No., signature
Government validation
Name of authority and signatory, title, signature, seal and date

8. Trade information

Product description
(F/FR; RD/GG/DR/FL/OT) ²³
Total weight (NET)*
Exporter/Seller information
Point of export or departure*
Export company name, address, signature and date
State of destination*
Description of transportation (relevant documentation to be attached)
Government validation
Name of authority and signatory, title, signature, seal and date
Importer/buyer information
Point of import or destination*
Import company name, address, signature and date²⁴

²³ When different types of products are recorded in this section, the weight shall be recorded by each product type.

²⁴ DATE to be filled by IMPORTER/BUYER in this section is the date of signature.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Form

1. ICCAT BLUE FIN TUNA CATCH DOCUMENT (BCD)						N° CC-YY-XXXXXX		1/2	
2. CATCH INFORMATION									
VESSEL/TRAP									
NAME :			FLAG		ICCAT RECORD No.				
CATCH DESCRIPTION									
DATE (ddmmyy)		AREA		GEAR					
No. of FISH		TOTAL WEIGHT (kg)		AVERAGE WEIGHT (kg)					
TAGS No. (if applicable)		ICCAT RECORD No. of Joint Fishing Operation (if applicable)							
GOVERNMENT VALIDATION									
NAME OF AUTHORITY							SEAL		
TITLE									
SIGNATURE									
DATE									
3. TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE									
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION									
LIVE WEIGHT (kg)		No. of FISHES		ZONE					
EXPORTER/SELLER									
PT EXPORTATION / DEPARTURE			COMPANY			ADDRESS			
FARM OF DESTINATION			STATE		ICCAT FFB No.				
SIGNATURE									
DATE									
TRANSPORTATION DESCRIPTION			(Relevant documentation to be attached)						
GOVERNMENT VALIDATION									
NAME OF AUTHORITY							SEAL		
TITLE									
SIGNATURE									
DATE									
IMPORTER/BUYER									
COMPANY			PT IMPORTATION / DESTINATION (city, country, State)						
ADDRESS									
DATE OF SIGNATURE			SIGNATURE						
ANNEX(ES): YES / NO (circle one)									
4. TRANSFER INFORMATION									
TOWING VESSEL DESCRIPTION									
ICCAT TRANSFER DECLARATION No.									
NAME		FLAG		ICCAT RECORD No.					
No. of FISH DEAD DURING TRANSFER				TOTAL WEIGHT OF DEAD FISH (kg)					
TOWING CAGE DESCRIPTION									
CAGE No.									
ANNEX(ES): YES / NO (circle one)									
5. TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION									
CARRIER VESSEL DESCRIPTION									
NAME		FLAG		ICCAT RECORD No.					
DATE (ddmmyy)		PORT NAME		PORT STATE					
POSITION (LAT/LONG)									
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION (Indicate net weight in kg for each type of product)									
F	RD (kg)	GG (kg)	DR (kg)	FL (kg)	OT(kg)	TOTAL WT F (kg)			
FR	RD (kg)	GG (kg)	DR (kg)	FL (kg)	OT(kg)	TOTAL WT FR (kg)			
GOVERNMENT VALIDATION									
NAME OF AUTHORITY							SEAL		
TITLE									
SIGNATURE									
DATE									
ANNEX(ES): YES / NO (circle one)									

ICCAT BLUE FIN TUNA CATCH DOCUMENT (BCD)					N° CC-YY-XXXXXX			2/2				
6. FARMING INFORMATION												
FARMING FACILITY DESCRIPTION	NAME		STATE		ICCAT FFB No.							
	SAMPLING NATIONAL PROGRAM? Yes or No (circle one)			LOCATION								
CAGE DESCRIPTION	DATE(ddmmyy)				CAGE No.							
FISH DESCRIPTION	No. OF FISH		TOTAL WEIGHT (kg)		AVERAGE WEIGHT (kg)							
ICCAT REGIONAL OBSERVER INFO.	NAME		ICCAT No.		SIGNATURE							
	SIZE COMPOSITION	< 8 Kg		8-30 Kg		> 30 Kg						
GOVERNMENT VALIDATION												
	NAME OF AUTHORITY					SEAL						
	TITLE											
	SIGNATURE											
	DATE											
ANNEX(ES): YES / NO (circle one)												
7. HARVESTING INFORMATION												
HARVESTING DESCRIPTION												
	DATE (ddmmyy)		FISH No.		TOTAL ROUND WEIGHT (kg)							
	AVERAGE WEIGHT (kg)		TAG No. (if applicable)									
ICCAT REGIONAL OBSERVER INFO.	NAME		ICCAT No.		SIGNATURE							
GOVERNMENT VALIDATION												
	NAME OF AUTHORITY					SEAL						
	TITLE											
	SIGNATURE											
	DATE											
8. TRADE INFORMATION												
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION (Indicate net weight in kg for each type of product)												
F	RD (kg)		GG (kg)		DR (kg)		FL (kg)		OT(kg)		TOTAL WT F (kg)	
FR	RD (kg)		GG (kg)		DR (kg)		FL (kg)		OT(kg)		TOTAL WT FR (kg)	
EXPORTER/SELLER												
	PT EXPORTATION/DEPARTURE		COMPANY			ADDRESS						
	STATE OF DESTINATION											
	SIGNATURE											
	DATE											
TRANSPORTATION DESCRIPTION (Relevant documentation to be attached)												
GOVERNMENT VALIDATION												
	NAME OF AUTHORITY					SEAL						
	TITLE											
	SIGNATURE											
	DATE											
IMPORTER/BUYER												
	COMPANY				PT IMPORTATION / DESTINATION (city, country, State)							
	ADDRESS											
	DATE			SIGNATURE								
	ANNEX(ES): YES / NO (circle one)											

Instructions for the Issuance, Numbering, Completion and Validation of the Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD)

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

(1) Language

If a language other than an official ICCAT language (English, French and Spanish) is used in completing the BCD, the English translation shall be attached to this document.

(2) Numbering

CPCs shall develop unique numbering system for BCDs using their ICCAT country code or ISO code in combination with at least a 8-digit number, of which at least two digits will indicate the year of catch.

Example: CA-09-123456 (*CA stands for Canada*)

In case of split shipments, or processed products, copies of the original BCD shall be numbered by supplementing the number of the original BCD with a 2-digit number.

Example: CA-09-123456-01, CA-09-123456-02, CA-09-123456-03, etc.

The numbering shall be sequential and preferably printed. The serial numbers of blank BCDs issued shall be recorded by the name of the recipient.

2. CATCH INFORMATION

(1) Completion

(a) *General principles:*

This section is applicable to all catches of bluefin tunas.

The master of the catching vessel or the trap operator or their authorised representative or the authorised representative of the flag or trap State shall be responsible for the completion and the request for validation of the CATCH INFORMATION section.

CATCH INFORMATION section shall be completed no later than the end of transfer, transshipment or landing operation.

Remark: in case of joint fishing operation, as defined by paragraph 2(f) of ICCAT Recommendation 08-05, the master of each catching vessel involved in the joint fishing operation shall complete a BCD form for each catch.

(b) *Specific instructions:*

"FLAG": indicate the flag or trap State.

"ICCAT Record No": indicate the ICCAT number of the catching vessel or trap authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area. This information is not applicable to catching vessels which fish bluefin tuna as by-catch.

"GEAR": indicate the fishing gear using the following codes:

BB	Baitboat
GILL	Gillnet
HAND	Handline
HARP	Harpoon
LL	Longline
MWT	Mid-water trawl
PS	Purse seine
RR	Rod and reel
SPHL	Sport handline
SPOR	Sport fisheries unclassified
SURF	Surface fisheries unclassified
TL	Tended line
TRAP	Trap
TROL	Troll
UNCL	Unspecified methods
OT	Other type

"TOTAL WEIGHT": indicate the round weight in kilograms. If round weight is not used at the time of catch, indicate the type of product (e.g. GG). In case of joint fishing operation, quantity reported shall correspond to the allocation key defined for each catching vessel.

"AREA": indicate Mediterranean, western Atlantic, eastern Atlantic or Pacific.

"TAGS No (if applicable)": additional lines may be added to allow the listing of each tag number by individual fish.

(2) Validation

The flag or trap State shall be responsible for the validation of the CATCH INFORMATION section unless bluefin tuna are tagged in accordance with Paragraph 20 of the Recommendation.

3. TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE

(1) Completion

(a) *General principles:*

This section is only applicable to export of live bluefin tunas.

The master of the catching vessel or his authorised representative or the authorised representative of the flag State shall be responsible for the completion and the request for validation of the TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE section.

The TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE section shall be completed before the first transfer operation, i.e. the transfer of fish from the catching vessel net to the transport cage.

Remark: in case that a quantity of fish dies during the transfer operation and is domestically traded or exported, the original BCD (CATCH INFORMATION section completed shall be copied for the fish, and TRADE INFORMATION section of the copied BCD shall be completed by the master of the catching vessel or his authorised representative or the authorised representative of the flag State and transmitted to the domestic buyer/importer. Government validation of this copy shall guarantee that it is a valid copy and has been recorded by authorities of the CPC. Without the government validation, any BCD copy is null and void.

(b) *Specific instructions:*

"ZONE": indicate the area of transfer, Mediterranean, western Atlantic, eastern Atlantic or Pacific.

"POINT OF EXPORT/DEPARTURE": indicate the CPC name of the fishery zone where the bluefin tuna were transferred or indicate "high seas" otherwise.

"TRANSPORTATION DESCRIPTION": attach any relevant document certifying the trade.

(2) Validation

The flag State shall not validate documents where the CATCH INFORMATION section is not completed.

4. TRANSFER INFORMATION

(1) Completion

(a) *General principles:*

This section is only applicable to live bluefin tunas.

The master of the catching vessel or his authorised representative or the authorised representative of the flag State shall be responsible for the completion of the TRANSFER INFORMATION section.

The TRANSFER INFORMATION section shall be completed no later than the end of the first transfer operation, i.e. the transfer of fish from the catching vessel net to the transport cage.

At the end of the transfer operation, the master of the catching vessel shall provide the BCD (CATCH INFORMATION, TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE and TRANSFER INFORMATION sections completed and, where applicable, validated) to the master of the tug vessel.

The completed BCD shall accompany the transfer of fish during transport to farm, including transfer of live bluefin tuna from the transport cage to another transport cage or transfer of dead bluefin tuna from the transport cage to an auxiliary vessel.

Remark: in case that some fish die during the transfer operation, the original BCD (CATCH INFORMATION, TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE and TRANSFER INFORMATION sections completed and, where applicable, validated) shall be copied, and TRADE INFORMATION section of the copied BCD shall be completed by the domestic seller/exporter or his authorised representative or the authorised representative of the flag State and transmitted to the domestic buyer/importer. Government validation of this copy shall guarantee that it is a valid copy and has been recorded by authorities of the CPC. Without the authorized government validation, any BCD copy is null and void.

(b) *Specific instructions:*

"No. OF FISH DEAD DURING TRANSFER" and "TOTAL WEIGHT OF DEAD FISH": information completed (if applicable) by the master of the tug vessel.

"CAGE No.": indicate each number of cages in the case of a tug vessel having more than one cage.

(2) Validation

Validation of this section is not required.

5. TRANSSHIPMENT INFORMATION

(1) Completion

(a) *General principles:*

This section is only applicable to dead bluefin tunas.

The master of the transshipping fishing vessel or his authorized representative or the authorized representative of the flag State shall be responsible for the completion and the request for validation of the TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION section.

The TRANSHIPMENT INFORMATION section shall be completed at the end of the transshipment operation.

(b) *Specific instructions:*

"DATE": indicate the date of the transshipment.

"PORT NAME": indicate the designated port of transshipment.

"PORT STATE": indicate the CPC of the designated port of transshipment.

(2) Validation

The flag State shall not validate documents where the CATCH INFORMATION section is not completed and validated.

6. FARMING INFORMATION

(1) Completion

(a) *General principles:*

This section is only applicable to live caged tunas.

The master of the tug vessel shall provide the BCD (CATCH INFORMATION, TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE and TRANSFER INFORMATION sections completed and, where applicable, validated) to the farm operator at the time of caging.

The farm operator or his authorized representative or an authorized representative of the farm CPC shall be responsible for the completion and the request for validation of the FARM INFORMATION section.

The FARM INFORMATION section shall be completed at the end of the caging operation.

(b) Specific instructions:

"CAGE No": indicate each number of cage.

"ICCAT Regional Observer Information": indicate name, ICCAT # and signature.

(2) Validation

The farm State shall be responsible for the validation of the FARM INFORMATION section.

The farm State shall not validate BCDs where the CATCH INFORMATION, TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE and TRANSFER INFORMATION sections are not completed and, where applicable, validated.

7. HARVESTING INFORMATION

(1) Completion

(a) *General principles:*

This section is only applicable to dead farmed tunas.

The farm operator or his authorized representative or an authorized representative of the farm CPC shall be responsible for the completion and the request for validation of the HARVEST FROM FARM INFORMATION section.

The HARVESTING INFORMATION section shall be completed at the end of the harvesting operations.

(b) *Specific instructions:*

"TAGS No (if applicable)": additional lines may be added to allow the listing of each tag number by individual fish.

"ICCAT Regional Observer Information": indicate name, ICCAT # and signature.

(2) Validation

The farm CPC shall be responsible for the validation of the HARVESTING INFORMATION section.

The farm State shall not validate BCDs where the CATCH INFORMATION, TRADE INFORMATION FOR LIVE FISH TRADE, TRANSFER INFORMATION and FARMING INFORMATION sections are not completed and, where applicable, validated.

8. TRADE INFORMATION

(1) Completion

(a) *General principles:*

This section is applicable to dead bluefin tunas.

The domestic seller or exporter or their authorized representative or an authorized representative of the State of the seller/exporter shall be responsible for the completion and the request for validation of the TRADE INFORMATION section.

The TRADE INFORMATION section shall be completed prior to the fish being domestically traded or exported.

(b) *Specific instructions:*

"TRANSPORTATION DESCRIPTION": attach any relevant document certifying the trade.

(2) Validation

The State of the seller/exporter shall be responsible for the validation of the TRADE INFORMATION section unless bluefin tuna are tagged in accordance with Paragraph 20 of the Recommendation.

Remark: in cases where more than one domestic trade or export results from a single BCD, a copy of the original BCD shall be validated by the State of the domestic seller or exporter and shall be used and accepted as an original BCD. Government validation of this copy shall guarantee that it is a valid copy and has been recorded by authorities of the concerned CPC. Without the authorized government validation, any BCD copy is null and void.

In cases of re-export, the RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE (**Annex 5**) shall be used to track further movements, which shall be related to the catch information of the original BCD of the catch via the original BCD number.

When bluefin tuna is caught by a CPC using the tagging system, exported dead to a country, and re-exported to another country, the BCD accompanying the re-exported certificate does not have to be validated. However, the re-exported certificate shall be validated.

After import, a bluefin tuna may be divided into several pieces, which then may be subsequently exported. The re-exporting country shall confirm that the re-exported piece is part of the original fish accompanied by the BCD.

Data to be Included in the Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (BFTRC)

1. Document number of the BFTRC*

2. Re-export section

Re-exporting CPC/Entity/Fishing Entity
Point of re-export*

3. Description of imported bluefin tuna

Product type F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT⁴
Net weight (kg)*
BCD number(s) and date(s) of importation*
Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s) or state of establishment of the trap, where appropriate

4. Description of bluefin tuna to be re-exported

Product type F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT*²⁵
Net weight (kg)*
Corresponding BCD number(s) from section 3
State of destination

5. Statement of re-exporter

Name
Address
Signature
Date

6. Validation by governmental authorities

Name and address of the authority
Name and position of the official
Signature
Date
Government seal

7. Import section

Statement by the importer in the CPC of import of the bluefin tuna consignment
Name and address of the importer
Name and signature of the importer's representative and date
Point of import: City and CPC*

Note: Copies of the BCD(s) and Transport document(s) shall be attached.

²⁵ When different types of products are recorded in this section, the weight shall be recorded by each product type.

1. DOCUMENT NUMBER	ICCAT BLUEFIN TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE			
2. RE-EXPORT SECTION: RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY POINT OF RE-EXPORT				
3. DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED BLUEFIN TUNA				
Product Type <i>F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT</i>	Net Weight (kg)	Flag CPC	Date of import	BCD No.
4. DESCRIPTION OF BLUEFIN TUNA FOR RE-EXPORT				
Product Type <i>F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT</i>	Net Weight (kg)	Corresponding BCD number		
F=Fresh, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled & Guttled, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Others (Describe the type of product:)				
STATE OF DESTINATION:				
5. RE-EXPORTER STATEMENT: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	
6. GOVERNMENT VALIDATION: I validate that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Government Seal	
7. IMPORT SECTION IMPORTER STATEMENT: I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Importer Certification				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	
Final Point of Import: City State/Province CPC .				

NOTE: IF A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS USED IN COMPLETING THIS FORM, PLEASE ADD THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION ON THIS DOCUMENT.

Note: Valid transport document and copies of the BCDs shall be attached.

Report on the Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Programme

Reporting CPC:

Period of reference: 1 July [2XXX] to 30 June [2XXX]

1. Information extracted from BCDs

- number of BCDs validated
- number of validated BCDs received
- total amount of bluefin tuna products traded domestically, with breakdown by fishing areas and fishing gears
- total amount of bluefin tuna products imported, exported, transferred to farms, re-exported with breakdown by CPC of origin, re-export or destination, fishing areas and fishing gears
- number of verifications of BCDs requested to other CPCs and summary results
- number of requests for verifications of BCDs received from other CPCs and summary results
- total amount of bluefin tuna consignments subject to a prohibition decision with breakdown by products, nature of operation (domestic trade, import, export, re-export, transfer to farms), reasons for prohibition and CPCs and/or non-Contracting Parties of origin or destination

2. Information on cases under Part VI paragraph 21.

- number of cases
- total amount of bluefin tuna with breakdown by products, nature of operation (domestic trade, import, export, re-export, transfer to farms), CPCs or other countries referred to in Part VI paragraph 21.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT TO
ESTABLISH A PERMANENT WORKING GROUP FOR
THE IMPROVEMENT OF ICCAT STATISTICS AND CONSERVATION MEASURES
AND THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December, 1992**)

RECALLING the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Catches of Bluefin Tuna by non-Contracting Parties* adopted at the Twelfth Regular Meeting of the Commission in 1991 and the actions taken pursuant to it;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recommendations made by the Working Group to develop technical details for the implementation of the *Resolution by ICCAT on the Catches of Bluefin Tuna by non-Contracting Parties*, which met in May, 1992, in Tokyo;

CONSIDERING that some of the non-ICCAT member nations have great difficulty in managing the fishing vessels registered to them and cannot provide the catch statistics to the Commission;

BEING AWARE that a considerable number of vessels fishing for tuna in the Atlantic Ocean are registered in nations which are not members of ICCAT;

RECOGNIZING that a significant amount of Atlantic bluefin tuna caught by non-member nations is coming via member nations to the market of final destination; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that it is essential, in taking effective management measures, to improve the reliability of ICCAT statistics of Atlantic bluefin tuna catches by both member and non-member nations;

The Commission resolves to establish a Permanent Working Group, with the following terms of reference:

- 1 To obtain, compile and review all available information on the tuna fishing activities of non-Contracting Parties, including details on the type, flag and name of vessels and reported or estimated catches by species and area;
- 2 To obtain, compile and review all available information on landings and transshipments of bluefin tuna caught by Non-Contracting Parties, including details on the name and flag of the vessels, the quantities landed and transshipped, and the countries' landing ports through which the product was shipped;
- 3 To obtain, compile and review all available trade data regarding bluefin tuna and other related information to be obtained from trade statistics of the Contracting Parties and from implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program;
- 4 To consider the effectiveness and practical aspects of the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program.
- 5 To review and make recommendations for improvement of ICCAT statistics regarding Atlantic bluefin tuna catches in light of trade data and related information mentioned in point 3 above;
- 6 To develop recommendations to control the transfer at sea of Atlantic bluefin tuna between vessels from different countries;
- 7 To consider and outline measures to prevent the re-flagging of vessels of Contracting Parties for the purpose of avoiding fisheries management measures established by the Commission; and
- 8 To recommend measures to the Commission based upon the findings of the Working Group's activities. Parties will ensure that these measures conform to their trade obligations.

**MANDATE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE ADOPTED BY THE
COMMISSION FOR THE ICCAT CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT MEASURES COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE**

1 Name of Committee

- 1.1 The committee shall be named the "ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee", to be generally known as the "Compliance Committee".

2 Mandate and Objectives of the Compliance Committee

- 2.1 The Compliance Committee shall be broadly responsible for reviewing all aspects of compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures in the ICCAT Convention area, with particular reference to compliance with such measures by ICCAT Contracting Parties.
- 2.2 The Compliance Committee shall report directly to the Commission on its deliberations and recommendations.
- 2.3 The Compliance Committee shall cooperate closely with ICCAT subsidiary bodies in order to remain informed on all issues concerning compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
- 2.4 The work of the Compliance Committee shall be guided by the following overall objectives:
- 2.4.1 To provide a structured forum for discussion of all problems related to effective implementation of, and compliance with, ICCAT conservation and management measures in the ICCAT Convention area.
- 2.4.2 To gather and review information relevant to review of compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures from ICCAT subsidiary bodies, and from National Reports* submitted by ICCAT Contracting Parties.
- 2.4.3 To identify and discuss problems related to the implementation of, and compliance with, ICCAT conservation and management measures, and to make recommendations to the Commission on how to address these problems.

3 Terms of Reference of the Compliance Committee

- 3.1 In order to meet three overall objectives, the Compliance Committee shall:
- 3.1.1 Review the status of implementation of, and compliance with, ICCAT conservation and management measures, as reported in National Reports²⁶ submitted by Contracting Parties, catch data compiled by the Commission and SCRS, trade information obtained through national statistics, the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Program and other relevant information.
- 3.1.2 Specifically review domestic measures for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations, as reported by Contracting Parties.
- 3.1.3 Review the implementation of the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme and progress made with inspections conducted under this scheme. In particular, the Committee shall identify and discuss problems related to non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures detected during such inspections.
- 3.1.4 Review other enforcement activities conducted by Contracting Parties in the Convention area, including domestic inspection programs, reported by Contracting Parties, in order to identify problems with non-compliance detected during such enforcement activities.
- 3.1.5 Develop and recommend suitable and effective measures to ensure proper application of the provisions of the Convention. In particular, to further develop and recommend effective international inspection and enforcement schemes, if considered necessary, within the ICCAT Convention area.
- 3.1.6 Develop and make recommendations to the Commission to resolve identified problems with implementation of, or compliance with, ICCAT conservation and management measures, in order to enhance compliance with ICCAT recommendations.

²⁶ Note from the Secretariat: Based on a Commission decision in 2004, these reports are now called *Annual Reports*. Please see the *Revised Guidelines for the Presentation of Annual Reports* [Ref. 04-17].

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT FOR
INTEGRATED MONITORING MEASURES**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 27, 2000**)

CONSIDERING that the monitoring of compliance with conservation measures is an essential element for the success of these measures;

NOTING that ICCAT has already adopted several monitoring measures;

FURTHER NOTING that integrated monitoring measures are desirable and efficient;

CONSIDERING that integrated monitoring measures should take into account the characteristics of the fisheries and the fishing areas covered by ICCAT;

RECOGNIZING that this is a complex task, but that it should be initiated without delay;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES:

- 1 That a Working Group be established to develop integrated monitoring measures, in accordance with applicable international law, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the 1995 United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, the FAO Compliance Agreement, the FAO Code of Conduct, and appropriate FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs), for fisheries managed by ICCAT.
- 2 That in carrying out this task, the Working Group will:
 - a) be supported by the ICCAT Secretariat;
 - b) establish a time schedule for the development of its work, and will hold at least one meeting during 2001 before the next Commission meeting; and
 - c) invite observers attending ICCAT meetings, the FAO, and other regional fishery organizations to participate in the meetings of this Working Group.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO CHANGE THE TERMS
OF REFERENCE OF THE PERMANENT WORKING GROUP
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ICCAT STATISTICS AND
CONSERVATION MEASURES (PWG)**

(Entered into force: **June 3, 2003**)

CONSIDERING the need to update the terms of reference for PWG:

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS RECOMMENDS THAT:

The 1992 *Resolution by ICCAT to Establish a Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures and the Terms of Reference of the Working Group* [92-2] be amended as follows:

- 1 To obtain, compile and review all available information on the fishing activities of non-Contracting Parties, for species under the purview of ICCAT, including details on the type, flag and name of vessels and reported or estimated catches by species and area;
- 2 To obtain, compile and review all available information on landings and transshipments of species under the purview of ICCAT caught by non-Contracting Parties, including details on the name and flag of the vessels, the quantities landed and transshipped, and the countries' landing ports through which the product was shipped;
- 3 To obtain, compile and review all available trade data regarding species under the purview of ICCAT and other related information to be obtained from trade statistics of the Contracting Parties and from implementation of the ICCAT Statistical Document Programs;
- 4 To consider the effectiveness and practical aspects of the implementation of the ICCAT Statistical Document Programs;
- 5 To review and make recommendations for improvement of ICCAT statistics regarding catches of species under the purview of ICCAT in light of trade data and related information mentioned in point 3 above;
- 6 To develop recommendations to control the transfer at sea of species under the purview of ICCAT between vessels from different countries;
- 7 To consider and outline measures to prevent the re-flagging of vessels of Contracting Parties for the purpose of avoiding fisheries management measures established by the Commission; and
- 8 To recommend measures to the Commission based upon the findings of the Working Group's activities. Parties will ensure that these measures conform to their trade obligations.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT TO ESTABLISH A
WORKING GROUP ON SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 14, 2006**)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need to regulate sport and recreational fishing activities to ensure that these activities do not undermine sustainable exploitation of the stocks managed by ICCAT,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. A Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fishing Activities is established and will meet in late 2007 or early 2008 at a place to be determined by the Commission.
2. The Working Group will:
 - a) Examine the biological and economic impact of recreational and sport fishing activities on ICCAT-managed stocks and notably assess the level of harvest.
 - b) Based on available information, identify approaches for managing the recreational and sport fishing activities in ICCAT fisheries.
 - c) Report the results of deliberations to the Commission at its 2008 Meeting and, as appropriate, propose recommendations for next steps to manage the recreational and sport fishing activities in the Convention area. CPCs shall report prior to the Working Group meeting the techniques used to manage their sport and recreational fisheries and methods used to collect such data.
3. The SCRS should provide the Working Group with relevant information notably concerning the harvest levels in the recreational and sport fisheries for the most recent year(s) available in advance of the Working Group to assist deliberations.

RESOLUTION BY ICCAT TO STRENGTHEN ICCAT

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2007**)

RECALLING that, further to the 2005 *Resolution by ICCAT to Strengthen ICCAT* [Res. 05-10], the Commission should review ICCAT's conservation and management program and develop a workplan to address the strengthening of the organization;

ACKNOWLEDGING the work of the Secretariat in compiling the information requested in paragraph 2 of *Resolution by ICCAT to Strengthen ICCAT* [Res. 05-10]

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. The report of the Capacity Working Group established by *Resolution by ICCAT to Establish a Capacity Working Group* [Res. 06-19] should constitute part of the exercise to strengthen ICCAT.
2. In 2007, the Integrated Monitoring Measures Working Group established by *Resolution by ICCAT for Integrated Monitoring Measures* [Res. 00-20] should meet intersessionally to develop mechanisms to strengthen the existing ICCAT monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) regime and to recommend changes. Port State measures should be considered as part of the review.
3. A Working Group on the Future of ICCAT is established to review the Convention and, notably, to evaluate its compatibility with developments in international law since the signature of the Convention in 1966. The terms of reference of the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT are attached in **Annex 2**. It should meet intersessionally in 2008 and report to the 2008 annual meeting on the outcome of its deliberations including, a future workplan. At the 2008 annual meeting, ICCAT should consider the work of the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT and decide on a workplan for the Working Group. An indicative timetable of Working Group activities contemplated by this Resolution is attached as **Annex 1**.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF WORKING GROUP ACTIVITIES

<i>Working Group</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Capacity WG	Established	Meet intersessionally Report to annual meeting.	<i>To be determined</i>	<i>To be determined</i>
Integrated Monitoring Measures WG	Issued instructions for 2007	Meet intersessionally Report to annual meeting.	<i>To be determined</i>	<i>To be determined</i>
WG on the Future of ICCAT	Established		Meet intersessionally Report to annual meeting. Decide further workplan.	

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference of the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT are as follows:

1. Review the document prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the *Resolution by ICCAT to Strengthen ICCAT* [Res. 05-10], the outcome of the 2007 Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs in Kobe Japan, as well as other developments in international law, including Conventions, recommendations and resolutions of other regional fisheries management organizations.
2. Further to the review in paragraph 1, evaluate the ICCAT Convention and other ICCAT instruments, including Recommendations and Resolutions and make recommendations in order to strengthen ICCAT. The Working Group may recommend changes to the ICCAT Convention, the Rules of Procedure or other regulations, if appropriate. In particular, the review should consider and make recommendations pertaining to:
 - i) the decision making process;
 - ii) the current structure of ICCAT (constituent bodies);
 - iii) issues arising from the 2006 workshops convened by the Chair of ICCAT; and
 - iv) any other matter relating to the provisions of the Convention.

RESOLUTION BY ICCAT TO ESTABLISH A CAPACITY WORKING GROUP

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 14, 2006**)

RECALLING that the Commission's management objective is to maintain populations of tuna and tuna-like species at levels that will support maximum sustainable yield and that, to this end, several conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission currently contain capacity limits;

FURTHER RECALLING that the immediate objective of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA-Capacity) is for States and regional fisheries organizations to achieve world-wide an efficient, equitable and transparent management of fishing capacity with particular priority on highly migratory fisheries;

NOTING the recommendations of the 2006 FAO Workshop on the Management of Tuna Fishing Capacity;

RECOGNIZING that some stocks under ICCAT jurisdiction are fully or overfished;

RECALLING the recent recommendations of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) Review Conference (May 2006) and other international fisheries meetings regarding fishing capacity;

AGREEING that overcapacity can threaten the achievement of ICCAT's conservation and management objectives;

GIVEN the need to assess and address overcapacity in fleets participating in many ICCAT fisheries and seeking eventually to develop effective ways to address this problem in a comprehensive manner;

RECOGNIZING that Article 5 of FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and Article 10 of the IPOA-Capacity note the need to enhance the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries as well as to participate in high seas fisheries, including access to such fisheries;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. A Capacity Working Group is established and will meet as early as possible in 2007 at a place to be determined by the Commission. The Working Group has the following terms of reference:
 - a) to determine by fishery the availability of the data required to assess fishing capacity and appropriate methodologies to measure fishing capacity based on available data;
 - b) to review and assess the level of fishing capacity for ICCAT managed species by country/fleet/gear/fishery in light of the status of the resources, as indicated in SCRS assessments with a priority focus on bluefin tuna, including caging activities;
 - c) to review the CPUE data and other relevant information in order to evaluate the relationship between capacity levels and available fishing possibilities.
 - d) In light of the outcomes of points 1(a)-(c) above, the Working Group may, if necessary, develop guidelines for managing fishing capacity in ICCAT fisheries for consideration by the Commission, *inter alia*, taking into account the needs of developing countries while ensuring the sustainable and equitable use of tuna and tuna-like resources;
2. Prior to the first meeting of the Working Group, CPCs shall submit to the Secretariat available information to be used in an assessment of fishing capacity including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a) Inputs in terms of numbers of vessels, vessel characteristics, fishing operational characteristics, and any other relevant information;

- b) Information on the types of measures and approaches used by the CPCs to manage fishing capacity;
3. At the 2007 annual meeting, the Working Group will report the progress of deliberations and, as appropriate, present proposals for next steps to the Commission.
 4. The SCRS should provide the Working Group with relevant information on short- and long-term stock conditions and harvest levels in ICCAT fisheries for the most recent year(s) available, and data on effort and CPUE by flag, gear, season and area, in advance of the 2007 Working Group meeting to assist deliberations.
 5. The Working Group should be supported by the ICCAT Secretariat staff. Broad representation from ICCAT's CPCs is encouraged, including by relevant experts in the field.
 6. The Working Group could also draw upon the technical work (and expertise) of relevant intergovernmental organizations as well as the work of other regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). The results of the joint tuna RFMO meeting in January 2007 should also be taken into account.

**RESOLUTION ON THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ON
THE ATLANTIC TUNA FISHERIES****The Conference**

Taking note of documents FID: AT/66/4, Annex 6, and FID: AT/66/INF-5 relating to the collection and publication of statistics on Atlantic tuna fisheries; and

Agreeing that it is essential that all countries fishing these Atlantic tuna resources should collect adequate statistics on catch and fishing effort and the necessary biological data, and make available for publication the statistical and related economic data with a view to enabling the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to fulfil its functions adequately as soon as it is established;

Urges all countries to take steps without delay to create, where they do not already exist, offices within their fisheries administrations suitably staffed and having appropriate financial and legislative support to undertake the collection and the processing of the data to be used by the Commission; and

Suggests that all countries faced with the tasks of establishing and operating such offices, give priority to requests for assistance in this connection through the United Nations Development Programme and through the regular programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON COOPERATION WITH THE
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED
SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **November 30, 1993**)

WHEREAS, among the objectives of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas is to ensure the effective conservation and rational management of tuna and tuna-like fishes in the Atlantic Ocean, including the adjacent seas;

RECALLING that international trade in threatened and endangered species, including marine species, is under the purview of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

NOTING that Article XV, paragraph 2.b of the CITES Convention requires the Secretariat, when it receives a proposal for an amendment to the Appendices on marine species, to consult inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring coordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies;

NOTING the provisions of the Draft Resolution contained in the Notification to the Parties of CITES No. 773 of October 15, 1993, which states in particular that the views of inter-governmental organizations with competence for the management of the species concerned should be taken fully into account;

NOTING that Appendix 6 of the above Draft Resolution would require proponents, when preparing proposals to amend the Appendices relating to marine species, to consult in advance with the competent inter-governmental organizations responsible for the conservation and management of the species, and to take their views fully into account;

CONSIDERING that marine fishery resources constitute one of the valuable food sources of humankind, and that their importance will become even greater in the future.

ENDORISING the Declaration of the International Conference on Responsible Fishing (Cancun, May 1992), in virtue of which States recognize that policy for the protection of the environment should encompass the fundamental causes of the degradation of the environment, in order to avoid that the measures adopted do not involve useless restrictions in trade matters.

ENDORISING the concept of sustainable utilization of resources, agreed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT):

- a) *REQUESTS* that the Parties of CITES consult fully with ICCAT in reaching conclusions on proposals for listing any of the relevant marine species, and for the revision of the criteria for listing species on the CITES Appendices;
- b) *REAFFIRMS* its intention to provide CITES with a report on the status of the Bluefin Tuna populations, and on related conservation initiatives;
- c) *EXPRESSES* its wish that the management measures undertaken by ICCAT and the information provided will be taken fully into account by CITES.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT
CONCERNING THE COMPOSITION OF THE DELEGATIONS
OF ICCAT CONTRACTING PARTIES TO CITES**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **November 30, 1993**)

NOTING that the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) has full competence on the conservation and management of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas,

CONSIDERING that any decision which might be taken by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), as regards the trade of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas should take fully into account the conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT,

RECOGNIZING that the Delegates of the Contracting Parties to CITES may be unaware of the objectives and efforts made by ICCAT concerning the conservation of Atlantic tunas and tuna-like species,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES:

That when any proposal is made to CITES to list in its Appendices any tuna or tuna-like species which is under ICCAT competence, each Contracting Party of ICCAT which is also a Party to the CITES should:

- a) Include on its official delegation, a member or members who are familiar with ICCAT, its work and its objectives, or
- b) Identify a contact point in their CITES delegation, and communicate this to the other Contracting Parties of ICCAT.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON
COORDINATION WITH NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **January 23, 1995**)

RECOGNIZING that the international community has an important responsibility to conserve the tuna and tuna-like resources of the Atlantic for present and future generations;

RECOGNIZING that the problem of ensuring such sustainability cannot be resolved properly unless all nations fishing these species work together cooperating through the Commission, which is the accredited international body with jurisdiction regarding these species in the Convention area;

RECALLING that the on-going United Nations Conference on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Species has emphasized the importance of ensuring the conservation of highly migratory species through international fisheries organizations such as the Commission;

THEREFORE,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 The Executive Secretary of ICCAT shall contact all non-Contracting Parties known to be fishing in the Convention area for species under the competence of the Convention to urge them to become Contracting Parties or "Cooperating Parties". A Cooperating Party shall be defined as a non-Contracting Party that does not hold membership in ICCAT as a Contracting Party but voluntarily fishes in conformity with the conservation decisions of ICCAT.
- 2 Non-Contracting Parties that continue to fish for bluefin tuna and that do not become Cooperating Parties shall be advised that their continued fishing outside ICCAT's conservation measures will diminish the effectiveness of those measures.
- 3 Cooperating Parties may attend the meetings of ICCAT as observers.
- 4 The Executive Secretary shall provide to non-Contracting Parties referred to in paragraph 1 above a copy of all relevant ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by ICCAT.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT CONCERNING EFFORTS TO
IMPROVE COMPLETENESS OF TASK I REPORTED STATISTICS**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **February 3, 1997**)

CONSIDERING that the SCRS has expressed concern about the completeness of Task I reported statistics when vessels land their catches at foreign ports, including ICCAT Contracting and cooperative non-Contracting Parties;

RECOGNIZING that the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme explicitly refers to inspection of transshipment or landings operations without discrimination between a Party's own vessels and those of other Contracting Parties;

RECOGNIZING the value of inspecting transshipment or landings from all vessels catching species that are under ICCAT mandate, including vessels of non-Contracting Parties;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES:

- 1 That ICCAT Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties establish necessary internal measures to monitor foreign vessels that transship or unload at their ports to the extent practicable in order to provide appropriate documentation, as necessary and appropriate, on the species composition and weight of such landed species, the date of each transshipment or landing, and the geographical area where the vessel fished.
- 2 That ICCAT Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties transmit the information collected under paragraph 1 to the ICCAT Secretariat, which should then immediately transmit the information to the Party whose flag the landing vessel flies and who, as principle, requested such information, so that such Party can verify the completeness of its reported landings.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON IMPROVING
RECREATIONAL FISHERY STATISTICS**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 16, 1999**)

RECOGNIZING that in accordance with the terms of the Convention, it is the responsibility of each Contracting Party to provide annually on a timely basis, data relating to fishing activities in the Convention Area for species of interest to the Commission;

RECALLING that the Commission, through its Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS), has established minimum data reporting requirements comprised of Task I and Task II, and length sampling annual statistics for all tunas and tuna-like fishes as defined by the Convention, by flag vessels, by fishing area and time, and by gear (e.g., longline, purse seine, baitboat, trap, troll, other methods, and by recreational gears);

CONSIDERING that lack of compliance with the minimum data reporting requirements established diminishes the effectiveness of the Commission;

CONSIDERING that ICCAT managed species provide important benefits to recreational fishery activities and that these benefits may not be achieved through management that relies primarily on quotas, effort and access limitations, and commercial fishing gear limitations;

RECOGNIZING that the scientific information that can be obtained from recreational fishing can be substantial; for example fish can be tagged and released without adversely affecting the recreational experience.

NOTING that information and scientifically collected data concerning the extent of and participation in recreational fishery activities are generally lacking;

RECOGNIZING that these activities generally occur almost exclusively within waters outside the high seas;

DESIRING that significant improvements be made in the routine, standardized submission of data concerning the use of ICCAT-managed species;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 Beginning in 2000, each Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity provide specific data to SCRS that allow the Commission to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species of Atlantic tuna and tuna-like fish.
- 2 Beginning in 2000, each Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity should include a discussion in their annual national reports²⁷ to ICCAT of the techniques used to manage these fisheries.
- 3 The Commission urge all non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities not referred to above to act in conformity with operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Resolution.
- 4 That SCRS carry out an examination of the extent of recreational fisheries and their effects on Atlantic tuna and tuna-like resources.

²⁷Note from the Secretariat: Based on a Commission decision in 2004, these reports are now called *Annual Reports*. Please see the *Revised Guidelines for the Presentation of Annual Reports* [Ref. 04-17].

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ENDORSING
THE INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY (IPOA)**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 16, 1999**)

RECALLING that the FAO Committee on Fisheries adopted the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA) in February 1999,

FURTHER RECALLING that the Rome Declaration on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) adopted by the FAO Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries in March 1999 underlines the important role of regional fishery management organizations in respect of the implementation of the Code,

NOTING that Japan's initiative to implement the reduction in the number of large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels by 20% (132 vessels) by scrapping of those vessels in accordance with the IPOA,

ALSO NOTING that Chinese Taipei's previous efforts of reducing by 136 vessels, or 16%, its large-scale longline fleet during 1991-1995, and its commitment to take further reduction of large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels in accordance with the IPOA,

ALSO NOTING that the European Community has introduced a Multi Annual Program for the management of its fishing capacity,

ALSO NOTING Korea's previous efforts of reducing its large-scale tuna longline fleet by 73 vessels, since 1991,

RECALLING that the ICCAT is now undertaking a measure to limit the fishing capacity for bigeye tuna,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT THE COMMISSION:

Endorse the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (IPOA) and attaches high priority to its implementation.

RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON THE DEADLINES AND PROCEDURES FOR DATA SUBMISSION

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **February 22, 2002**)

GIVEN that Article IX of The Convention states that the Contracting Parties agree to furnish, on the request of the Commission, any available statistical, biological and other scientific information the Commission may need for the purposes of this Convention;

ALSO GIVEN that Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure states that the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics shall develop and recommend to the Commission such policies and procedures in the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of fishery statistics as may be necessary to ensure that the Commission has available at all times complete, current and equivalent statistics on fishery activities in the Convention Area;

RECOGNIZING that the Format Adopted by the Commission for Annual National Reports* to be Submitted to ICCAT established by this Commission in 1995 states that National Reports* should be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat at least one month before the start of the annual or Regular or Special Commission meeting. Where the meeting of SCRS is held some time before the Commission meeting, such reports should be submitted at the start of the SCRS meeting. The exact submission dates should be annually determined by the Secretariat;

ALSO GIVEN that the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Application of Three Compliance Recommendations* adopted at the 1998 Commission meeting states that each Contracting Party shall include in its national report* a completed "ICCAT Reporting Table;"

EMPHASIZING that the SCRS continues to recommend that the Commission ensure that the ICCAT Secretariat be provided with reliable data in a timely manner on catch, effort, size in the format requested, and on as fine a scale as possible. These obligations are considered a minimum standard as they are clearly stated in the ICCAT Convention, FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, as well as the UN Implementation Agreement;

NOTING that in 2001, the SCRS recommended that the deadline for the submission of Task I data be revised to 31 July concurrent with the deadline for Task II statistics;

AND ALSO NOTING that the 1996 SCRS recommended that all data changes be formally reported and justified.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 All Task I and Task II data should be submitted annually to the Secretariat by 31 July the following year, as recommended by the SCRS. In case where the final statistics cannot be submitted by that date, at least preliminary statistics should be provided. Exceptions may be in years when early assessment meetings are held, in which case Task I and Task II for those particular species being addressed should be submitted two weeks prior to the start of the meeting or as specified in the meeting announcement.
- 2 National Reports²⁸, and therefore ICCAT Reporting Tables (for use by the Compliance Committee), should be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat at least one month before the start of the annual or Regular or Special Commission meeting. Where the meeting of SCRS is held some time before the Commission meeting, the sections on the *National Fisheries Information* and *Research and Statistics* (Parts 1 and 2 of the National Report) * should be submitted at the start of the SCRS meeting. The exact submission dates should be annually determined by the Secretariat.
- 3 All revisions of historical scientific data should be formally reported and duly justified. In the case of Task I and II data, these reports should be made on forms provided by the Secretariat and reviewed by the SCRS. The SCRS will advise the Secretariat if revisions are then accepted for scientific use.

²⁸ Note from the Secretariat: Based on a Commission decision in 2004, these reports are now called *Annual Reports*. Please see the *Revised Guidelines for the Presentation of Annual Reports* [Ref. 04-17]. Paragraph 2 should be read in the light of the modifications required by the aforementioned Guidelines.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON CRITERIA FOR ATTAINING
THE STATUS OF COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTY,
ENTITY OR FISHING ENTITY IN ICCAT**

(Entered into force: **June 19, 2004**)

RECALLING the *Resolution by ICCAT on Coordination with Non-Contracting Parties* [94-6] adopted at the Commission's 9th Special Meeting in 1994 and the *Resolution by ICCAT on Becoming a Cooperating Party, Entity or Fishing Entity* [01-17] adopted at the 17th Regular Meeting in 2001;

RECOGNIZING the continuing need to encourage non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with vessels fishing for ICCAT species in the Convention area to implement ICCAT conservation measures;

RECOGNIZING the need for clear criteria to enable non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities whose vessels fish for ICCAT species in the ICCAT Convention area to attain the status of Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 Each year, the Executive Secretary of ICCAT shall contact all non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities known to be fishing in the Convention area for species under ICCAT competence to urge them to become a Contracting Party to ICCAT or to attain the status of a Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity. In doing so, the Executive Secretary shall provide a copy of all relevant Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Commission.
- 2 Any non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity that seeks to be accorded the status of a Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity shall apply to the Executive Secretary. Requests must be received by the Executive Secretary no later than ninety (90) days in advance of an ICCAT annual meeting, to be considered at that meeting.
- 3 Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities requesting the status of Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity shall provide the following information in order to have this status considered by the Commission:
 - a) where available, data on its historical fisheries in the Convention area, including nominal catches, number/type of vessels, name of fishing vessels, fishing effort and fishing areas;
 - b) all the data that Contracting Parties have to submit to ICCAT based on the Recommendations adopted by ICCAT;
 - c) details on current fishing presence in the Convention area, number of vessels and vessel characteristics and;
 - d) information on any research programs it may have conducted in the Convention area and the information and the results of this research.
- 4 An applicant for Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity Status shall also:
 - a) confirm its commitment to respect the Commission's conservation and management measures and;
 - b) inform ICCAT of the measures it takes to ensure compliance by its vessels with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

- 5 The Commission's Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (hereinafter PWG) shall be responsible for reviewing requests for Cooperating Status and for recommending to the Commission whether or not an applicant should receive Cooperating Status. In this review, the PWG shall also consider information regarding the applicant available from other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) as well as data submission of the applicant to the Commission. Caution shall be used so as not to introduce into the Convention area the excessive fishing capacity of other regions or IUU fishing activities in granting Cooperating Status to the applicant.
- 6 Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entity status shall be annually reviewed and renewed unless revoked by the Commission due to non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.
- 7 The *Resolution by ICCAT on Becoming a Cooperating Party, Entity or Fishing Entity* [01-17], adopted at the 2001 Commission meeting, is substituted by this Recommendation.

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT ON IMPROVEMENTS
IN DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE**

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 19, 2003**)

RECOGNIZING that collection and submission of accurate fishery data is a fundamental obligation of Contracting Parties to the Convention;

KNOWING that these data collection and submission requirements are clearly stated in Article IX (paragraph 2) of the ICCAT Convention, Rule 13 (paragraph 2) of the Rules of Procedure, the *Resolution by ICCAT on the Collection of Statistics on the Atlantic Tuna Fisheries* [Res. 66-01], and the *Resolution by ICCAT on the Deadlines and Procedures for Data Submission* [Res. 01-16];

NOTING that in 2002, the Commission resolved to convene a Data Workshop [02-30] in response to concern that the quality of such fishery data continues to deteriorate for some fisheries and that for some fisheries relevant required data have never been available to the Commission;

CONSIDERING the recommendations held within the Report of the Data Workshop which included, among other items, provision of training and funds to build capacity of Parties not yet capable of meeting their fundamental obligations, updating the *ICCAT Field Manual for Statistics and Sampling*, and elevating or instituting scientific sampling in some fisheries with inadequate levels;

FURTHER CONSIDERING the results of ICCAT's Survey on Statistic Collection Systems indicating that many Parties with important tuna fisheries do not have the data collection programs in place that are required or recommended by ICCAT, although of the more than 90 Parties believed to be fishing for tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area, only 17 have so far completed questionnaires and;

ALSO DESIRING to improve capacity of various Parties to the Convention in their ability to collect, quality assure, and report the required data;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

- 1 Parties should respond to the ICCAT Survey on Statistic Collection Systems at the earliest possible date;
- 2 Parties with sufficient capacity for meeting fundamental data collection, quality assurance, and reporting obligations should make voluntary contributions in proportion to their catch level, to a special fund, managed at the Secretariat. These funds will be used for training in data collection and for supporting of scientific participation in SCRS data preparatory and stock assessment sessions by scientists from Parties with insufficient capacity to meet data collection, quality assurance, and reporting obligations. For 2004, this special fund should be initially established at 40,000 Euros and activities undertaken with these funds should be reviewed by the Commission at its 2004 meeting and annually thereafter.
- 3 A plan for reinstating ICCAT port sampling should be developed by SCRS, including expected costs associated with this sampling, and presented to the Commission at its 2004 meeting for further consideration.

1. Introduction

The purpose of Annual Reports is to provide a mechanism for the submission to ICCAT of relevant information on the tuna-related activities of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities during the preceding year.

2. Submission process

Annual Reports should be submitted in two parts, Part I relating to information on fisheries, research and statistics and Part II relating to information on management implementation and other related activities. Part I should be submitted to the SCRS before the start of the SCRS Plenary Session (i.e., by 9:00 am on the first day of the SCRS Plenary). The complete report, comprising Part I and Part II, should be submitted one month before the Commission meeting. The exact submission dates will be determined annually by the Secretariat on the basis of the dates of the Commission meetings, and communicated to all Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities.

A Word file of the Annual Reports must be provided to the Secretariat before or on the first day of the Commission meeting, either on diskette, compact disc or through electronic mail. The layout should follow these ICCAT Guidelines for Preparation of Annual Reports (also available on www.iccat.int).

3. Report sections

Annual Reports should contain specific, separate sections on fisheries, research, management and inspection activities and may optionally include appendices containing additional information pertinent to these sections. Information presented in Annual Reports should be divided into the relevant sections to facilitate the extraction and copying of particular information required by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. The main report sections should be:

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Please note that national fisheries information and information on research and statistics should be concise. Detailed information of a more scientific nature, or for discussion by individual species working groups, should be presented to the SCRS as a scientific paper. Fisheries statistics should be reported separately by the Statistical Correspondent in accordance with the ICCAT Request for Atlantic tuna and shark statistics.

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

This report section should provide complementary information relating to the data submitted to ICCAT on total catches, effort, CPUE and size-frequency data and briefly describe trends in tuna fisheries during the preceding year. Attention should be given to changes in fishing patterns or new developments in fisheries, as well as socio-economic factors which influence or explain such changes and developments.

Section 2: Research and Statistics

This report section should provide a description of the statistical data collection systems implemented to monitor tuna fisheries, with an indication of the degree of coverage of catch, effort and size data for fishing operations in local and distant waters. Attention should be given to problems, changes and improvements in such statistical systems and, where possible, the coverage of retained catches of target and by-catch species, and of discarded catches.

This section should also present summarized information on tuna-related research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT, such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors.

A brief description and summarized results of observer programs may also be included in this section.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

This report section should report on steps taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures. In particular, this section may provide for the formal notification of implementation of ICCAT measures, including the dates of such implementation. Details, including texts of the relevant domestic legislation, can be included as an appendix. Where problems have arisen with the implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures, and the effects of such measures on the tuna fisheries, these should be outlined.

This section should also provide for the reporting of efforts to implement ICCAT Statistical Document Programs, where applicable. Summarized information should be provided on steps taken to implement such systems, and the results achieved. Additional information may be provided on other trade monitoring systems implemented.

A summary of the information previously submitted in compliance with the requirements of the various ICCAT management measures may be included in the Annual Report, but details should not be repeated. The reports should, however, contain all information required by ICCAT management measures where no other reporting mechanism exists. In order to ensure coherent formats, the Secretariat will each year indicate the management measures in force for which information should be included in the Annual Reports. The list provided, however, may not be exhaustive in all cases and Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities should refer to the Compendium of ICCAT Management Recommendations and Resolutions to ensure compliance with all the measures which may relate to them.

Section 4: Inspection Schemes and Activities

This report section should provide information on efforts undertaken to inspect own and other nation tuna fishing activities and catches. In particular, this section should be used to describe steps taken to implement and administer the revised ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme, and to summarize results obtained under this scheme. Details of inspectorate designations and inspection results should be presented in the relevant appendix, which should be considered to be formal notification of such results.

This section may also be used to present relevant summarized information on other inspection schemes, including domestic inspection schemes.

Section 5: Other Activities

This report section should be used to provide summarized information on other tuna fishery related activities not included in the previous sections.

Annual Report Appendices

Appendices may be included as a supplement to the information contained in the main body of the Annual Reports to be submitted to ICCAT. The purpose of such appendices should be to provide detailed supplementary information to the main sections of the Annual Reports. As such, information contained in the appendices should be considered to have been formally transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat, as will be the contents of the body of the Annual Reports. However, such appendices will not be included in the subsequent publication of Annual Reports, but will be made available on request.

4. Formats

In order to facilitate the extraction of specific information for the relevant committees and sub-committees, and the subsequent publication, Annual Reports should adhere to the following format requirements, and report the information in accordance with the sections described above.

The main body of Annual Reports should be concise, and detailed additional information should be presented in appendices to the report. Clear tables and figures may be used to summarize and clarify information presented in Annual Reports. The main body of the Annual Reports **should not exceed eight pages in length** (two A4 pages per section) except in cases where the report pertains to multiple fisheries, in which case they may extend to 20 pages in length. The length of appendices is unlimited. Appendices will be distributed with the Annual Reports at the Commission Meeting, but they will not be published in the Biennial Report.

General text must be in Times New Roman 10 (see margins below). Section headings are standardized (see above and model page); further sub-headings should be short, reflect a logical sequence, and follow the rules of multiple subdivision (*i.e.*, there can be no subdivision without at least 2 subheadings). The entire text should be intelligible to readers and therefore acronyms and abbreviations should be written out and all lesser-known technical terms should be defined the first time they are mentioned. Dates should be written as follows: 10 November 2003. Measures should be expressed as metric units, *e.g.*, metric tons (t).

Tables should be placed after the text, followed by the figure(s); they should be in MSWord files. Tables should be cited in numerical order in the text. Tables should be numbered (Arabic) and the table heading should be included above the table; avoid using grids. Headings in tables should be short but sufficient to allow the table to be intelligible on its own. All unusual symbols should be explained in the Table legend. Other incidental comments may be footnoted.

Figures should be in MSWord files and placed after tables. Figures should be cited in numerical order in the text. Figures should be numbered (Arabic) and the figure caption should be included beneath the figure; avoid using grids. Clearly identify numerical scales, units and legends for the X- and Y-axes for each figure.

Appendices should be placed after figures, and following the standardized headings (see above and model page).

For your convenience, the formatting instructions and model page are given in **Attachment 1**.

Summary of Formatting Instructions

Software:	Please prepare in MSWord (Word Perfect files will only be accepted if formatted exactly).
Paper size:	A4
Margins:	(Top, Bottom, Left, Right): 2.5 cm; headers 1.5 cm, footers 2.0 cm. Word Perfect files: The top margin of the first page should be 1.5 cm, and headers 1 cm. The header should be discontinued after page 1, and the top margins of subsequent pages set at 2.5 cm.
Line spacing:	Single (or 1.0); Double space between paragraphs; Triple space before new major headings. For contributors using an East Asian version of MSWord, please ensure that the printed copy is indeed single-spaced.
Page numbering:	None (for electronic copies)
Header:	NAT/200x/xxx [insert year and document number as provided by the Secretariat]; page 1 header only (different first page), Arial 10, right justified. No other running headers.
Font type:	Times New Roman
Font size:	TR 10. Footnotes should be in TNR 8.
Case:	Only the document title on the title page should be in CAPS.
Tabs:	Every 0.6 cm; no paragraph indents
Files:	Please submit 1 file with the formatted text (and tables, figures and appendices, should there be any).

Checklist

Before submitting your Annual Report, have you...

- kept to the 8-page limit?
- used MSWord?
- used A4 paper, 2.5 cm margins, 1.5 cm headers and 2.0 cm footers?
- used Times New Roman 10 font?
- single spaced the text? double spaced between paragraphs
- used the "insert" "footnote" feature of MSWord to include the author's(?) address(es)? [inclusion is optional]
- referred to all of the tables and figures in the text, in numerical order?

[All text in TR 10. Set all margins to 2.5 cm. [Paragraphs NOT indented.] The reports can be submitted in any of the three official languages of the Commission (English, French, Spanish). **IMPORTANT:** Remember to avoid embedded tables and figures; these should be placed at the end of the document (tables followed by figures).]

[2 spaces from top of page]
ANNUAL REPORT OF [insert name] [CAPS, **BOLD**, CENTERED]

[2 spaces]
John D. Smith, John D. Jones²⁹ [Authors names: title case, centered-
[2 spaces] [inclusion is optional]

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics) [Major headings: Bold, sentence case]
Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information [Sub-headings: *Italics, bold, sentence case*
[double space before sub-headings and between paragraphs]
[Sub-titles within sub-heading: *Italics, lower case*]

Section 2: Research and Statistics

Part II (Management implementation) [triple space before starting a new major heading]

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures
Section 4: Inspection Schemes and Activities
Section 5: Other Activities

[Tables and Figures should be numbered (Arabic); the table heading should be included above the table and the figure caption should be included beneath the figure. Tables and figures should be cited in numerical order in the text and the citation should be in boldface type (e.g., "...as illustrated in **Table 1** and **Figure 1...**").]

Table 1. Table(s) should be numbered (Arabic) and the table heading should be included above the table. Headings in tables should be short but sufficient to allow the table to be intelligible on its own.

Insert table(s) here:
- Please use TNR 10;
- Please avoid using grids;
- Please keep standard margins (above);
- Please do not paste "pictures" if possible, prepare or convert your table to MSWord;
- All unusual symbols should be explained in the Table legend;
- Other incidental comments may be footnoted.

[When the table(s) have been included, then continue with the figure(s).]

Insert figure(s) here:
- Please avoid using grids;
- Please keep standard margins (above);
- Clearly identify numerical scales, units and legends for the X- and Y-axes for each figure;
- All symbols should be explained in the figure key;
- In your graphics file, use "copy" and in your MSWord file use "paste special" "picture" to minimize the space in the file;
- Click on the picture, then go to "format," "picture," "layout" and choose "in front of text" for best results.

Figure 1. Figure(s) should be numbered (Arabic) and the figure caption should be included beneath the figure. Captions for figures should be short but sufficient to allow the figure to be intelligible on its own.

[Appendices follow the same formatting rules as the text and tables and figures, as appropriate. They should follow the standardized headings below.]

Annual Report Appendices
Research and Statistical Information
Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures
Tuna Trade Information
Details and Results of Inspection Schemes
Other Activities

²⁹ Affiliation, addresses, etc. E-mail address of lead author. [Times New Roman 8]; please use the "insert" "footnote" feature of MSWord.

**RECCOMENDATION BY ICCAT ON
COMPLIANCE WITH STATISTICAL REPORTING OBLIGATIONS**

(Entered into force: **June 13, 2006**)

WHEREAS the reporting of basic catch and effort statistics is a fundamental obligation of Contracting Parties under Article IX, Rule 2 of the Convention and for Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities under the terms of the 2003 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Criteria for Attaining the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity in ICCAT* [Rec. 03-20];

NOTING that, despite the adoption of numerous measures intended to address the matter, lack of compliance with reporting obligations has been a persistent problem for the Commission over the entire history of its work;

FURTHER NOTING that SCRS has frequently identified incomplete, missing, or late data as a contributor to uncertainty in assessments for several stocks, a factor that limits its ability to formulate specific and science-based management advice;

RECOGNIZING the need to establish a clear process and procedures to identify data gaps, particularly those that limit the ability of SCRS to conduct robust stock assessments, and to find appropriate means to address those gaps;

RECALLING that the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* (Reference Document 01-25) clearly links fishing access with the obligation to provide accurate data on fishing effort and catch;

COGNIZANT of the differing levels of development of ICCAT's membership and recalling the 2003 *Resolution by ICCAT on Improvements in Data Collection and Quality Assurance* [Res. 03-21];

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

- 1 The Secretariat shall prepare, as part of its annual report on statistics and research, a list of specific data elements that are lacking for each stock. Such listing shall indicate the missing data elements pertaining to catch, by-catch, effort, and/or size composition, by fleet, gear, and fishing area to the extent such fishing operations are presumed to have occurred based on secondary sources.
- 2 In view of the report of the Secretariat, SCRS shall provide:
 - a) an evaluation of the extent to which missing data have adversely affected the most recent assessment or update,
 - b) an appraisal of the effect on new stock assessments if the data remain unavailable or incomplete, and
 - c) the consequences of the data deficiencies with respect to the formulation of management advice.
- 3 Each Contracting Party and Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity (CPC) shall provide an explanation regarding its reporting deficiencies including the reasons underlying the identified data gaps, capacity challenges and plans for corrective action. The Commission, through the Compliance Committee or Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG), as appropriate, shall evaluate the information provided by the Secretariat, SCRS and CPCs under this Recommendation.
- 4 Based on the information provided under Paragraphs 1-3, the Compliance Committee or PWG shall identify problematic data deficiencies and recommend appropriate actions by the respective CPC to address the problem. In making this determination, the Compliance Committee or PWG shall take into account:
 - a) any explanations and/or plans for corrective action,
 - b) the responsible CPC's record of late, incomplete, and/or missing data submissions,

- c) the extent to which the responsible CPC has requested and/or received data collection assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization, other CPCs, the Secretariat, including through the data fund established by the 2003 *Resolution by ICCAT on Improvements in Data Collection and Quality Assurance* [Res. 03-21], or others, and
- d) the effect of the data deficiency(ies) on the Commission's ability to determine the status of the stock(s) and on the effectiveness of the ICCAT conservation and management measures.

(Transmitted to Contracting Parties: **December 14, 2005**)

RECALLING that the Commission is responsible for the study of the populations of tuna and tuna-like fishes and that such study includes research on the abundance, biometry and ecology of the fishes, the oceanography of their environment, and the effects of natural and human factors upon their abundance;

RECOGNIZING that pelagic *Sargassum* supports a diverse assemblage of marine organisms, including over 140 species of fish, and that the fishes associated with pelagic *Sargassum* include tuna and tuna-like species at different life stages;

WHEREAS the greatest concentrations of pelagic *Sargassum* (*Sargassum natans* and *S. fluitans*) are found within the North Atlantic Central Gyre in the Sargasso Sea, providing nutrients and habitat for large pelagic fish traversing the otherwise nutrient-poor, energy-poor open ocean;

RECOGNIZING that certain stocks under ICCAT jurisdiction could be adversely impacted by a decline in the abundance of pelagic *Sargassum*, diminishing the Commission's ability to maintain the stocks at maximum sustainable levels;

RECALLING that the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks calls for consideration of habitat and biodiversity in the marine environment, refers to the need to take ecosystem considerations into account, and that many countries, including Contracting Parties, are moving to incorporate ecosystem considerations into fisheries management;

FURTHER RECALLING that the Commission's Sub-Committee on the Environment, meeting October 6, 2005, recommended expanding its area of research to ecosystem matters;

CONFIRMING that the objective of including ecosystem considerations in fisheries management, including protection of fish habitat, is to contribute to long-term food security and to human development and to assure the effective conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystem and its resources;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities, where appropriate, undertake to provide to the SCRS information and data on activities that impact pelagic *Sargassum* in the Convention area on the high seas, directly or indirectly, with particular emphasis in the Sargasso Sea.
2. The SCRS should examine available and accessible information and data on the status of pelagic *Sargassum* and its ecological importance to tuna and tuna-like species.

**GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR GRANTING
OBSERVER STATUS AT ICCAT MEETINGS**

- 1 In exercising the responsibilities in respect to invitation to observers to ICCAT Meetings as provided for in Article XI of the Convention and in Article 2 of the FAO/ICCAT Agreement, the Executive Secretary, acting on behalf of the Commission, shall invite:
 - FAO.
 - Intergovernmental economic integration organizations constituted by States that have transferred to it competence over the matters governed by the ICCAT Convention, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of those matters.
 - Intergovernmental organizations that have regular contacts with ICCAT as regards fisheries matters or whose work is of interest to ICCAT or vice versa.
 - Non-Contracting countries with coastlines bordering the Convention Area as defined in Article I of the Convention, or those non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities identified as harvesting tunas or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.
- 2 All non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which support the objectives of ICCAT and with a demonstrated interest in the species under the purview of ICCAT should be eligible to participate as an observer in all meetings of the organization and its subsidiary bodies, except extraordinary meetings held in executive sessions or meetings of Heads of Delegations.
- 3 Any NGO desiring to participate as an observer in a meeting of the organization or its subsidiary bodies shall notify the Secretariat of its desire to participate at least 50 days in advance of the meeting. This application must include:
 - Name, address, telephone and fax number of the organization;
 - Address of all its national/regional offices;
 - Aims and purposes of the organization and an indication as to how they relate to the objectives of ICCAT;
 - A brief history of the organization and a description of its activities;
 - Any papers produced by or for the organization on the conservation, management or science of tunas or tuna-like species;
 - A history of ICCAT observer status granted/revoked;
 - Information or input that the organization proposes to present at the meeting in question;
- 4 The Executive Secretary shall review applications received within the prescribed time, and, at least 45 days before the meeting for which the application was received, shall notify the Contracting Parties of the names and qualifications of NGOs determined to meet the criteria for participation stipulated in paragraph 2 above. Such applications will then be considered as accepted unless one-third of Contracting Parties object in writing at least 30 days prior to the meeting, or within 60 days of receipt of applications, if such date falls earlier than 30 days prior to the meeting.
- 5 Any eligible NGO admitted to a meeting may:
 - Attend meetings, as set forth above, but may not vote;
 - Make oral statements during the meeting upon the invitation of the presiding officer;
 - Distribute documents at meetings through the secretariat; and
 - Engage in other activities, as appropriate and as approved by the presiding officer;
- 6 Observers will be required to pay a fee for their participation at the meetings of the Organization, which will contribute to the additional expenses generated by their participation, as determined annually by the Executive Secretary.

- 7 The Executive Secretary will determine whether, due to conference room capacity, seating limitations require that a limited number of observers per NGO may be present at any meetings. The Executive Secretary will transmit any such determination in the conditions of participation.
- 8 All observers admitted to a meeting shall be sent or otherwise receive the same documentation generally available to Contracting Parties and their delegations, except those documents deemed confidential by the Parties.
- 9 All observers admitted to a meeting shall comply with all rules and procedures applicable to other participants in the meeting. Failure to conform to these rules or any other rules that ICCAT may adopt for the conduct of observers will result in withdrawal of accreditation by the Chairman of the Commission.

(Adopted by the Commission at its 11th Special Meeting, Santiago de Compostela - November 16 to 23, 1998, and subsequently amended by the Commission at its 19th Regular meeting, Seville, November 14-20 2005).