

Original: English/French/Spanish

Shark Check Sheets received in accordance with Rec. 18-06

This document contains the Shark check Sheets listed below that were received from CPCs by **9 October 2023**. Submissions received after this date will be contained in **Addendum 1** in their original language. Summary of Shark Check Sheets contents are contained in **Annex 1**. The translations of these are available on the 2023 Commission meeting document website at: <https://www.iccat.int/com2023/index.htm#en>

<i>CPC</i>	<i>Received</i>
ALBANIA	X
ALGERIA**	X
ANGOLA*	
BARBADOS	X
BELIZE***	X
BRAZIL	X
CABO VERDE*	
CANADA	X
CHINA, People's Rep. Of	X
CÔTE D'IVOIRE**/**	X
CURAÇAO	X
EGYPT	X
EL SALVADOR	X
EUROPEAN UNION	X
EQUATORIAL GUINEA***	X
FRANCE (SPM)**	X
GABON**	X
GAMBIA (THE)*	
GHANA	X
GRENADA*	
GUATEMALA	X
GUINEA-BISSAU*	
GUINEA, Rep. of*	
HONDURAS*	
ICELAND*	
JAPAN	X
KOREA, Rep. Of**	X
LIBERIA	X
LIBYA**/**	X
MAURITANIA*	
MEXICO	X
MOROCCO	X
NAMIBIA***	X
NICARAGUA**	X
NIGERIA***	X
NORWAY***	X

PANAMA	X
PHILIPPINES	X
RUSSIA	X
SVG*	
SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE*	
SENEGAL	X
SIERRA LEONE*	
SOUTH AFRICA	X
SYRIA	X
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO*	
TUNISIA	X
TÜRKIYE***	X
UK (OTs)	X
UNITED STATES	X
URUGUAY***	X
VENEZUELA*	
BOLIVIA	X
CHINESE TAIPEI	X
COSTA RICA	X
GUYANA	X
SURINAME	X

*Shark Check Sheets not received as stipulated by Rec. 18-06, paragraph 1 (n=14).

Shark Check Sheets received **after the deadline set by Rec. 18-06, paragraph 1 (n=7).

***Shark Check Sheets which may require revisions to some responses (n=9).

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): ALBANIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		CPC Albania reports Task 1/Task 2 and confirm zero catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures.
	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.	No		Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of sharks and there does not exist any local or international trade for the shark species.
	3	(1) 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.	No		Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of shark species.
		(2) 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.	N/A		Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of shark species.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes or No		Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of shark species.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		CPC Albania reports Task 1/Task 2 and confirm zero catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures. Sent on 30/7/2023.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) or porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>).
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	N/A	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 Paragraph 1 "It is prohibited fishing, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale on the market or for consumption, in any period, area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms. d. Sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> ; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; <i>Alopiidae</i> ; <i>Carcharhinidae</i> ; <i>Sphyrnidae</i> ; <i>Lamnidae</i>)	Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of sharks and there does not exist any local or international trade for the shark species.

	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.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 paragraph 3 - "As far as possible, specimens of species, accidentally caught by the fishing gear, specially point "a" to "dh" and point "ë" to "h", are carefully handled on board the fishing vessel and released alive in water and undamaged."	
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Sent on 30/7/2023. Albania does not authorize any vessel for <i>Alopias</i> spp. sharks catch. So, in Task 1 we report only the purse seiner authorized for BFT fishing. As far as Task 2 is concerned, there are no <i>Alopias</i> spp. catches reported as incidentals or bycatch, both from BFT fishing or other fishing methods. The fishery inspectors do not report any case of discards and release (dead or alive) for <i>A. superciliosus</i> and <i>Alopias</i> spp. by the Albanian fishing fleet.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of shark species. Albania do not authorize any vessel for shark catch and there are no reported shark bycatches both from BFT fishing vessel or other fishing vessel (bottom and pelagic trawlers, small pelagic purse seiner).

10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 Paragraph 1. "It is prohibited fishing, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale on the market or for consumption, in any period, area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms. d. Sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> ; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; <i>Alopiidae</i> ; <i>Carcharhinidae</i> ; <i>Sphyrnidae</i> ; <i>Lamnidae</i>)	Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of sharks and there does not exist any local or international trade for the shark species.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of oceanic whitetip sharks and there are no records by observer program in 2019 for any discards and/or release of oceanic whitetip shark by the Albanian fishing fleet.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 Paragraph 1 "It is prohibited fishing, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale on the market or for consumption, in any period,	Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae and there does not exist any local or international trade for the shark species.

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				area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms. d. Sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> ; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; <i>Alopiidae</i> ; <i>Carcharhinidae</i> ; <i>Sphyrnidae</i> ; <i>Lamnidae</i>)	
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 paragraph 3 - "As far as possible, specimens of species, accidentally caught by the fishing gear, specially point "a" to "dh" and point "ë" to "h", are carefully handled on board the fishing vessel and released alive in water and undamaged"	Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of hammerhead sharks and there does not exist any local consumption for the shark species mentioned. Albania do not authorize any vessel for shark catch.

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	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Not applicable for Albania since there does not exist any local consumption for the shark species mentioned. Albania does not authorize any vessel for shark catch.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Not applicable for Albania since there does not exist any local or international trade for the shark species mentioned (hammerhead).
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fisheries" amended, Article 74, 75 and 82.	Master of vessel registers bycatch in the logbook. No bycatch of hammerhead sharks reported.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 Paragraph 1 "It is prohibited fishing, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale on the market or for consumption, in any period, area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms.	Master of vessel register any by catch in the logbook. No bycatch of silky sharks reported.

				d. Sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> ; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; <i>Alopiidae</i> ; <i>Carcharhinidae</i> ; <i>Sphyrnidae</i> ; <i>Lamnidae</i>)	
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 paragraph 3 - "As far as possible, specimens of species, accidentally caught by the fishing gear, specially point "a" to "dh" and point "ë" to "h", are carefully handled on board the fishing vessel and released alive in water and undamaged".	No bycatch of silky sharks reported.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended Article 125 Fisheries Observers The Observer is responsible for: a) b) c) ç) d)..... d h) in case the observer acts in accordance with the rules of an international agreement, to undertake those activities, which have been agreed between the ministry and the relevant authority of this authority,	Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any silky sharks by its fleet.

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				expressed in the agreement, but which are not in contradiction with letters "a" up to "ç", of this point.	
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Not applicable. Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any bycatch of silky shark. In Albania, there does not exist any local consumption for the silky shark species.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel for silky sharks catch.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessel for silky sharks catch. In Albania, there does not exist any local consumption for the silky shark species.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel for sharks catch. So, in Task 1 we report only the purse seiner authorized for BFT fishing. As far as Task 2 is concerned, there are no sharks catch reported as incidentals or bycatch, both from BFT fishing or other fishing methods.

15-06	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 Paragraph 1 "It is prohibited fishing, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale on the market or for consumption, in any period, area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms. d. Sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>; <i>Alopiidae</i>; <i>Carcharhinidae</i>; <i>Sphyrnidae</i>; <i>Lamnidae</i>) Article 37 paragraph 3 - "As far as possible, specimens of species, accidentally caught by the fishing gear, specially point "a" to "dh" and point "ë" to "h", are carefully handled on board the fishing vessel and released alive in water and undamaged"</p>	
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	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Sent on 30/07/2023. Albania does not authorize any vessel for porbeagle sharks catch. So, in Task 1 we report only the purse seiner authorized for BFT fishing. As far as Task 2 is concerned, there are no porbeagle shark catches reported as incidentals or bycatch, both from BFT fishing or other fishing methods. The fishery inspectors do not report any case of discards and release (dead or alive) for porbeagle sharks.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom. All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel for North Atlantic blue shark catch.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel for South Atlantic blue shark catch.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fisheries" amended, Article 74, 75 and 82 ... Vessels with a total length of 10 meters or longer keep on board a logbook to record all the amounts of each species caught and kept on board, for over 50 kg of live weight...	Albania does not authorize any vessel for North/South Atlantic blue sharks catch.								

		(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)		The master of fishing vessels with a total length of 10 meters or longer fill in the landing declaration declaring all the quantities for every species landed.	
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel for blue sharks catch. So, in Task 1 we report only the purse seiner authorized for BFT fishing. As far as Task 2 is concerned, there are no blue sharks' catches reported as incidentals or bycatch, both from BFT fishing or other fishing methods.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel for blue shark catch. By 2019, an observer on board program is in place (Albanian trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and in the case of any bycatch of blue sharks we will inform SCRS.

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Albania did not ask to be exempt from the submission of the shark check sheet.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 Paragraph 1 "It is prohibited fishing, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale on the market or for consumption, in any period, area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms.	Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.

				d. Sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> ; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; <i>Alopiidae</i> ; <i>Carcharhinidae</i> ; <i>Sphyrnidae</i> ; <i>Lamnidae</i>)	
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Law 64/2012 "On Fishery", amended, Article 37 Paragraph 1 "It is prohibited fishing, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale on the market or for consumption, in any period, area and by any means or devices of these aquatic organisms. d. Sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> ; <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; <i>Alopiidae</i> ; <i>Carcharhinidae</i> ; <i>Sphyrnidae</i> ; <i>Lamnidae</i>)	Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.

		b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.			
21-09	8	8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that: a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.	N/A		
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A.		Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako. Albania is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catch of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Sent on 30/7/2023. Zero catch reported.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A.		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch North Atlantic shortfin mako. North Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.

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22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.

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22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Sent on 30/7/2023. Zero catch reported. Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.

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22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch S/N Atlantic shortfin mako. S/N Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A.		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.

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22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch Atlantic shortfin mako. Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for the Albanian fishing fleet.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Albania does not authorize any vessel to catch South Atlantic shortfin mako. South Atlantic shortfin mako is not a target fish for Albanian fishing fleet.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: ALGERIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		31 July 2023
	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.	Yes		For sharks, catch data are made available and reported to ICCAT. The sharks reported in Algeria are not species targeted by the commercial fleet. These species are not taken by local consumers. Therefore, their commercial value remains very poor. The species are landed whole, their fins and other parts of their body are never removed.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Decree of 29 Ramadhan 1440 corresponding to 3 June 2019 prohibiting silky shark fishing in the waters under national jurisdiction.	This practice has not been detected in Algeria. Presence of fishery inspectors and coast guards in all ports of landing.

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		(2) 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.	N/A		This practice has not been detected in Algeria. Presence of fishery inspectors and coast guards in all ports of landing.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes		This practice has not been detected in Algeria. Presence of fishery inspectors and coast guards in all ports of landing.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		31 July 2023 Annual Report, 15 September 2023
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		Algeria does not have any fisheries targeting porbeagle or North Atlantic shortfin mako shark.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes		This practice has not been detected in Algeria. Presence of fishery inspectors and coast guards in all ports of landing.
	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.	Yes		This practice has not been detected in Algeria. Presence of fishery inspectors and coast guards in all ports of landing.

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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		31 July 2023. Annual Report. 15 September 2023
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		Presence of fishery inspectors and coast guards in all ports of landing
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		Algeria does not have any fisheries targeting oceanic whitetip shark.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Algeria does not have any fishery targeting this species. Presence of fishery inspectors and coast guards in all ports of landing.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Non-targeted species and not detected on landing.

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	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Non-targeted species and not detected on landing.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Non-targeted species and not detected on landing.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Species not found in waters under national jurisdiction and not detected in the landing requirement.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Decree of 29 Ramadhan 1440 corresponding to 3 June 2019 prohibiting silky shark fishing in the waters under national jurisdiction.	Presence of fishing inspectors in all ports. At-sea control by the national coastguard service.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.		Decree of 29 Ramadhan 1440 corresponding to 3 June 2019 prohibiting silky shark fishing in the waters under national jurisdiction.	Presence of fishing inspectors in all ports. At-sea control by the national coastguard service.

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	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Non		No observers on small-scale coastal vessels.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		31 July 2023 Annual Report, 15 September 2023.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable	Decree of 29 Ramadhan 1440 corresponding to 3 June 2019 prohibiting silky shark fishing in the waters under national jurisdiction.	
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Annual Report, 15 September 2023.

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Species not targeted by the commercial fleet and not detected on landing.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Species not targeted by the commercial fleet.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>CPC</i></th> <th><i>t</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		No dedicated fishery.
<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		South Atlantic blue shark are not targeted by the commercial fleet.								

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	Yes		
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes		All data are transmitted to ICCAT.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		Algeria does not have (North/South) Atlantic blue shark fisheries.

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		The sharks reported in Algeria are not species targeted by the commercial fleet. These species are not taken by local consumers. Therefore, their commercial value remains very poor.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		The sharks reported in Algeria are not species targeted by the commercial fleet. These species are not taken by local consumers. Therefore, they are of no commercial value.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako are not targeted by the commercial fleet. Transshipment is prohibited under the national regulation.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako are not targeted by the commercial fleet.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>North Atlantic shortfin mako are not targeted by the commercial fleet.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			

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21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark are not targeted by the commercial fleet.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark are not targeted by Algerian fishermen.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark are not targeted by Algerian fishermen.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark are not targeted by Algerian fishermen.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>North Atlantic shortfin mako shark are not targeted by Algerian fishermen.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>			<p>Sharks reported in Algeria are not the species targeted by the commercial fleet.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Sharks reported in Algeria are not the species targeted by the commercial fleet.</p>

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21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		Algeria does not deploy observers onboard vessels less than 15 m.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Sharks reported in Algeria are not species targeted by the commercial fleet.

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22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.

ALGERIA

22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.

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22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is not reported, or taken as bycatch in Algeria.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC) BARBADOS

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		31/07/2023. No Historical data submitted.
	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.	No	ICCAT will be informed when the 2023 Regulations come into force.	Local fishermen land whole/gutted and fully utilize shark catches including the fins and liver by-products such as shark oil are produced. The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate that it is illegal to have on board a vessel in the waters of Barbados; or land, any shark without all of its fins still naturally attached to its body.
	3	(1) 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.	No	As above.	The 2023 Fisheries Regulations do not offer any allowance for any quantity of fins not still naturally attached to the shark's body.
		(2) 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.	No	As above.	As above.

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	No	As above.	As above.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	As above.	31/07/2023. There are no discards.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	No	As above.	The porbeagle does not occur within the fishing range of the Barbados fishing fleet. The Fisheries Management Regulations list the North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	No	As above.	Targeted fishing of all thresher sharks is prohibited under the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations. Furthermore, the bigeye thresher shark is listed as a prohibited species and thus effectuating this recommendation.

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	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.	No	As above.	The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations includes regulations that mandate the prompt release of live animals listed as protected species or species for which targeted fishing is prohibited, as well as mandating that vessels carry the appropriate equipment and that crews are trained to facilitate the release of captured animals to maximize survival at haul-back and as such this recommendation will be effectuated.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	As above.	Data submitted 31/07/2022. There are no discards. The 2023 Management regulations also mandate the recording of catch and effort and trip information including any discards for all species.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No	As above.	<p>This information was included in the 2013 annual report. Further improvements to the data collection system will be made as necessary.</p> <p>In addition to the reporting of detailed catch, including the identification of species or species group, effort and other pertinent trip information mandated by the new draft fisheries management regulations.</p> <p>Improvements in data collection such as species ID, specimen sizes etc. will also be made during the inspection at the point of landing of the shark carcasses, to monitor compliance with shark-related regulations.</p>
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No	As above.	The oceanic whitetip shark is included among the list of protected species under the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, thus effectuating this recommendation.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No	As above.	Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer.

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10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No	As above.	Barbados is a developing coastal CPC and all sharks caught are consumed locally and any catches are duly reported to ICCAT and therefore exempted from this recommendation.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No	As above.	As above.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus Sphyrna.	Applicable	As above.	31/07/2023. Reported to Genus level. There are no discards.

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		<p>(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.</p>	Yes	<p>Cap. 262. International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act.</p>	<p>There is no targeted fishery for hammerhead sharks in Barbados nor are there any plans to increase catches of this species. Barbados is not involved in international trade in shark species and furthermore such trade in hammerhead sharks in particular would be subject to the legal strictures as mandated by CITES to which Barbados is party in relation to this species group and for which supporting legislation is already in place. In the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations, written permission of the Chief Fisheries Officer is required for the import, export and re-export of all sharks and this is only obtained subject to provision of such information as the Chief he may be required to facilitate traceability of the shipment of fish and certify that the fish is not a product of IUU fishing etc.</p>
	4	<p>CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	No	As above.	<p>The discard of catches of any fish including sharks is very unlikely in Barbados fisheries. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate the reporting of all discarded catches.</p>

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11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No	As above.	Barbados is a developing coastal CPC and all sharks caught are consumed locally and any catches are duly reported to ICCAT and therefore exempted from this recommendation.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No	As above.	Barbados is a developing coastal CPC and all sharks caught are consumed locally and any catches are duly reported to ICCAT and therefore exempted from this recommendation.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No	As above.	Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes	As above.	Barbados is a developing coastal CPC and all sharks caught are consumed locally and any catches are duly reported to ICCAT and therefore exempted from this recommendation. Task 1 and 2 reported on 31/07/2023.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	As above.	Barbados is not involved in international trade in shark species and furthermore such trade in silky sharks in particular would be subject to the legal strictures mandated by CITES to which Barbados is party in relation to this species group and for which supporting legislation is already in place. In addition, written permission of the Chief Fisheries Officer is required for the import, export and re-export of all sharks and this is only obtained subject to provision of such information as the Chief he may be required to facilitate traceability of the shipment of fish and certify that the fish is not a product of IUU fishing etc.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	As above.	Although not in law Barbadian fishermen do not discard fish catches.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	As above.	

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No	As above.	The geographic range of Porbeagle sharks is beyond the fishing range of Barbadian fishing vessels.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No	As above.	As above.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>CPC</i></th> <th><i>t</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No	As above.	Barbados does not have a targeted fishery for North Atlantic Blue Shark and has no plans of increasing catches of this or any other shark species.
<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No	As above.	The geographic range of the South Atlantic blue shark stock is beyond the fishing range of Barbadian fishing vessels.								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations include mandating improved catch and effort and other fishing trip information recording and reporting including for non-target incidental catches and discards by both the commercial and recreational fishing fleets. There are no vessels greater than 24M LOA in the Barbados fishing fleet. Barbados is in the process of installing VMS on its longline fleets and the digitization of a catch and effort data form using the KoboToolbox platform is underway. Consultations with stakeholders are on-going to develop the methodologies to collect the information from the recreational fishing fleet.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>Previous note refers.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>No such research was undertaken in Barbados. ICCAT would be duly informed of any such information should such studies be conducted.</p>

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No	As above.	No such exemption has been sought to date.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No	As above.	The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No	As above.	The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No	As above.	The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited. Regulation of transshipment of fish is a topic that is specifically addressed in the draft Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Suite of Laws.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list the North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited. Possible reduction of this level of protection and associated regulations will be adjusted in keeping with subsequent ICCAT recommendations. Barbados is in the process of installing VMS on its longline fleets and the digitization of a catch and effort data form using the Kobo Toolbox platform is underway. Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No response required from Barbados.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list the North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited. In addition, the Regulations mandate the prompt release of live animals listed as protected species or species for which targeted fishing is prohibited, as well as mandating that vessels carry the appropriate equipment and that crews are trained to facilitate the release of captured animals to maximize survival at haul-back and as such this recommendation will be effectuated.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>Task 1 and 2 data submitted on 31/07/2023.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>		<p>It is not possible to provide 100% coverage of the island's fish landings, it is possible that shortfin mako sharks, which are known to be taken on occasion in all the local fisheries may have been landed but not reported. Nevertheless, given the overall quantities of sharks and the typical species composition of the catches landed in Barbados it is not possible that more than 1t of shortfin mako sharks were landed in any year, let alone on average, during this period.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>Task 1 and 2 data submitted on 31/07/2023.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list the North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer.</p>

BARBADOS

21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No	As above.	Dependent on availability of specimens of Atlantic shortfin mako should the prohibition on fishing and landings be lifted. Under the 2023 Fisheries Management regulations, biological sampling of this nature can be done during the inspection at the point of landing of the shark carcasses to monitor compliance with the requirement in the same fisheries management regulations that fins should be naturally attached to the carcasses.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).	N/A	As above.	Dependent on availability of specimens of Atlantic shortfin mako should the prohibition on fishing and landings be lifted. The majority of longline vessels in the Barbados fleet are less than 15m LOA and an alternative approach will be required. Nevertheless, the 2023 Fisheries Management regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No	As above.	Barbados cannot commit to participating in such a programme at this time.

BARBADOS

21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No	As above.	The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list the North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited. However, these were not in place by April 30, 2023.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No	As above.	The 2023 Fisheries Management Regulations list the North Atlantic shortfin mako as a protected species for which fishing, retention and landing is prohibited. ICCAT will be informed when the regulations are in force.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No	N/A	South Atlantic shortfin mako are beyond the fishing range of Barbados fishing vessels.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.

BARBADOS

22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No	N/A	Note above refers.

BARBADOS

22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.

22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A	N/A	Note above refers.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: BELIZE

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 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	(1) 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.			
		(2) 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.			
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.			
07-06	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 1 and 2 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			

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		SCRS or other organizations, CPCs shall take appropriate measures to reduce fishing mortality in fisheries targeting porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).			
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.			
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought along side for taking on board the vessel.			
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.			
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.			
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.			
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of			

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.			
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.			
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.			
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .			
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.			
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.			
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or			

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.			
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.			
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.			
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.			
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.			
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit			

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note								
		from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.											
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.											
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.											
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.											
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644			
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.											
19-07/19-08 (before	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT											

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
16-12 for North)		<p>fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.			
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs			

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.			
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.			
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>			
21-09	8	8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic			

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		<p>law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish. 			
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>			
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>			
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide</p>			

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		information about their data collection programs.			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.			
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.			
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters,			

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		<p>where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>			
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.			
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.			
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.			
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy			No. Belize is currently in the

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.			process of domesticating this measure for implementation by our vessels. However, it should be noted that our vessels did not target this species in 2022 and only took negligible quantities in 2019-2021
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)			Same explanation as provided above
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.			Same explanation as provided above
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.			Same explanation as provided above

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.			Same explanation as provided above
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.			Same explanation as provided above
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.			Same explanation as provided above
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.			No. Belize is not able to provide this information as we did not apply any statistical methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.			N/A Belize has no artisanal or small-scale fisheries which target this species.

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.			Yes. Belize has always provided data on catches of this specie in our Task 1 and 2 data submissions
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.			Following our response to para.2 above. Belize is in the process of domesticating this measure for implementation by our vessels.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.			Following our response to para.2 above. Belize is in the process of domesticating this measure for implementation by our vessels.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).			Following our response to para.2 above. Belize is in the process of domesticating this measure for implementation by our vessels.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according			Following our response to para.2 above. Belize is in the process of domesticating this measure for

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		to the recommendations of SCRS.			implementation by our vessels.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).			Following our response to para.2 above. Belize is in the process of domesticating this measure for implementation by our vessels.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.			Following our response to para.2 above. Belize is in the process of domesticating this measure for implementation by our vessels.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.			All domestic compliance regulations implemented in accordance with this new measure will be communicated to ICCAT accordingly.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: **Brazil**

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Submitted by 2023-07-31.
	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.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 14, 26 of November of 2012, prohibits finning and requires all sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached.	
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 14, 26 of November of 2012, prohibits finning and requires all sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached.	
		(2) 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.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 14, 26 of November of 2012, prohibits finning and requires all sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached.	

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Interministerial Rule N° 14, 26 of November of 2012, prohibits finning and requires all sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached.	
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		The size frequencies have been submitted by 2023-07-31. Regarding discards, in recent years, Brazil has been reporting the discard for a few, but not for all shark species. This will be improved in the following years since Brazilian scientists contributed to the 2023 ICCAT Workshop on Investigation into Bycatch Estimation Methodologies to enhance our bycatch estimation methodology. In this sense, Brazil has been working to reconstruct the historical time series of bycatch discard data for the longline fleet. It is important to note that Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard estimations for the following years.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		Brazil does not catch these species/ stocks.

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09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 05, 15 of April of 2011, prohibits the capture, retention on board, landing, storage and marketing of bigeye thresher shark, <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> , whole or any part.	
	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.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 05, 15 of April of 2011, prohibits the capture, retention on board, landing, storage and marketing of bigeye thresher sharks, <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> , whole or any part.	
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		In recent years, Brazil has been reporting the discard for a few, but not for <i>A. superciliosus</i> . This will be improved in the following years since Brazilian scientists contributed to the 2023 ICCAT Workshop on Investigation into Bycatch Estimation Methodologies to enhance our bycatch estimation methodology. In this sense, Brazil has been working to reconstruct the historical time series of bycatch discard data for the longline fleet. It is important to note that Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard estimations for the following years.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		The information was included in the National Report, as well as here.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 01, 12 of March of 2013, prohibits retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> , whole or any part.	
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard and release records estimations for the following years.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A	Ministry of Environment Rule Nº 148, 07 of June of 2022.	Brazil currently prohibits the retention of any species of the genus <i>Sphyrna</i> according to the rule presented. The export of hammerheads, whole carcass or parts, is not allowed in Brazil.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	N/A	Ministry of Environment Rule Nº 148, 07 of June of 2022.	Brazil currently prohibits the retention of any species of the genus <i>Sphyrna</i> according to the rule presented. The export of hammerheads, whole carcass or parts, is not allowed in Brazil.

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	3	<p>(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i>.</p>	N/A	<p>Ministry of Environment Rule N° 148, 07 of June of 2022.</p>	<p>Brazil currently prohibits the retention of any species of the genus <i>Sphyrna</i> according to the rule presented.</p>
	3	<p>(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.</p>	N/A	<p>Ministry of Environment Rule N° 148, 07 of June of 2022.</p>	<p>Brazil currently prohibits the retention of any species of the genus <i>Sphyrna</i> according to the rule presented. The export of hammerheads, whole carcass or parts, is not allowed in Brazil.</p>
	4	<p>CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	Yes		<p>In recent years, Brazil has been reporting the discard for a few, but not for all hammerhead species. This will be improved in the following years since Brazilian scientists contributed to the 2023 ICCAT Workshop on Investigation into Bycatch Estimation Methodologies to enhance our bycatch estimation methodology. In this sense, Brazil has been working to reconstruct the historical time series of bycatch discard data for the longline fleet. It is important to note that Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard and release estimations for the following years.</p>

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11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 08, 06 of November of 2014, prohibits retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, whole or any part, and requires the release of silky sharks unharmed	
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 08, 06 of November of 2014, prohibits retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, whole or any part, and requires the release of silky sharks unharmed.	
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		Data submitted in 2023-07-31.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		Data submitted in 2023-07-31. In recent years, Brazil has been reporting the discard for a few, but not for all silky sharks. This will be improved in the following years since Brazilian scientists contributed to the 2023 ICCAT Workshop on Investigation into Bycatch Estimation Methodologies to enhance our bycatch estimation methodology. In this sense, Brazil has been working to reconstruct the historical time series of

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					bycatch discard data for the longline fleet. It is important to note that Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard and release estimations for the following years.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Interministerial Rule Nº 08, 06 of November of 2014, prohibits retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, whole or any part, and requires the release of silky sharks unharmed.	
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable	Interministerial Rule Nº 08, 06 of November of 2014, prohibits retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, whole or any part, and requires the release of silky sharks unharmed.	
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Details are given in Annual Report.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Brazilian fishing vessels do not catch this species.

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	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Brazilian fishing vessels do not catch this species.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>CPC</i></th> <th><i>t</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		Brazil does not fish northern blue shark.
<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												

<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Rule MAPA Nº 89, 09 of May of 2019. Updated by Rule Nº 643, 22 of March of 2022, establishes management measures for fishing modalities that target the species yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), big eye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) and skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>), prohibiting any new fishing licenses, including licenses for building new fishing boats, for any modality of fishing methods targeting tunas or tuna-like species.</p>	
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Normative Instruction MPA Nº 20, 10 of September of 2014. Establishes criteria and procedures to report catches through logbooks for all tuna and tuna-like fish in Brazil.</p>	

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		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.)			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes		The data were sent in 2023-07-31.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes		Brazil holds the Blue Shark Project and the scientific results has been regularly presented at SCRS meetings and the last update was in 2022-05-16 as reported in Annual Report – Annex Tables.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Brazil has properly sent shark's data.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>

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<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that: a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.</p>

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Not applicable. Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Brazil fishing fleet do not catch North shortfin mako.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes	Environmental Ministry Rule Nº 354, 27 of January of 2023, included the South Atlantic shortfin mako in the national list of vulnerable species, which prohibits its landing and commercialization since May 2023.	

22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Environmental Ministry Rule Nº 354, 27 of January of 2023, included the South Atlantic shortfin mako in the national list of vulnerable species, which prohibits its landing and commercialization since May 2023.	
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Environmental Ministry Rule Nº 354, 27 of January of 2023, included the South Atlantic shortfin mako in the national list of vulnerable species, which prohibits its landing and commercialization since May 2023.	
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Environmental Ministry Rule Nº 354, 27 of January of 2023, included the South Atlantic shortfin mako in the national list of vulnerable species, which prohibits its landing and commercialization since May 2023.	

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22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	Yes	Environmental Ministry Rule Nº 354, 27 of January of 2023, included the South Atlantic shortfin mako in the national list of vulnerable species, which prohibits its landing and commercialization since May 2023.	
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		In recent years, Brazil has been reporting the discard for a few, but not for South Atlantic shortfin mako. This will be improved in the following years since Brazilian scientists contributed to the 2023 ICCAT Workshop on Investigation into Bycatch Estimation Methodologies to enhance our bycatch estimation methodology. In this sense, Brazil has been working to reconstruct the historical time series of bycatch discard data for the longline fleet. It is important to note that Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard and release estimations for the following years.

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22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes	Environmental Ministry Rule Nº 354, 27 of January of 2023, included the South Atlantic shortfin mako in the national list of vulnerable species, which prohibits its landing and commercialization since May 2023.	
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes		Data submitted on 2023-07-31. This methodology is under development since Brazilian scientists contributed to the 2023 ICCAT Workshop on Investigation into Bycatch Estimation Methodologies to enhance our bycatch estimation methodology. In this sense, Brazil has been working to reconstruct the historical time series of bycatch discard data for the longline fleet. It is important to note that Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard and release estimations for the following years.

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22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes		Brazil does not have artisanal or small-scale fisheries catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Data submitted in 2023-07-31. In recent years, Brazil has been reporting the discard for a few, but not for South Atlantic shortfin mako. This will be improved in the following years since Brazilian scientists contributed to the 2023 ICCAT Workshop on Investigation into Bycatch Estimation Methodologies to enhance our bycatch estimation methodology. In this sense, Brazil has been working to reconstruct the historical time series of bycatch discard data for the longline fleet. It is important to note that Brazil is improving its observer data collection with a more comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage, which will strengthen our discard and release estimations for the following years.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes	Environmental Ministry Rule Nº 354, 27 of January of 2023, included the South Atlantic shortfin mako in the national list of vulnerable species, which prohibits its landing and commercialization since May 2023.	

BRAZIL

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		Data submitted on 2023-07-31. Brazil has deployed observers on board with the help of the PROTUNA and Blue shark projects. An increase in observer coverage is expected with the new initiatives being developed. In addition, Ecopescatum Project implemented in 2022 by the Brazilian Government aims to develop a pilot study on electronic monitoring.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes		Brazil has been collecting vertebrae and muscle samples within the Blue Shark project.

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22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Brazil does not have vessels smaller than 15 m catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		Brazil will work on these for the following years.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		Brazil will work on these for the following years.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): CANADA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data	Yes	There are no directed commercial fisheries for sharks in Atlantic Canada; the Porbeagle Shark fishery was closed in 2013 and the spiny dogfish fishery is currently inactive. There is a recreational fishery for blue shark which occurs in the form of 2-4 small annual derbies, this is the only time Canada permits directed landings of blue shark. In 2022, there were 3 tournaments and a total of 5,869 kg was landed. Shark by-catch interactions are reported annually in the Estimation of nominal catch (Task 1) and catch and effort (Task 2). All data submitted 31/07/2023.	

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	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	Yes	Reference #1: Canadian Atlantic Swordfish Longline Licence Conditions 2021, "The licence holder / operator is prohibited from removing shark fins from the carcass of any shark until: a) the shark carcass has been offloaded from the vessel; and b) the weight of the shark carcass with fins attached has been verified by an observer (dockside).	Sharks tend to be landed dressed (gutted, head off) in Canada. Canada has implemented a fins naturally attached requirement for all landed sharks commencing in the 2018 fishing season moving forward. Removal of fins from the shark carcass is prohibited until the weight is verified by the dockside monitor. Independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for off-loading of all fisheries that can retain sharks and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the monitoring company that inputs the data into a central computer system.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	See Reference #1 – for Rec. # 04-10 Para. # 2	Canada has implemented a fins naturally attached requirement for all landed sharks commencing in the 2018 fishing season moving forward.
		(2) 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.	N/A	See Reference #1 – for Rec. # 04-10 Para. # 2	Canada has implemented a fins naturally attached requirement for all landed sharks commencing in the 2018 fishing season moving forward.

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	<p>See Reference #1 – for Rec. # 04-10 Para. # 2</p> <p>Fishery (General) Regulations - SOR/93-53 (Section 65).</p> <p>Reference #2: Canadian Atlantic Swordfish Longline Licence Conditions 2021, “The licence holder / operator must have an approved vessel monitoring system (VMS) authorized by DFO on the vessel to fish under this licence.”</p>	<p>Canada has implemented a fins naturally attached requirement for all landed sharks commencing in the 2018 fishing season moving forward. Certified dockside monitors must be present for off-loading of all fisheries that can retain sharks and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the monitoring company that inputs the data into centralized database prior to further fishing trips. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observers onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All swordfish longline vessels carrying longline gear must have an operating vessel monitoring system on the vessel. Transshipping of all fish is prohibited by the Fishery (General) Regulations - SOR/93-53 (Section 65). Canada monitors the fishery through Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s deployment of fisheries officers on land, sea, and air.</p>
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07-06	1	<p>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 1 and 2 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.</p>	Yes		<p>There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks being encouraged for all shark species and mandatory release for shortfin mako and live porbeagle sharks. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters' logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. All data submitted 31/07/2023.</p>
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	2	<p>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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).</p>	N/A	<p>Reference #3: Canadian Atlantic Swordfish Longline Licence Conditions 2021, "The Licence holder/operator is prohibited from retaining the following shark species: White Shark, Bigeye Thresher Shark, Hammerhead Sharks, Oceanic Whitetip Sharks, Silky Sharks, Basking Sharks and Shortfin Mako Sharks.</p> <p>and</p> <p>The licence holder / operator must promptly release all live porbeagle sharks in the manner which causes the least amount of harm to the shark.</p>	<p>There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. In 2018, Canada included a section in the pelagic longline licence conditions requiring the release of all live shortfin mako sharks in the manner that causes the least amount of harm. This same requirement was already in place for all live porbeagle sharks in pelagic longline licence conditions previously. In 2020 the licence condition was changed to prohibit all retention of shortfin mako sharks. As of 2019, landings from recreational tournaments of any other shark species except blue shark are prohibited. This includes porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks.</p>
09-07	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.</p>	Yes	Rec. # 09-07	<p>Bigeye thresher sharks are not permitted to be retained or landed in Canada.</p>

	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.	Yes	Reference #4: Canadian Atlantic Swordfish Longline Licence Conditions 2021, "The licence holder/operator must immediately release all sharks prohibited from retention upon capture by cutting the line as close as possible to the hook and returning them to the place from which they were taken, and where they are alive, in a manner that causes the least harm.	Bigeye thresher sharks are not permitted to be retained or landed in Canada and must be released in a manner which causes the least amount of harm.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		<i>Alopias</i> spp. other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> are permitted to be retained and landed in Canada. In 2022, 130 kg of thresher shark by-catch (dead discard) and 1,388 kg (live release) were recorded in either the fisherman's logbooks or by at-sea observers. All data submitted 31/07/2023.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. In 2018, Canada included a section in the pelagic longline licence conditions requiring the release of all live shortfin mako sharks in the manner that causes the least amount of harm. This same requirement was already in place for all live porbeagle sharks in pelagic longline licence conditions previously. In 2020 the licence condition was changed to prohibit all retention of shortfin mako sharks, dead or alive. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters' logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. See sections above for 04-10, and 07-06.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Oceanic whitetip sharks are not permitted to be retained or landed in Canada. Additionally, no releases (either dead or alive) were recorded in either the fisherman's logbooks or by at-sea observers in 2022.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	No releases of whitetip sharks (either dead or alive) were recorded in either the fisherman's logbooks or by at-sea observers in 2022.

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10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained or landed in Canada. In 2022, no releases of hammerhead sharks (either dead or alive) were recorded in either the fisherman’s logbooks or by at-sea observers. All data submitted 31/07/2023.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained or landed in Canada. No releases (either dead or alive) were recorded in either the fisherman’s logbooks or by at-sea observers in 2022.

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11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	See Reference #3- for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained. No releases (either dead or alive) were recorded in either the fisherman's logbooks or by at-sea observers in 2022.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2 and Reference #4 – for Rec. # 09-07 Para. # 2	Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained. No releases (either dead or alive) were recorded in either the fisherman's logbooks or by at-sea observers in 2022.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	No releases (either dead or alive) were recorded in 2022 in either the fisherman's logbooks or by at-sea observers.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained in Canada.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained in Canada.

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	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	See Reference #3 – for Rec. # 07-06 Para. # 2	Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained. No releases (either dead or alive) were recorded in either the fisherman’s logbooks or by at-sea observers in 2022.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvester’s logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer program data. To increase data collection on discards (including sharks) a mandatory supplementary bycatch logbook was implemented for the pelagic longline fleet. All data submitted 31/07/2023.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Reference #5: Canadian Atlantic Swordfish Longline Licence Conditions 2021, “The licence holder / operator must promptly release all live porbeagle sharks in the manner which causes the least amount of harm to the shark.”	As per the Canadian pelagic longline licence conditions, alive porbeagle sharks are not permitted to be retained and must be released in a manner which causes the least amount of harm. The bottom longline fishery released 395 kg (live release) and 127 kg (dead discard in 2022) in 2021 from fisherman’s logbooks and at-sea observer records. All data submitted 31/07/2023. The groundfish trawl fleet discarded 437 kg (dead discard) and 20,863 kg (live discard) from fisherman’s logbooks and at-sea observer records. All data submitted 31/07/2023.

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					The longline fishery discarded 3,390 kg (dead discard) and 5,261 kg (live discard) from fisherman's logbooks and at-sea observer records. All data submitted 31/07/2023.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Reference #6: Canadian Atlantic Swordfish Longline Licence Conditions 2020, "The number of porbeagle sharks discarded and released must be recorded in the bycatch log document indicating the shark's status (dead or alive)."	Independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for off-loading of all fisheries that can retain sharks and log record data (including discards) must be submitted by each fisherman to the monitoring company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvester's logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data.

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<p>21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	<p>Yes</p>		<p>There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks being encouraged for all shark species and mandatory release for shortfin mako and live porbeagle sharks. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters' logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. All data submitted 31/07/2023. Interactions with blue shark from Canadian fleets are expected to be similar to previous years, given that no substantial changes to fleet operations have been observed.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Canada does not encounter South Atlantic blue shark.</p>								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>See Reference #2 – for Rec. # 04-10 Para. # 5</p>	<p>Independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for off-loading of all fisheries that can retain sharks and log record data (including discards) must be submitted by each fisherman to the monitoring company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer’s onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All swordfish longline vessels carrying longline gear must have an operating vessel monitoring system on the vessel.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for off-loading of all fisheries that can retain sharks and log record data (including discards) must be submitted by each fisherman to the monitoring company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage. At-sea observers are targeted</p>

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					for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters' logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2), and national observer programme data.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioural traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes		Research on the biology, life history, and distribution of blue shark are ongoing by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. In 2022, 63 blue sharks were tagged and released by the recreational fishery and 60 animals were sampled for morphological characteristics. All data collected in conjunction with this program was analyzed in a technical report (Bowlby <i>et al.</i> 2023; https://waves-vagues.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/library-bibliotheque/41093501.pdf), which documented substantial biases in size and sex distributions that make the information not useful for stock assessment, and thus was not used by the SCRS. Tagging data continues to be submitted to the SCRS. Future analyses will be made available to the SCRS when completed or will be published in collaboration with other members of the shark working group.

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					There are no near-term plans for updated post-release mortality estimates from those found in Campana <i>et al.</i> 2015: doi: 10.1093/icesjms/fsv234.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.		3) Reference #4: Canadian Atlantic Swordfish Longline Licence Conditions 2021, “The licence holder/operator must immediately release all sharks prohibited from retention upon capture by cutting the line as close as possible to the hook and returning them to the place from which they were taken, and where they are alive, in a manner that causes the least harm.	1. Retention of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark is prohibited by licence conditions. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage. 2. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer’s onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters’ logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. All data submitted 31/07/2023.

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					<p>3. Recent research evaluated covariates with post-release mortality, led by Canada and in collaboration with the SCRS (Bowlby <i>et al.</i>, 2021;</p> <p>doi:10.3389/Fmars.2021.619190/full). This evaluation found that releasing sharks in the water was associated with lower mortality rates. This is a condition of licence in Canada (release by cutting the line as close as possible to the hook, in the manner that causes the least harm).</p>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.			<p><i>Canadian Fishery (General) Regulations</i>, para. 65(1) that states: "... no person on board a fishing vessel that is subject to the jurisdiction of Canada shall fish or transship in waters other than Canadian fisheries waters except under the authority of a licence issued under..."</p>
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		<p><i>Canadian Fishery (General) Regulations</i>, para. 65(1) that states: "... no person on board a fishing vessel that is subject to the jurisdiction of Canada shall fish or transship in waters other than Canadian fisheries waters except under the authority of a licence issued under..."</p>

21-09 (before 19-06/17- 08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	Yes		<p>No retention currently permissible in accordance with paragraph 5. Retention of North Atlantic shortfin mako is prohibited in Canada. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage.</p> <p>At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters.</p> <p>All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters' logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. All data submitted 31/07/2023.</p>
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17- 08)</p>	<p align="center">9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>		<p>Canada has implemented the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures for shortfin mako sharks in the North Atlantic. Licence conditions state that the licence holder/operator must immediately release all sharks upon capture and where the shark is alive, in a manner that causes it the least harm by cutting the line as close as possible to the hook while the shark is in the water and returning it to the place from which it was taken.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08</p>	<p align="center">11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>		<p>No landings permissible for North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022. Information on dead discards and live releases reported to the Secretariat on 31/07/2023. Yes, reported no landings.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08</p>	<p align="center">13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>		<p>Document SCRS/2022/094 submitted and presented at the Sharks Intersessional Meeting on 13/05/2022.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p align="center">14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>		<p>The quantitative model development outlined in SCRS/2022/094 will be completed in 2023, although after the data submission deadline (31/07/2023). The estimation approach from previous years was followed for 2022 with the intention to revise the data series on discards (alive, dead) in advance of data submissions in 2024.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p align="center">14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>		<p>No landings permissible for North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022. Discard data (live release and dead discards) on North Atlantic shortfin mako reported 31/7/2023.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p align="center">16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>		<p>Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which ensures 100 per cent coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters' logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. Since the pandemic it has been harder to retain observers on vessels, but we are working to increase coverage.</p>

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes		At-sea observers in Canada are supplied by independent companies and follow specific sampling protocols for various fleets. Additional biological sampling on North Atlantic shortfin mako could not be accommodated in 2022, given other data collection requirements.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).	N/A		All vessels have the possibility of having observers abroad. No alternative approach is sought by Canada.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		Canada participates in the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme and has made all their satellite tagging data available through the ICCAT tagging database.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		Information submitted to the Secretariat (28/04/2023).
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		Several components of this recommendation were implemented in advance of Rec 21-09. Canadian legislation prohibiting landings of Shortfin Mako was implemented in 2021. Research on mitigation options for post-release mortality for mako was undertaken in 2021. Target at-sea observer coverage levels have been > 5% since 2010. Data submissions of Task 1 and Task 2 data (including dead discards and live releases) occur annually.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic Shortfin mako.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic Shortfin mako.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic Shortfin mako.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako. In 2018, Canada included a section in the pelagic longline licence conditions requiring the release of all live shortfin mako sharks in the manner that causes the least amount of harm. This same requirement was already in place for all live porbeagle sharks in pelagic longline licence conditions previously.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic Shortfin mako. All data submitted 31/07/2023

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		No Southern Shortfin Mako interactions in Canada in 2022. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvester's logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. 31/07/2023.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako and has no retention allowance.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako. Annual catches of zero.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		No South Atlantic Shortfin Mako interactions in Canada in 2022. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvester's logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task 1), catch and effort (Task 2) and national observer programme data. 31/07/2023.

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22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Canadian fishery does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako, estimation method developed for North Atlantic shortfin mako (SCRS/2022/094).
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Canadian longline vessels do not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		Canada participates in the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme and has made all their satellite tagging data available through the ICCAT tagging database.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Canada does not encounter South Atlantic shortfin mako.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): CHINA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs. Part 2, Fishing Log Book, Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Log Book (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm release).	31/07/2022
	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.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that fishing vessel must fully utilize the entire catches of sharks.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor the shark fully utilization. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the fully utilization.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated the 5% ratio between fins and carcass.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor the 5% ratio. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel.

		(2) 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.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated the 5% ratio.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor the 5% ratio. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about the ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the 5% ratio. Lastly, when vessels come back Chinese port we will conduct port inspection which includes the 5% ratio inspection.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor to comply with the ICCAT measures. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about the ALL the ICCAT shark measures. Chinese government requires each vessel fill in the logbook accurately and timely including all shark species.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs. Part 2, Fishing Log Books, Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Log Book (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm release).	31/07/2022

	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		China does not have fisheries targeting porbeagle and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which include prohibit to retain, transship, land, store bigeye thresher sharks.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor vessel to comply with this measure. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the prohibition of catch of bigeye thresher shark. The shark poster including bigeye thresher shark is distributed to each vessel for the captain's easy recognition. China government require each vessel to fill in all the shark species in the logbook accurately.
	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.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. It shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping and landing the following shark species: Atlantic Ocean: bigeye thresher sharks, whitetip sharks, hammerhead sharks (including <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> and <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>), silky sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako.	

	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs. Part 2, Fishing Log Books, Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Log Book (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm release).	31/07/2022
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which include prohibit to retain, transship, land, store oceanic whitetip sharks. Besides, the observer on board the vessel will also monitor vessel to comply with this measure. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the prohibition of catch of oceanic whitetip shark. The shark poster including oceanic whitetip shark is distributed to each vessel for the captain's easy recognition. China government requires each vessel to fill in all the shark species in the logbook accurately.	

10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which include prohibit to retain, transship, land, store oceanic whitetip sharks.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor vessel to comply with this measure. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the prohibition of catch of oceanic whitetip shark. The shark poster including oceanic whitetip shark is distributed to each vessel for the captain's easy recognition. China government requires each vessel to fill in all the shark species in the logbook accurately.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. All tuna fishing vessels shall have obligation to accept a national observer dispatched by this Ministry based on request of Commissions, as well as a regional observer deployed by Commissions under relevant measures, and shall strictly follow the request by Implementation Regulation on National Observer Management in Distant Water Fisheries [Nongbanyu (2016) No. 72].	
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which include prohibit to retain, transship, land, store hammerhead sharks.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor vessel to comply with this measure. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the prohibition of catch of hammerhead shark. The shark poster

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		association with ICCAT fisheries.			including hammerhead shark is distributed to each vessel for the captain's easy recognition. China government require each vessel to fill in all the shark species in the logbook accurately
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019&2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which include prohibit to retain, transship, land, store hammerhead sharks. Besides, the observer on board the vessel will also monitor vessel to comply with this measure. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the prohibition of catch of hammerhead shark. The shark poster including hammerhead shark is distributed to each vessel for the captain's easy recognition. China government require each vessel to fill in all the shark species in the logbook accurately.	
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus Sphryna.	N/A	China is not Atlantic coastal CPC.	China is not Atlantic coastal CPC.

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	China is not Atlantic coastal CPC.	China is not Atlantic coastal CPC.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs. Fishing Log Books, Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Log Book (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm release).	
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which include prohibit to retain, transship, land silky sharks.	The observer on board the vessel will also monitor vessel to comply with this measure. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about ALL the ICCAT shark measures including the prohibition of catch of silky shark. The shark poster including silky shark is distributed to each vessel for the captain's easy recognition. China government requires each vessel to fill in all the shark species in the logbook accurately.

	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, part 10- 1 (2) It shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping and landing the following shark species: Atlantic Ocean: bigeye thresher sharks, whitetip sharks, hammerhead sharks (including Sphyrna lewini, Sphyrna mokarran and Sphyrna zygaena), silky sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. All tuna fishing vessels shall have obligation to accept a national observer dispatched by this Ministry based on request of Commissions, as well as a regional observer deployed by Commissions under relevant measures, and shall strictly follow the request by Implementation Regulation on National Observer Management in Distant Water Fisheries [Nongbanyu (2016) No. 72],	
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A	China is not an Atlantic developing coastal CPC, while silky sharks not caught for local consumption.	China is not Atlantic developing coastal CPC and its fishing vessels not caught silky sharks for local consumption.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the	N/A		China is not Atlantic developing coastal CPC

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		prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.			and its fishing vessels not caught silky sharks for local consumption.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		There is no such law in China.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	China included the shark information in its Annual Report on actions taken to implement the reporting obligations and report to Secretariat in a timely manner. The observer on board the vessel will collect and record all the data including shark incidental catches. Chinese government requires all the vessel must fill in accurately and timely all the catches including incidental catches with the indication of status (live/dead) and such logbook must submit to our scientific each year for analysis and compilation.	
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, all tuna enterprises and fishing vessels shall, to the greatest possible, avoid or reduce catching sharks.	
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure	31/07/2022

		submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.		and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, part 1 logbook, Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Log Book (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm release).									
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, all tuna enterprises and fishing vessels shall, to the greatest possible, avoid or reduce catching sharks.	No vessels target North Atlantic blue shark. On 31/07/2022, Task 1 and Task 2 data submissions made to the SCRS.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, all tuna enterprises and fishing vessels shall, to the greatest possible, avoid or reduce catching sharks.	No vessels target South Atlantic blue shark. On 31/07/2022, Task 1 and Task 2 data submissions made to the SCRS.								

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	Yes	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, logbook. Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Logbook (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm release), according to the request by Notification by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture on Regulation of Tuna Fishing Log Books [Nongbanyu (2008) No. 44], and submit each vessel's log book for last year to Data Center of China Distant Water Fisheries (Marine Science College, Shanghai Ocean University) before 31 March of each year. Meanwhile, the tuna enterprises shall monthly report catch by species in a truthful manner to COFA (weekly report for Atlantic bluefin tuna catch).</p>	
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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, part 1 logbook. Chinese tuna enterprises shall ensure its fishing vessels to seriously fill out Tuna Fishing Logbook (inter alia, including faithfully record incident catch of no retained shark species, sea birds, sea turtles, marine mammal as well as situation of no harm release), according to the request by Notification by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture on Regulation of Tuna Fishing Log Books [Nongbanyu (2008) No. 44], and submit each vessel's log book for last year to Data Center of China Distant Water Fisheries (Marine Science College, Shanghai Ocean University) before 31 March of each year. Meanwhile, the tuna enterprises shall monthly report catch by species in a truthful manner to COFA (weekly report for Atlantic bluefin tuna catch).	All information on blue shark can be found in Task 1 and Task 2, which reported to the SCRS on July 31, 2022.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes	China requires the observers to collect basic biological information of all shark species and has submitted the data to the SCRS on July 31, 2022.	31/07/2022

18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No	Not exempted.	Not exempted.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	For point (1) The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, shark part. It shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping and landing the following shark species: Atlantic Ocean: bigeye thresher sharks, whitetip sharks, hammerhead sharks (including <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> and <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>), silky sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako. For point (2) Prohibition of using “shark lines” and wire material: Longline vessels shall be prohibited using “shark lines” (individual lines attached to the float line or to the floats directly, and used to target sharks), and using wire trace (made of steel wire) as branch lines of longline are prohibited, so as to reduce the chance of shark bycatch.	

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, shark part. It shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping and landing the following shark species: Atlantic Ocean: bigeye thresher sharks, whitetip sharks, hammerhead sharks (including <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> and <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>), silky sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, shark part. It shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping and landing the following shark species: Atlantic Ocean: bigeye thresher sharks, whitetip sharks, hammerhead sharks (including <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> and <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>), silky sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
21-09 (before 19- 06/17- 08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port</p>	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, shark part. It shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping and landing the following shark species: Atlantic Ocean: bigeye thresher sharks, whitetip sharks, hammerhead sharks (including <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> and <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>), silky sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako.	

		to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.			
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, shark part. If fishing vessels caught the above shark species incidentally, the sharks shall be immediately released without further harm under the precondition of ensuring the safety of crew, and to record the details in the fishing log books accurately (with indication of status when releasing).</p>	

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures. Besides, the observer on board the vessel will also monitor to comply with the ICCAT measures. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about the ALL the ICCAT shark measures. Chinese government requires each vessel fill in the logbook accurately and timely including all shark species.	All information on shortfin mako can be found in Task 1 and Task 2, which reported to the SCRS on July 31, 2022.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures.	China submitted a description document about the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic shortfin mako to the SCRS on July 31, 2022. (SCRS/2022/142).
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures.	31/07/2022

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures. Besides, the observer on board the vessel will also monitor to comply with the ICCAT measures. China fisheries authority hold training course for all the fishing vessel owner and captain about the ALL the ICCAT shark measures. Chinese government requires each vessel fill in the logbook accurately and timely including all shark species.	No shortfin mako was retained on board and land by China fleets. All information on shortfin mako can be found in Task 1 and Task 2, which reported to the SCRS on July 31, 2022.
21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures.	In 2021, the observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 100%. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 16.9% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort) and 10.8% (calculated by fishing days). All information was recorded in the 2022 national report, which submitted to the Secretariat on September 15, 2022.

21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures.	Biological data were recorded by the observers and submitted to the SCRS on July 31, 2022.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).	N/A		No China vessels were less than 15 meters. No alternative approach was applied.

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21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		China did not conduct these surveys in 2021.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		The technical and management measures for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako are being developed. China will submit the document to the SCRS once it completes.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs which clearly stipulated that comply with the ICCAT shark measures.	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and the updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular (Nongyuban 2022-1, issued on 7 March, 2022) issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMOs.

22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes	The Ministry of Agriculture of China issued in 2013 the Notification on strictly compliance with tuna international management measure and then updated in 2019 & 2022 via Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. The provision of shark part of the document stated that Prohibition of using “shark lines” and wire material: Longline vessels shall be prohibited using “shark lines” (individual lines attached to the float line or to the floats directly, and used to target sharks), and using wire trace (made of steel wire) as branch lines of longline are prohibited, so as to reduce the chance of shark bycatch.	
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes		
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued in 2021, Notification No 2021-116 states prohibition of the retention of the bycatch species on board and transshipping such bycatch.	

22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Bureau of Fisheries from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued in 2021, Notification No 2021-116 states the survival rate of released species should be improved according to the safe release criteria recommended by relevant regional fishery organizations, and the survival status after release should be observed as much as possible.	
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	Yes		
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		

22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes		A description document for estimating shortfin mako live releases and dead discards from China fisheries were submitted to the SCRS on July 31, 2022 (SCRS/2022/142).
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		China is not a CPC with artisanal and small-scale fisheries.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako in China fishery, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13 has been submitted to the Secretariat on 31 July 2023.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		China is not a subject of such a determination by the COC and has been report the dead discards and live release of SA SMA.

CHINA

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		China submitted the domestic observer program data ST09 file to the Secretariat on 31 July 2023.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		China have not implemented the biological data collection and biological sampling activities so far.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		China have not implemented the biological data collection and biological sampling activities so far.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end	N/A.		China do not have any fishing vessel less than 15 m.

		overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).			
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		China have not implemented investigation activities.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		There is no further information could be submitted to the Secretariat for now except that has already provided.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: COTE D'IVOIRE

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	1 August 2023.
	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.	Yes	Other than ICCAT Recommendations, Côte d'Ivoire has not adopted any regulatory text requiring its fishers to fully utilize the totality of their shark catches. However, Côte d'Ivoire informs its fishers. Côte d'Ivoire also has an in-port fishing vessel inspection service, which monitors compliance with these measures adopted by ICCAT.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Other than ICCAT Recommendations, Côte d'Ivoire has not adopted any regulatory text requiring its fishers to fully utilize the totality of their shark catches. However, Côte d'Ivoire informs its fishers. Côte d'Ivoire also has an in-port fishing vessel inspection service, which monitors compliance with these measures adopted by ICCAT.

COTE D'IVOIRE

		(2) 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.	N/A	Côte d'Ivoire has not made this request.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	The in-port fishing vessel inspection service ensures implementation of this measure adopted by ICCAT.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	1 August 2023.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	The in-port fishing vessel inspection service will ensure compliance if this measure is taken.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	While Côte d'Ivoire has not taken any specific regulatory measures, fishers are informed and this measure has been complied with for several years.
	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.	Yes	While Côte d'Ivoire has not taken any specific regulatory measures, fishers are informed and this measure has been complied with for several years.

	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	1 August 2023.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Control is carried out by the Border Inspection Service, which does not authorise exports of this species.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	The observer report sheet provides for this.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The in-port fishing vessel inspection service ensures implementation of this measure adopted by ICCAT.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.		

	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	Applicable	1 August 2023.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Catches are monitored regularly.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Through at-sea observation missions and monitoring on landing.

	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes	1 August 2023.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Control is carried out by the Border Inspection Service which does not authorise exports of this species.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable	

11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes									
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes									
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	1 August 2023.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes	Monitoring of catches.
CPC	t											
EU*	32,578											
Japan	4,010											
Morocco	1,644											
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.										

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	Yes	
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes	<p>The data collection programme is based on monitoring fishing and landing documents as well as observation mission reports.</p> <p>1 August 2023.</p>
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes	Scientists from Côte d'Ivoire participate in research work, but the results of this work have not yet been made available to the SCRS.

18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No	Côte d'Ivoire has not yet introduced any regulatory provision on this measure.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Article 27 of Law no. 2016-554 of 26 July 2016 on fisheries and aquaculture.

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	Yes	Article 27 of Law no. 2016-554 of 26 July 2016 on fisheries and aquaculture.
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>		

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Côte d'Ivoire does not have this provision in its legislative and regulatory framework. However, fishers are informed.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes	1 August 2023.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.		1 August 2023.

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes	1 August 2023.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	Yes	Efforts are being made to increase observer coverage. However, the SCRS has not been notified.
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No	
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the	N/A	Côte d'Ivoire has not yet encountered this situation.

		<p>overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>		
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No	
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No	
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No	No information has been provided to the Commission.

22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No	No regulatory provision has been introduced in this area.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A	There is no catch retention of this species.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	The fishermen concerned are informed about compliance with this requirement.

22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A	
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes	
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes	1 August 2023.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes	1 August 2023.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	1 August 2023.

22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes	
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes	Efforts are being made, but no information has yet been submitted to the SCRS and PWG.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes	
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No	Provisions have not yet been introduced for this purpose.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to	N/A	There has been not yet been an exceptional approach.

		immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).		
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No	
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A	This requirement enters into force in 2024.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): Curaçao

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Sent on (31/07/2023) to the SCRS. Data for catches of sharks is reported in ST09.
	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.	Yes	Decree A ^o 2018, No. 66 which is in line with CITES, SPAW protocol and CMS will be applied.	For the purse seiners all catch is discarded dead or alive.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Decree A ^o 2018, No. 66 which is in line with CITES, SPAW protocol and CMS will be applied.	As well as the only purse seiner which was operating in 2022 as the other purse seiners were operating a year before, was informed of the policy of the government of Curaçao based on mentioned domestic regulations. Before the end of this year, if any, all operating fishing companies will be reminded of mentioned policy by circular. For the purse seiners all catch is discarded dead or alive. Sharks catches are not allowed on board Curaçao purse seine vessels and carrier vessels. Curaçao monitors the catches by analyzing the logbooks with CLS Halios Catch Management and

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					observers on board the vessels. In case there is no observer onboard, the Digital observer System will be used.
		(2) 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.	Yes	Decree A ^o 2018, No. 66 which is in line with CITES, SPAW protocol and CMS will be applied.	See above.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Decree A ^o 2018, No. 66 which is in line with CITES, SPAW protocol and CMS will be applied.	See above.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	No		Sent on (31/07/2023) to the SCRS. Sharks caught in association with tuna fisheries on Curaçao purse seine vessels will be reported in ST09. Shark fisheries are not allowed. Only as bycatch and they must be released dead or alive. These will be reported by observers on board and Digital Observer System.

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	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	Portbeagle (<i>Lamna Nasus</i>) is endangered species and <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> (shortfin mako shark) is vulnerable according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to the Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	All of Curaçao purse seiners are implementing a code of good practice which calls for the timely release of all sharks. Sharks caught in association with Tuna fisheries on Curaçao purse seine vessels will be reported in ST09. Shark fisheries are not allowed. Only as by-catch and they must be released dead or alive. These will be reported by observers on board and Digital Observer System.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i> is also in appendix 2 of CITES / CMS which is referred to in our Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	All of Curaçao purse seiners are implementing a code of good practice which calls for the timely release of all sharks. Sharks caught in association with tuna fisheries on Curaçao purse seine vessels will be reported in ST09. Shark fisheries are not allowed. Only as bycatch and they must be released dead or alive. These will be reported by observers on board and Digital Observer System. Shark fisheries are prohibited. In case of a vessel retaining a shark onboard or landing, transshipping, storing, selling, or offering for sale of any shark species, based on the report Curaçao will start an investigation and if an infringement was found the owners will be sanctioned.
	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.	Yes	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i> is also in appendix 2 of CITES / CMS which is referred to in our Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	All of Curaçao purse seiners are implementing a code of good practice which calls for the timely release of all sharks. Sharks caught in association with tuna fisheries on Curaçao purse seine vessels will be reported in ST09. Shark fisheries are not allowed. Only as bycatch and they must be released dead or alive. These will be

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					reported by observers on board and Digital Observer System. Shark fisheries is prohibited, in case of a vessel retaining a shark onboard or landing, transshipping, storing, selling, or offering for sale of any shark species, based on the report Curacao will start an investigation and if an infringement was found the owners will be sanctioned.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Draft Circular based on the Decree is being drafted.	Sent on (31/07/2023) Data for Catches of sharks was reported in ST09.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet is being adapted; the observer, fishing vessels and inspectors will be informed by the circular currently being drafted. Curaçao has 100% observer coverage (combination of human and EMS) that monitors operation on purse seine vessels.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	The oceanic whitetip shark is endangered according to appendix 2 of CITES / CMS which is referred to the Decree A ^o 2018, No.º 66	All of Curaçao purse seiners are implementing a code of good practice which calls for the timely release of all sharks. Sharks caught in association with tuna fisheries on Curaçao purse seine vessels will be reported in ST09. Shark fisheries are not allowed. Only as bycatch and they must be released dead or alive. These will be reported by observers on board and Digital Observer System. Shark fisheries is prohibited, in case of a

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					vessel retaining a shark onboard or landing, transshipping, storing, selling, or offering for sale of any shark species, based on the report Curaçao will start an investigation and if an infringement was found the owners will be sanctioned.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	The oceanic whitetip shark is endangered according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to the Decree A ^o 2018, No. 66. The Observer, fishing vessels and the inspectors will be informed via a circular to report and to CPC.	Sent on (31/07/2023) Data for Catches of sharks was reported in ST09.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) is protected according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to the Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	All of Curaçao purse seiners are implementing a code of good practice which calls for the timely release of all sharks. Sharks caught in association with Tuna fisheries on Curaçao purse seine vessels will be reported in ST09. Shark fisheries are not allowed. Only as bycatch and they must be released dead or alive. These will be reported by observers on board and Digital Observer System. Shark fisheries is prohibited, in case of a vessel retaining a shark onboard or landing, transshipping, storing, selling, or offering for sale of any shark species, based on the report Curaçao will start an investigation and if an infringement was found the owners will be sanctioned.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) is protected according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to the Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	Sent on (31/07/2023) Data for catches of sharks was reported in ST09.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	Applicable		Even though local catches are not known, most probably these are nil or very limited.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) is protected according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to the Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	All of Curaçao purse seiners are implementing a code of good practice which calls for the timely release of all sharks. This is based on the domestic law. No exemptions are applicable for Curaçao flagged fishing vessels.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet are being adapted. Curaçao has 100% observer coverage (combination of human and EMS) that monitors operation on purse seine vessels.

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11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Silky shark is near threatened according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to in the Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet are part of the Observer program and cover this already for all shark species. Purse seine observers collect data on sharks and their condition already, and the Code of Good Practice applies to all shark species. Catch and discard data are reported on ST09.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes		Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet are part of the Observer program and cover this already for all shark species. Purse seine observers collect data on sharks and their condition already, and the Code of Good Practice applies to all shark species. Catch and discard data are reported on ST09.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		This information is already registered in the ST09.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		Even though local catches are not known, most probably these are nil or very limited.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Silky shark is near threatened according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to in the Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet are part of the Observer program and cover this already for all shark species.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable	Silky shark is near threatened according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to in the Decree A ^o 2018, No.66.	Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet are part of the Observer program and cover this already for all shark species.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		See earlier mentioned actions.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Not applicable, no porbeagle sharks was registered as bycatch.

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	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No	Portbeagle (<i>Lamna Nasus</i>) is endangered species and <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> (shortfin mako shark) is vulnerable according to appendix 2 of CITES/CMS which is referred to in the Decree AO 2018, No. 66.	Not applicable, no porbeagle sharks were registered as bycatch. ST09 was sent on 31/7/2023.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No	The Decree AO 2018, No. 66, several treaties ratified, a.o. CITES, SPAW Protocol.	We do not target any shark fisheries. Notwithstanding the above, we deploy a Haliotis Catch Management System and an observer reporting system which on a daily basis report bycatches (dead or alive) whereby a.o. the different shark species.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No	The Decree AO 2018, no 66, several treaties ratified, a.o. CITES, SPAW Protocol.	See above.								

<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><i>Prionace glauca</i> is near threatened according to Appendix 2 of CMS which is referred to in the Decree AO 2018, no 66.</p>	<p>Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet are part of the Observer program and cover this already for all shark species.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CITES/CMS which is referred to in the Decree AO 2018, No. 66.</p>	<p>We do not target any shark fisheries. Electronic logsheet and the daily logsheet are part of the Observer program and cover this already for all shark species.</p>

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Decree A^o 2018, No.66.</p>	<p>A basic shark protection plan for the Dutch Caribbean EEZ has been drafted. See (Shark protection plan for the Dutch Caribbean EEZ) The sanctions are mentioned in the Decree A^o 2018, No. 66.</p>
<p>18-06</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Even though our flagged fishing vessel do not target shark fisheries. Unintentional catch of sharks in the nets will be discarded or released dead or alive. Data are reported through Form ST09 sent on 31/07/2023.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Our observers are trained by AZTI to report and handle all bycatch species alive with care by applying best practices to ensure minimum mortality rate and maximum release of these species. Retention policy to be developed. Even though our flagged fishing vessel do not target shark fisheries. Unintentional catch of sharks in the nets will be discarded or released dead or alive. Data are reported through Form ST09 sent 31/07/2023.</p>

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes, in process.		Circular pertaining to Rec. 21-09 paragraph 3 will be issued before the end of the year.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes, in process.		Circular pertaining to Rec. 21-09 paragraph 3 will be issued before the end of the year.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	Yes		<p>The policy of Curaçao is to have zero retention of any shark species on board. As early mentioned all sharks, dead or alive will be released to the ocean. Above mentioned policy is also applicable for vessels 12 meters or less.</p> <p>In earlier mentioned circular this policy will be conveyed.</p> <p>Even though our flagged fishing vessel do not target shark fisheries. Unintentional catch of sharks in the nets will be discarded or released dead or alive.</p> <p>Data are reported through Form ST09 sent 31/07/2023.</p>

21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes		<p>Curaçao utilizes the manual "Good Practices" with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board.</p>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	Yes		<p>We do not target any shark fisheries. Notwithstanding the above, we deploy a Halios Catch Management System and an observer reporting system which on a daily basis report by-catches (dead or alive) whereby a.o. the different shark species.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Only 1 mako shark was registered as bycatch and was released dead. ST09.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Only 1 mako shark was registered as bycatch and was released dead.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Vessels flagged by Curaçao are not authorized to retain on board any shark species.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Curaçao has no longliners in their fishing fleet.</p>

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Curaçao does not perform any scientific or biological research on any shark caught and released.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).	N/A		See above.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Curaçao does not perform any scientific or biological research on any shark caught and released.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		Curaçao does not perform any scientific or biological research on any shark caught and released.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		Curacao fully support sustainable fishing according to the ICCAT Convention, moreover the recommendations made and to be make in particular applicable for Panel 1.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No	The Decree AO 2018, no 66, several treaties ratified, a.o. Cites, Spaw Protocol.	Curacao does not target shark fisheries. Curaçao utilizes the manual “Good Practices” with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No	The Decree AO 2018, no 66, several treaties ratified, a.o. Cites, Spaw Protocol.	Curacao does not target shark fisheries. Curaçao utilizes the manual “Good Practices” with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Curacao does not target shark fisheries. Curaçao utilizes the manual “Good Practices” with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board. Curacao vessels are not allowed to retain sharks.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Curaçao does not target shark fisheries. Curaçao utilizes the manual “Good Practices” with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board. Curacao vessels are not allowed to retain sharks.

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22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		Curacao does not target shark fisheries. Curaçao utilizes the manual “Good Practices” with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board. Curacao vessels are not allowed to retain sharks.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Even though our flagged fishing vessel do not target shark fisheries. Unintentional catch of sharks in the nets will be discarded or released dead or alive. Data are reported through Form ST09 sent on 31/07/2023.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC’s allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Even though our flagged fishing vessel do not target shark fisheries. Unintentional catch of sharks in the nets, will be discarded or released dead or alive. Data are reported through Form ST09.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Even though our flagged fishing vessel do not target shark fisheries. Unintentional catch of sharks in the nets, will be discarded or released dead or alive. Data are reported through Form ST09.

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22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Artisanal and small-scale fisheries are only for domestic use. Data on this matter is nil and not commercialized.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Even though our flagged fishing vessel do not target shark fisheries. Unintentional catch of sharks in the nets will be discarded or released dead or alive. Data are reported through Form ST09.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Curaçao does not target shark fisheries. Curaçao utilizes the manual "Good Practices" with the standards for safe handling and release of sharks in general. Our trained observers provide the required instructions to the crew on board. Curacao vessels are not allowed to retain sharks.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	No		Curaçao does not have longline fisheries.

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22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		We do not target any shark fisheries. Notwithstanding the above, we deploy a Halios Catch Management System and an observer reporting system which on a daily basis report by-catches (dead or alive) whereby a.o. the different shark species.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		We do not target any shark fisheries. Notwithstanding the above, we deploy a CLS Halios Catch Management System and an observer reporting system which on a daily basis report by-catches (dead or alive) whereby a.o. the different shark species.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Curaçao does not have commercial fishing vessels less than 15 meters nor in the territorial waters and the economic exclusive zone.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Curaçao did not have any tagging programs.

22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Currently Curaçao is working on a National Plan of Action for sharks aimed to introduce measures for reducing the mortality of shortfin mako and other sharks species.
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Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC) EGYPT

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	No catch for sharks is recorded as their fishing is prohibited in Egypt. Zero catches for sharks were reported to the SCRS on 27/07/2023 in Task 1 (ST02).
	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.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	Fishing and retention of sharks are prohibited. So, there are no catches recorded for sharks.
	3	(1) 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.	No	Decree no. 444/2012	Egyptian laws prohibit fishing or retention of sharks.
		(2) 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.	N/A	Decree no. 444/2012	Egyptian laws prohibit fishing or retention of sharks.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	No	Decree no. 444/2012	Egyptian laws prohibit fishing or retention of sharks.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	No catch for sharks is recorded as their fishing is prohibited in Egypt. Zero catches for sharks were reported to the SCRS on 27/07/2023 in Task 1 (ST02).
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A	Decree no. 444/2012	Egyptian fishing vessels are not targeting the mentioned species as fishing of sharks is prohibited.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	Egypt has no fishing activities for these species.
	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.	Yes		
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	No catch for sharks is recorded as their fishing is prohibited in Egypt. Zero catches for sharks were reported to the SCRS on 27/07/2023 in Task 1 (ST02).

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.		Decree no. 444/2012	Fishing of any species of sharks is already prohibited in Egypt.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	Egypt has no fishing activities for these species.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		There are inspection points at the Egyptian ports for such species to ensure implementation of the law as Egypt has no fishing activities for these species.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	Egypt has no fishing activities for these species.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A	Decree no. 444/2012	No fishing or local consumption of sharks is allowed.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Neither fishing activities for sharks nor their marketing locally or internationally is allowed.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	Zero catches for sharks were reported in Task 1.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	Fishing and retention of this species is prohibited.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Decree no. 444/2012	
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		

	4	<p>(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.</p> <p>(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.</p>	Yes		<p>Zero catches for sharks were reported to the SCRS on 27/07/2023 in Task 1 (ST02).</p>
	6	<p>The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.</p>	Applicable		<p>Neither fishing activities for sharks nor their marketing locally or internationally is allowed.</p>
11-15	1	<p>CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.</p>	Yes		<p>Fishing of any species of sharks is already prohibited in Egypt.</p>
15-06	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.</p>	Yes		

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	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Zero catches were reported for this species as fishing activities for sharks are prohibited.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom. All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		No quota.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		No quota.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)	No		Egypt has no fishing activities for these species since they do not exist in Egyptian territorial waters.								

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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	No		Egypt has no fishing activities for these species since they do not exist in Egyptian territorial waters.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	No		Egypt has no fishing activities for these species since they do not exist in Egyptian territorial waters.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Fishing and retention of all sharks is prohibited.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes		Decree no. 444/2012.

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21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip. b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.	No		Fishing and retention of all sharks is prohibited.
21-09	8	8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that: a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.</p>

21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.

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22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Fishing and retention of all sharks is prohibited.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		

22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.

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22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	No	Decree no. 444/2012	Fishing and retention of this species is prohibited.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No	Decree no. 444/2012	Fishing and retention of this species is prohibited.

22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Not applicable. No North Atlantic shortfin mako in our territorial waters.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): EL SALVADOR

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Art. 96 of the General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and agriculture (LGOPPA), which establishes the obligation to comply with RFMO recommendations.	Reported annually through the ST09 form. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
	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.	Yes		Incidental catches of sharks are always landed whole.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes		Incidental catches of sharks are always landed whole.
		(2) 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.	Yes	Art. 96 of the General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and agriculture, which establishes the obligation to comply with RFMO recommendations, and Legislative Decree 199, which prohibits shark finning.	El Salvador prohibits shark finning before the first point of landing. The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers ensure compliance with this measure.

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/sites/default/files/documentos/decretos/171117_073303623_archivo_documento_legislativo.pdf	Shark finning is completely prohibited under El Salvador regulations. The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers verify that there is no retention, transshipment or landing of fins.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		El Salvador does not have fisheries targeting sharks in the Convention area. The relevant available data are reported annually through the form. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) or North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) sharks.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>). The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has a 100% observer coverage and these observers verify the non-retention, transshipping or landing of any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>).
	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.	Yes		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has a code of good practices for application of techniques to release associated species, which aid release of any shark species.

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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target <i>Alopias</i> (spp). The fleet has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador operating in the Convention area is not authorised to catch shark species and has a code of good practices for application of techniques to release associated species, which promote the prompt and unharmed release to the extent practicable of sharks.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		El Salvador vessels operating in the Convention area are not authorised to catch intentionally or trade any shark species. El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.	El Salvador vessels operating in the Convention area are not authorised to catch intentionally or trade any shark species. El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species in accordance with the code of good practices adopted by the fleet of El Salvador.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.	The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has a code of good practices for application of techniques to release associated species, which aid release of these associated species.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		El Salvador is not a coastal CPC in the Convention area.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		El Salvador is not a coastal CPC in the Convention area.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.	El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.	The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has a code of good practices for application of techniques to release associated species, which aid release of these associated species. Incidental catches of sharks are always landed whole.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.	The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has a code of good practices for application of techniques to release associated species, which aid release of these associated species. In the case of incidental catches of shark, these are always landed whole.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		El Salvador is not a coastal CPC. The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target silky sharks. In the event of this species being caught as bycatch, there is a 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		El Salvador is not a coastal CPC.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		El Salvador is not a coastal CPC.

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11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.								
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.	The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target porbeagle. For incidental catch, El Salvador has observer 100% coverage, and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes		El Salvador is not a coastal CPC. The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target silky sharks. In the event of this species being caught as bycatch, there is 100% observer coverage, and their data, in conjunction with the vessel's catch reports, enable control of catch levels. Task 1 and 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												

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<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks. For incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA. It is implemented through the operational plan developed by the national fisheries authority.</p>	<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador completes the logbook daily, recording the information specified in the "ICCAT operations manual".</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks. For incidental catches, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.</p>

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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target blue sharks.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and agriculture https://www.csj.go.b.sv/AMBIENTE/LEYES/PESCA/DECRETO_No637.pdf	Implemented based on the practice developed in Article 96 of the General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and aquiculture. "In addition to this Law, regard shall be had to the provisions contained in International Law and Conventions signed and ratified by El Salvador, as well as in the regulations of this law and any supplementary rules issued by CENDEPESCA for this purpose, within the framework for conservation, management and preservation of fisheries and provisions on aquaculture".

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and agriculture http://www.csj.gob.sv/AMBIENTE/LEYES/PESCA/DECRET O_No637.pdf	Implemented based on the practice developed in Article 96 of the General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and aquiculture.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and agriculture http://www.csj.gob.sv/AMBIENTE/LEYES/PESCA/DECRETO_No637.pdf	Implemented based on the practice developed in Article 96 of the General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and aquiculture. The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). Incidental catches are released following the code of good practices for application of release techniques.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip. b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.	Yes	General Law on management and promotion of fisheries and agriculture http://www.csj.gob.sv/AMBIENTE/LEYES/PESCA/DECRETO_No637.pdf	The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). Incidental catches are released following the code of good practices for application of release techniques. Furthermore, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage. The provision is implemented under Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.

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21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>The provision is communicated annually to vessel owners and compliance is ensured in accordance with Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.</p>	<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). In the case of incidental catches, these are released following the code of good practices for application of release techniques. Furthermore, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage.</p>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	Yes		<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). For incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). For incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>This information is reported through form ST09, which was submitted in Task 2 on 24 July 2023.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). For incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). For incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species.</p>

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) and does not have vessels less than 15 m.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target North Atlantic blue sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks. The fleet of El Salvador has no history of shortfin mako shark catches and is therefore not subject to reduction. The fleet of El Salvador records interactions in the logbook and has 100% on-board observer coverage to provide the data to facilitate control. This mandatory measure is based on Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks. The fleet of El Salvador has no history of shortfin mako shark catches and is therefore not subject to reduction or a tolerance. The fleet of El Salvador records interactions in the logbook and has 100% on-board observer coverage to provide the data to facilitate control. This mandatory measure is based on Art. 96 of the LGOPPA.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). In the event of incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		While the fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako shark (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>), in the event of incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. In addition, the fleet follows the code of good practices for handle and release of all shark species.

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22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). In the event of incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). The fleet of El Salvador has no history of shortfin mako shark catches and is therefore not subject to reduction or a tolerance. The fleet of El Salvador records interactions in the logbook and in the event of incidental catch, it has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). The fleet of El Salvador has no history of shortfin mako shark catches and is therefore not subject to reduction or a tolerance. In the event of incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.

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22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). In the event of incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data which were submitted on 24 July 2023 do not indicate annual average catches.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador has no artisanal fleet in the ICCAT area.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). In the event of incidental catch, El Salvador has 100% observer coverage and these observers record discards and releases of associated species. Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted on 24 July 2023.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		The fleet of El Salvador does not use longline and does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).

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22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		The purse seine fleet does not target shortfin mako or have any vessels less than 15 metres in the ICCAT area.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).

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22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		The purse seine fleet of El Salvador does not target shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). Nor is fishing mortality reported for this species.
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Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): European Union

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 establishes a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 of 12 July 2016 adopting a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019, requires collection of data for all types of fisheries to assess the impact of Union fishing activities on marine biological resources and on marine ecosystems in Union waters and outside Union waters. Those data consist of biological data on stocks caught by Union commercial fisheries in Union and outside Union waters and by recreational fisheries in Union waters; as well as data related to incidental bycatch including all birds, mammals and reptiles and fish species protected under Union legislation and international agreements.	The EU regularly submits Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks to the ICCAT Secretariat.

				<p>Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/910 of 13 March 2019 establishing the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of biological, environmental, technical and socioeconomic data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2020-2021.</p> <p>Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/909 of 18 February 2019 establishing the list of mandatory research surveys and thresholds for the purposes of the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.</p> <p>Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) 2022/194 of 30 January 2023 fixing for 2023 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Union waters and for Union fishing vessels in certain non-Union waters.</p>	
	2	<p>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.</p>	Yes	<p>Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 amended by Regulation (EU) No 605/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 lays down rules on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels.</p>	<p>See under "Relevant domestic laws or regulations"-column.</p>

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	3	<p>(1) 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.</p>	Yes	<p>Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 prohibits to remove shark fins on board vessels, and to retain on board, tranship or land shark fins. In order to facilitate on-board storage, shark fins may be partially sliced through and folded against the carcass, but shall not be removed from the carcass before landing. Provisions in this Regulation prohibit to purchase, offer for sale or sell shark fins, which have been removed on board, retained on board, transhipped or landed.</p> <p>In accordance with rules of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system and Commission, and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, EU Member States shall monitor vessels flying their flag and take the enforcement measures in case of non-compliance.</p>	<p>EU regulation prohibits shark finning on board. See under "Relevant domestic laws or regulations"-column.</p>
		<p>(2) 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.</p>	N/A	<p>Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 amended by Regulation (EU) No 605/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 lays down rules on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels.</p>	<p>EU requires fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing.</p>

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Council Regulation (EC) No 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 amended by Regulation (EU) No 605/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 lays down rules on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels.	EU MS perform inspection missions on fishing vessels at sea and at land to verify the application of the EU law including the specific issue of fin removal prohibition.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Task 1 and Task 2 data are collected and submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, and Commission Implementing Decisions (EU) 2016/1251 and (EU) 2019/910. Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) establishes provisions for sampling shark species by scientific observers and other authorized individuals.	ICCAT Recommendations are implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g., VMS, Sharks, Control, and IUU Regulations). Data is collected in line with Task 1 and 2 requirements (including shark species) from exhaustive data reported in logbooks, on board observations for the compilation of additional data on the discarded portion of the catch, etc. The EU regularly reports data from its different fleets, according to adequate deadlines.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	Article 31 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) prohibit retaining on board, transship or land any part or whole carcass of porbeagle sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries shall be	See under "Relevant domestic laws or regulations"-column.

				<p>promptly release unharmed.</p> <p>Article 33 of the above Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 establishes the obligation to take appropriate measures to reduce fishing mortality in fisheries targeting shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).</p> <p>Article 18 (1) and Article 25 of Council Regulation (EU) 2022/109 of 27 January 2022 fixing for 2022 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Union waters and for Union fishing vessels in certain non-Union waters, prohibits catches of porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>), respectively, by EU vessels in all waters. In the Mediterranean Sea, fishing for this species is prohibited since October 2012 by Regulation (EU) No 1343/2011 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea.</p>	
09-07	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.</p>	Yes	<p>Article 32 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) prohibit retaining on board, transship or land any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p> <p>Article 25 of Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194 of 30 January 2023 fixing</p>	See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column.

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				for 2032 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Union waters and for Union fishing vessels in certain non-Union waters, prohibits catches of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) caught in any fishery.	
	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.	Yes	Article 32 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 provides the obligation to promptly release, unharmed, bigeye thresher sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alongside the vessel. Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy promotes deployment of selective fishing gear or fishing techniques with low impact on the marine ecosystem and fishery resources and that allow non-target specimens to be avoided or released unharmed.	
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Task 1 and Task 2 data are collected and submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251. <i>Alopias</i> spp including <i>A. superciliosus</i> are included in table 1D of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 such as one of the species to be monitored under protection programmes in the Union or under international obligations in all oceans with a high priority.	The EU has submitted Task 1 and Task 2 data from its different fleets according to adequate deadlines.

<p>10-06</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.</p>		<p>Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 requests EU Member States and the EU Commission to coordinate their efforts and cooperate in order to further improve the quality, timeliness and coverage of data, enabling further improvement of the reliability of scientific advice, the quality of the work plans and the working methods of the regional fisheries management organisations to which the Union is contracting party or observer and of international scientific bodies.</p>	
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<p>10-07</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.</p>		<p>Article 34 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 prohibits retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Article 25 of Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194 of 30 January 2023 fixing for 2022 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Union waters and for Union fishing vessels in certain non-Union waters, prohibits catches of oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) caught in any fishery.</p>	<p>See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column.</p>
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	2	<p>CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.</p>	Yes	<p>Oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) are included in table 1D of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 such as one of the species to be monitored under protection programmes in the Union or under international obligations in all oceans with a high priority.</p> <p>Chapter III of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 establishes data requirements including detailed data on the activity of Union fishing vessels in Union waters and outside Union waters as recorded under Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. Those data shall consist for all types of fisheries, incidental bycatch of all birds, mammals and reptiles and fish protected under Union legislation and international agreements, including the species listed in Table 1D, including absence in the catch, on data collected during scientific observer trips on fishing ships or by the fishers themselves through logbooks.</p> <p>Article 14 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, provides that Masters of Union fishing vessels shall record in their fishing logbook all estimated discards in volume for any species not subject to the landing obligation pursuant to Article 15(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy.</p>	
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10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Article 35 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 prohibits retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the Sphyrnidae family (except <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Article 25 of Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194 of 30 January 2023 prohibits retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the Sphyrnidae family (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area.	See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Unharmed, hammerhead sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alongside the vessel shall promptly be released in accordance with Article 35 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107.	
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		EU is not a developing CPC.

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		EU is not a developing CPC.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Task 1 and Task 2 data are collected and submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, and Commission Implementing Decisions (EU) 2016/1251 and (EU) 2019/910.	Data is collected in line with Task 1 and 2 requirements (including shark species) from exhaustive data reported in logbooks, on board observations for the compilation of additional data on the discarded portion of the catch, etc. and submitted to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Article 36 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 prohibits retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Article 25 of Council Regulation (EU) 2022/109 of 27 January 2022 prohibits retaining on board silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery.	See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column.

	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	In accordance with Article 36 Regulation (EU) 2017/2107, unharmed silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries shall promptly be released, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Union purse seiners engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks caught incidentally.	
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	According to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 of 12 July 2016 adopting a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019, biological data to be collected shall include discards and unwanted catches. In addition, Article 14 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, provides that Masters of Union fishing vessels shall record in their fishing logbook all estimated discards in volume for any species not subject to the landing obligation pursuant to Article 15(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy.	In the context of ICCAT observer programmes for YFT and BET implemented by EU-MS, observers have reported by-catches of other species including sharks. These reports include number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks recorded with indication of status (dead or alive).

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	4	<p>(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.</p>	N/A		EU is not a developing CPC.
		<p>(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.</p>	N/A		EU is not a developing CPC.
	6	<p>The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.</p>	N/A		Retention is prohibited (see 1).

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<p>11-15</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. Besides, ICCAT Recommendations are also implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g., VMS, Sharks, Control, and IUU Regulations). Data is collected in line with Task 1 and 2 requirements (including shark species) from exhaustive data reported in logbooks, on board observations for the compilation of additional data on the discarded portion of the catch, etc. Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 provides the obligation to EU-Member States to provide in the context of the annual report information on fisheries, research, statistics, management, inspection and IUU fishing prevention activities and any additional information, as appropriate.</p>	<p>See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column.</p>
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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Article 31(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 provides the obligation to EU catching vessels to promptly release, unharmed, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alongside the vessel.									
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy promotes use of selective fishing gear or fishing techniques with low impact on the marine ecosystem and that allow non-target specimens to be avoided or released unharmed. Any potential bycatch is returned to the sea unharmed whenever possible and relevant information on such by-catches is collected and reported through Tasks 1 & 2.	See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column. The EU has submitted Task 1 and Task 2 data from its different fleets according to adequate deadlines.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes	Fishing opportunities applicable for EU fishing vessels are established on a yearly basis. Annex ID of Regulation (EU) 2023/194 of 30 January 2023 fixing for 2023 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters provides a TAC for blue shark for the EU Member States concerned for 2023 of 32 512,46.	See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												

		All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.			
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes	Fishing opportunities applicable for EU fishing vessels are established on a yearly basis. Annex ID of Regulation (EU) 2023/194 of 30 January 2023 fixing for 2023 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters provides a landing limit for blue shark for the EU Member States concerned for 2023 of 28 923 t.	
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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	Yes	Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Union control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, provides the obligation to vessels of 10 meters' length overall or more to keep a fishing logbook of fishing operations and vessels of 12 meters' length overall or more to have an electronic logbook, indicating for each fishing trip, all quantities of each species caught including for blue shark. Additionally, vessels of 12 meters' length overall or more shall have a fully functioning device which allows that vessel to be automatically located and identified through the vessel monitoring system (VMS). This Regulation also provides the obligation to EU Member States to perform cross-checking, analysis and verifications of VMS, logbook, sales data, etc.	

		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.)		According to Regulation 1224/2009, catches by recreational fisheries shall be monitored based on a sampling plan.	
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes	<p><i>Prionace glauca</i> (Blue shark) is included in table 1C of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 adopting a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019, such as one of the species to be monitored under regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOS) and Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreements (SFPAS) in all oceans with a high priority.</p> <p><i>Prionace glauca</i> (Blue shark) is included in table 1C of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/910 establishing the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of biological, environmental, technical and socioeconomic data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2020-2021.</p>	See under "Relevant domestic laws or regulations"-column. The EU submits data from its different fleets on regular basis according to adequate deadlines.

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Article 30 of Regulation 2017/2107 provides that EU Member States shall carry out research on shark species caught in the ICCAT Convention area in order to improve the selectivity of fishing gear, to identify potential nursery areas and consider time and area closure and other measures, as appropriate. Such research shall provide information on key biological and ecological parameters, life-history and behavioral traits, as well as on the identification of potential mating, pupping and nursery grounds.</p>	<p>Information has been provided in the annual report.</p>
<p>18-06</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Catches of sharks are reported by EU fishing vessels.</p>

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Article 25 of Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194 of 30 January 2023 fixing for 2023 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Union waters and for Union fishing vessels in certain non-Union waters, prohibits to retain on board, transship or land any part or whole carcass of North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) caught by EU vessels in fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU is currently transposing Recommendation 21-09 in EU law. Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.</p>	<p>See under “Relevant domestic laws or regulations”-column.</p>
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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/824 of 15 March 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98 on the implementation of the Union's international obligations, as referred to in Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. By way of derogation from Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, it shall be prohibited to retain on board, tranship or land any part or whole North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) caught in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022 and 2023.</p>	<p>See under "Relevant domestic laws or regulations"- column.</p>
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21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	<p>Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/824 of 15 March 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98 on the implementation of the Union's international obligations, as referred to in Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.</p> <p>By way of derogation from Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, it shall be prohibited to retain on board, transship or land any part or whole North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) caught in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022 and 2023.</p>	
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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>This provision does not apply as there is no retention on North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2023.</p>
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<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that: a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			<p>This provision does not apply to the EU.</p>
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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Those measures derive from the prohibition of retaining North Atlantic shortfin mako under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/824 of 15 March 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98 on the implementation of the Union's international obligations, as referred to in Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. By way of derogation from Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, it shall be prohibited to retain on board, tranship or land any part or whole North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) caught in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022 and 2023.</p>	
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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The EU has submitted relevant data from its different fleets in July according to adequate deadlines.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The EU has submitted relevant data from its different fleets in July according to adequate deadlines.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The EU has submitted relevant Task 1 and Task 2 data from its different fleets in July according to adequate deadlines.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>This provision does not apply as there is no retention on North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2023 and therefore has been no such determination from the Compliance Committee.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The EU is gradually increasing the coverage. In this regard, the adoption of minimum standards for EMS and its future implementation should allow EU fleets to reach the target coverage.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Collection of biological samples have stopped as this is currently not possible for CITES listed species. In any case, scientific sampling and data protocols respect the protocols established under the ICCAT framework.</p>

<p>21-09</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>This does not apply as there is no retention in 2022.</p>
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21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		EU Portugal (IPMA) has done work on at-vessel mortality that has been published in the scientific literature (Coelho <i>et al.</i> , 2012). Additionally, IPMA participates in the post-release mortality study within the SCRS/SRDGP, and we have deployed multiple satellite tags onboard the Portuguese fleet. Finally, an IPMA researcher is currently the convener of the Sub-group on technical gear changes that is investigating, among others, possible plans to address the use of hook-timers in onboard experiments. Previous studies with IPMA participation that have focused on at-vessel and post-release mortality for shortfin mako that have been presented to the SCRS are: SCRS/2011/085, SCRS/2018/105.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic	Yes		EU Portugal (IPMA) has been working with possibilities and trade-offs with technical gear changes, and the results have been presented to the SCRS. Additionally, an IPMA researcher is currently the convener of the Sub-group on Technical Gear Changes that is exploring possibilities for future experimental work. Examples of IPMA papers that have been presented addressing technical changes are: SCRS/2010/151, SCRS/2019/044,

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		shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.			SCRS/2020/052, SCRS/2021/066
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		EU has applied this Recommendation since 1 January 2022. Letter to ICCAT on 28/02, ARES1055458 Early implementation of Recommendations adopted by ICCAT at its 27th Regular meeting.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes		Spanish fishing vessels are obliged to release shortfin mako catches in the South Atlantic through the Temporary Fishing Permit, which in its 2023 update includes this prohibition.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Article 25 of Council Regulation (EU) 2023/194 of 30 January 2023 fixing for 2032 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Union waters and for Union fishing vessels in certain non-Union waters, implements the maximum retention limit of 503t for the European Union in 2023.	In addition, it is prohibited for some EU fleets to retain catches of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The EU is currently transposing Recommendation 22-11 in EU law. Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.	

22-11	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>The EU is currently transposing Recommendation 22-11 in EU law. Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals.</p>	
22-11	10	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.</p>	N/A		

22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	N/A		This does not apply yet as the concerned period is still ongoing.

EUROPEAN UNION

22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes (EU-ESP) No (EU-PRT)		EU-ESP: transmitted on 28/07/2023 PRT: Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases (South Atlantic). EU-PRT has created statistical models for this type of estimation for the North Atlantic (S.SHK04), but with the current data available for the South Atlantic, it is not possible yet to make statistical models sufficiently robust to make such predictions. EU-PRT will continue to make efforts to continue data collection and analysis, with the objective of creating statistical models to carry this task also for the South Atlantic.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		No EU artisanal fleet is targeting South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		The EU has submitted relevant Task 1 and Task 2 data from its different fleets in July according to adequate deadlines.

EUROPEAN UNION

22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The EU does not fall under such case.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Partial		The EU does not currently reach the 10% observer coverage but is gradually increasing the coverage. In this regard, the adoption of minimum standards for EMS and its future implementation should allow EU fleets to reach the target coverage.

EUROPEAN UNION

22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		EU fleets do not retain South Atlantic shortfin mako. Since the listing of SMA in CITES, collection of biological samples have stopped as this is currently not possible for CITES listed species.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		

22-11	18	<p>In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).</p>	N/A		<p>The EU fleets do not include any vessel under 15 meters targeting South Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
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EUROPEAN UNION

22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		EU-PRT: IPMA has conducted previous research on at-vessel mortality for most pelagic shark species, including shortfin mako. IPMA has carried out considerable satellite tagging on shortfin mako. IPMA participates in the post-release mortality studies that are ongoing under the ICCAT Shark Research Programme (SRDCP). IPMA has not yet, to date, deployed in a systematic way hook timers. Such issue is under consideration to be included in the next phases of the SRDCP and is also under discussion within the Sub-group on Technical Fishing Gear Changes, and IPMA has been highly involved in both.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		The EU will provide the relevant information in due time.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: FRANCE – ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall adopt annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Transmitted in the Annual Report and through the IOMS on 1 August 2022.
	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.	Yes		No shark catches in St Pierre and Miquelon. Awareness on the issue was raised with practitioners at the start of the fishing season. Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.
	3	(1) 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.	No.		No shark fishing in St Pierre and Miquelon in 2021. No bycatch because there was no fishing for swordfish or bluefin tuna in 2021.
		(2) 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.	N/A		No shark fishing in St Pierre and Miquelon in 2021. No bycatch because there was no fishing for swordfish or bluefin tuna in 2021. In the case of bycatch, shark fins are not harvested.
	5	It is prohibited for fishing vessels to retain onboard, transship, or land any fins harvested in contravention of the Recommendation.	No		No shark fishing in St Pierre and Miquelon in 2021. No bycatch because there was no fishing for swordfish or bluefin tuna in 2021.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Transmitted in the Annual Report and through the IOMS on 1 August 2022.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		FR SPM does not operate fisheries targeting porbeagle and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes		Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.
	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.	No		This species is not caught in St Pierre and Miquelon waters.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias spp</i> other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Transmitted in the Annual Report and through the IOMS on 1 August 2022.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches	Yes		
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		FR SPM is not a developing coastal CPC.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		FR SPM is not a developing coastal CPC.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes		Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavour to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes		
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

	4	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provided, before 1 July 2012, a plan aimed to improve their species-specific shark data, for review by the SCRS and the Commission.	N/A		FR SPM is not a developing coastal CPC.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		FR SPM is not a developing coastal CPC.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable		
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes		

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		This species is not caught in St Pierre and Miquelon waters.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako shark.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t is established South Atlantic blue shark.	No		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting South Atlantic blue shark.								

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>		
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Tools for regulation and control are being developed to supervise shark fishing.</p>

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Shark Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip. b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port. 	<p>No</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish. 	<p>No</p>		

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

<p align="center">21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p align="center">9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p align="center">No</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako shark.</p>
<p align="center">21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p align="center">11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p align="center">No</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p align="center">21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p align="center">13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p align="center">N/A</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p align="center">21-09 (before 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p align="center">14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p align="center">No</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

<p>21-09 (before 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		FR SPM does not operate a fishery targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes		
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	No		No, no alternative approach to date.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.

FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)

22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		St Pierre and Miquelon is located in the North Atlantic and is therefore not involved with South Atlantic porbeagle shark.
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Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: Gabon

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		But no fishery targeting sharks. No by-catch recorded.
	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.	Yes	Decree 014 /MAEPA/SG/DGPA regarding the sustainable fishing of sharks and rays in the Gabonese Republic.	The text authorises landing of the catches whole. The practice of finning is prohibited in all fisheries in Gabon.
	3	(1) 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.	No		We do not permit the removal of fins or other parts of the shark onboard vessels. Sharks must be landed whole in accordance with current regulations.
		(2) 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.	No		Obligation to land sharks whole.

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Decree 014 /MAEPA/SG/DGPA regarding the sustainable fishing of sharks and rays in the Gabonese Republic.	Yes. On-board observer, at-sea control and surveillance. Monitoring of landings.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Zero catches. Our fisheries do not target sharks. 19 September 2023.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		No fleet operating in the North Atlantic.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	N/A		Non-targeted species. We have no vessels operating in this species' habitat areas. Fully protected species.
	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.	Yes		
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Non-targeted species. We have no vessels operating in this species' habitat areas. Fully protected species. Measures are being developed to improve the texts to report any interactions with these species.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		Controls are regularly carried out at sea and on landing.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		On-board observers are present on vessels.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	Yes		Zero catches by the artisanal fishery in 2022. 19 September 2023.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		Fishing prohibited.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes		Even though we have no fisheries targeting silky sharks.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes		Even though we have no fisheries targeting silky sharks. National regulations under review.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		

	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		Zero catches by artisanal fishery in 2022. 19 September 2023.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		Zero catches by artisanal fishery in 2022. 19 September 2023. We have investigators who report potential information in the case of landings in the artisanal fishery.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable		
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes		

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	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Zero catches by local fishery in 2022. 19 September 2023. Non-targeted species.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		There was no catch limit and moreover we have not taken catches.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes		No fishing that targets or interacts with this species.								

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	Yes		
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	Yes		<p>Although we have no fishery targeting this species, we have investigators who cover daily landings. They report information on shark landings, where applicable.</p>
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	N/A		<p>Non-targeted species. No fishery that interacts with this species. As a result, we are unable to carry out scientific research on South Atlantic blue shark.</p>

18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		We do not yet have a specific text for this species, but it is currently prohibited for the industrial fishery to retain specimens.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip. b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth,	N/A		No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.

		beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.			
21-09	8	8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that: a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.			
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	N/A		No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	N/A		No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No longline fleet targeting this species. No fishery present in the North Atlantic.</p>

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		No fleet targeting this species operates in the North Atlantic.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		No fleet targets or interacts with this species.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		No fleet targeting this species, although our observers do carry out awareness-raising campaigns on the release of sharks in general and the appropriate techniques for release if caught.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Because the regulatory text has not yet been validated.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		No fleet targeting this species.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		No fleet targeting this species.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		No fleet targets this species. And no interactions with this species in other fleets.

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22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		No fleet targets this species.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		In our case, we have no fleet targeting this species.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		

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22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes		No South Atlantic shortfin mako catches recorded from 2018 to 2020.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes		Although we have no fishery targeting this species, we have investigators who cover daily landings. They report information on shark landings, where applicable.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		19 September 2023.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes		Yes, even though there is no fleet that targets this species.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		Even though we have no fleet targeting this species.

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22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		No fleet targeting this species.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		No fleet targeting this species.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	Yes		Even though we have no fleet targeting this species.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		No fleet targeting this species.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): GHANA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Fisheries Act 625 LI 1968 of 2010 General laws and regulation prohibiting landing of endangered species including their juveniles.	30/07/2022
	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.	Yes	Fisheries Act 625 LI 1968 of 2010 General laws and regulation prohibiting landing of endangered species including their juveniles.	Sharks landed as by-catch.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations	Observers trained to monitor landings at port.
		(2) 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.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Monitored by observers.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	As and when species is landed commercially not as a bycatch.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Species not in our waters.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		Observers are trained to identify such species and their families.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Observers and skippers trained as per ISSF standards to release sharks.
	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.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Reported dead, alive and released as and when caught by vessels.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Continuous monitoring of bycatch species including sharks.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Species not in our waters.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No		Species not in our waters.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Observers monitor the retention etc. when species is caught dead and is consumed as food.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Observers trained to ensure prompt release of species caught alongside vessel.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	This is being done by Genus level as most Hammerhead sharks are lumped together.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Continuous monitoring by coastal fisheries officers on the appropriated mesh to use in capturing fish locally.

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		If caught by purse seiner.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	This is done onboard purse seine if these sharks are caught immediately.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	This is being done by ISSF standards and training onboard purse seiners.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	This is being done as part of endangered species list and to record as such.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Data being collected continuously onboard purse seine caught alive/dead and if not utilized.

	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Mesh regulations and prohibition of catching juveniles alive.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		Landing of sharks are made whole and consumed locally as meat.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable		Dead sharks are eaten or sold on the local market for domestic consumption.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations	This is being done.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Not in our waters.

	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Not in our waters.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes		30/07/2022
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes		30/07/2022								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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</p>	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Blue shark is caught by the artisanal vessels less than 24 m.								

		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.)			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes	No explicit inherent domestic regulations, however, adhering to international regulations.	Catch and effort data collected from artisanal fishery using FAO system (ARTFISH) and provided in Task 1 and Task 2.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	No		Biological parameters yet to be undertaken.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Not exempted.

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			

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21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14.	N/A		Not seen in our catches so far.

		<p>This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>			
21-09	19	<p>CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09	21 a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	No		Not seen in our catches so far.
21-09	24	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.</p>	No		Not seen in our catches so far.

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22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako Observers and skippers trained as per ISSF standards to release sharks.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako observers and skippers trained as per ISSF standards to release sharks.

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22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.

22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		No quota for South Atlantic shortfin mako.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: GUATEMALA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.
	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.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.
	3	(1) 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.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.
		(2) 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.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes		Communication is maintained with the vessel owners and their support staff in the tuna fishery for implementation of and compliance with the different applicable recommendations.
	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.	Yes		The vessel owners implement a procedure to release sharks that have been taken as bycatch in the tunas fishery.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		Communication is maintained with the vessel owners and their support staff in the tunas fishery for implementation of and compliance with the different applicable recommendations.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the Sphyrna tiburo), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Communication is maintained with the vessel owners and their support staff in the tunas fishery for implementation of and compliance with the different applicable recommendations.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus Sphyrna.	Applicable		Submitted on 31/07/2023, by species.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of Sphyrna tiburo) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		No bycatch of this family was reported for 2022.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes		Communication is maintained with the vessel owners and their support staff in the tuna fishery for implementation of and compliance with the different applicable recommendations.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavour to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes		

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	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		Submitted on 31/07/2023, by species.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of Sphyrna tiburo) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Article 11.	If there is any bycatch, it is not traded. It is landed in African ports where it contributes to local food security, as an additional source of protein.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Not applicable		
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Communication is maintained with vessel owners and their support staff in the tuna fishery for implementation of and compliance with the different applicable recommendations, and all that is bycatch related.

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes										
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Submitted on 31/07/2023, by species.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32578	Japan	4010	Morocco	1644	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.
CPC	t												
EU*	32578												
Japan	4010												
Morocco	1644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		Guatemala does not operate a directed fishery in the Convention area.								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>There is no fishery of this species. However, the observer onboard the tuna vessels completed the form on discards and releases.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The tuna vessels do not record data on catch, effort, size and discards of blue shark because it is not a species that occurs in tuna catches.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Our fisheries do not have catches of this species.</p>

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		The check sheet is submitted.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>		<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>
	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14). 	<p>No</p>		<p>Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.</p>

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21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.

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22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.

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22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.

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22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Guatemala does not have catches of this species in our fisheries.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Taking into account that Equatorial Guinea does not have a fishing fleet that targets sharks, the few specimens caught by the artisanal fisheries have been included the annual report.
	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.	Yes		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks. However, a small amount of catch comes from the subsistence artisanal fishery, and all the catch is destined for local consumption.
	3	(1) 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.	No		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks.
		(2) 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.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks and does not carry out activities specifically aimed at catching sharks. However, it submits data on the small amount of catch from the artisanal fishery.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks, and barely has fisheries targeting North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) and porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>).
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks and barely has a specific fishery of the species mentioned.
	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.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks and barely has a specific fishery of the species mentioned.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target these species.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	N/A		Currently, Equatorial Guinea still does not have a tuna fishing fleet or specific fishery targeting sharks, but the Government will ensure that we have one.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	N/A		Currently, Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet that targets sharks.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	N/A		Currently, Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet that targets sharks.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks, and by no means the mentioned species.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target these species.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that catch this species, and does not have a specific fishery.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have a fishery that targets hammerheads and does not fish them.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target this species.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks, and by no means the species mentioned.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target this species.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		Currently Equatorial Guinea still has no fishing fleet that generally targets sharks.

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	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have a fishery that targets silky shark and does not fish it.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have a fishery that targets silky shark and does not fish it.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea does not have a fishery that targets silky shark and does not fish it.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet that generally targets sharks.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Equatorial Guinea does not have a fishing fleet that target sharks in general.

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	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Equatorial Guinea does not have fishing vessels that target sharks.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes		Guinea Equatorial is complying and will comply with the limits of allocated catches.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		Guinea Equatorial does not have a fishing fleet targeting sharks and it does not conduct fishing activities in the South Atlantic.								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Guinea Equatorial does not have a fishing fleet targeting sharks and it does not conduct fishing activities in the South Atlantic.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Currently, Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet that generally targets sharks.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet that targets blue sharks, and does not carry out any scientific research that provides information on key ecological/biological parameters, life cycle, migrations, post-release survival, and behavioural characteristics of blue sharks.</p>

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Currently, Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet that generally targets sharks.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Equatorial Guinea continues without a national tuna fishing fleet.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14). 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.</p>

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21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. There is no fleet targeting this species in our area. Therefore, Equatorial Guinea does not carry out this type of investigation.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a national tuna fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a tuna fishing fleet. It does not carry out research capable of responding to this requirement.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a tuna fishing fleet. It does not carry out research capable of responding to this requirement.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet but operates an artisanal fishery with fishers operating individually. To date, there have not been any closure periods, and therefore no fishing programmes have been designed or established.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species.

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22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.

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		Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).			
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.
22-11	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Equatorial Guinea still does not have a fishing fleet targeting this species. Nor are there vessels fishing for this species in our area.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): JAPAN

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		The data for 2022 was submitted on 27/07/2023.
	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.	Yes	The Ministerial Order 62.	Japan requires its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels to retain all parts of sharks excepting head, guts and skins, on board until first landing by the Ministerial Order 62. Fisheries inspection officers have been checking all the documents on shark landings from large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels, together with random monitoring at Japanese ports.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	The Ministerial Order 62.	
		(2) 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.	Yes	Inspection at Japanese ports by FAJ.	
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	The Ministerial Order 62.	

JAPAN

07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		The data for 2022 was submitted on 27/07/2023.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A	Para 20, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.	No Japanese tuna longline vessels are targeting porbeagle or North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes.	Para 18, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels from retaining bigeye thresher sharks by the Ministerial Order 23. In addition, fisheries inspection officers have been checking all the documents on shark landings from large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels, together with random monitoring at Japanese ports. Japan does not have any record of retaining <i>A. superciliosus</i> according to the data from logbooks.
	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.	Yes	Administrative instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the Atlantic Ocean.	

JAPAN

	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26.	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26 require all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch report to FAJ, which includes the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks etc. Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observers and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> was recorded by observers in 2022 and reported to SCRS (alive:13, dead:10, unknown:1).
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	2012 Annual Reports.	
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Para 19, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels from retaining oceanic whitetip sharks by the Ministerial Order 23. In addition, fisheries inspection officers have been checking all the documents on shark landings from large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels, together with random monitoring at Japanese ports.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		The number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks was recorded by observers in 2022 and reported to SCRS (alive:0, dead:0).

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10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Para 17, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels from retaining hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) by the Ministerial Order 23. In addition, fisheries inspection officers have been checking all the documents on shark landings from large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels, together with random monitoring at Japanese ports. Japan does not have any record of retaining hammerhead sharks according to the data from logbooks.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Administrative instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> . (2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Japan is not a developing coastal State.
			N/A		Japan is not a developing coastal State.

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	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26.	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26 require all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch report to FAJ, which includes the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks etc. Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observers and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators. The number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks was recorded by observers in 2022 and reported to SCRS (alive:1, dead:7).
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Para 16, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.	Japan has prohibited its large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels from retaining silky shark by the Ministerial Order 23. In addition, fisheries inspection officers have been checking all the documents on shark landings from large-scale tuna longline fishing vessels, together with random monitoring at Japanese ports.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Administrative instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		The number of discards and releases of silky sharks was recorded by observers in 2022 and reported to SCRS (alive: 0, dead: 0).

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	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Japan is not a developing coastal State.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Japan is not a developing coastal State.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		Japan has no such requirement.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26.	Japan submitted its annual reports including required information on 15/09/2022 (Part 1 & Part 2). Japan is now preparing the 2023 annual report. The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26 require all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch report to FAJ, which includes the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks etc. Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Para 20, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23. Administrative instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the Atlantic Ocean.	Japan does not have any record of retaining porbeagle sharks according to the data from logbooks.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26.	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26 require all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch report to FAJ, which includes the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks etc. Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators. The number of discards and releases of porbeagle sharks was recorded by observers in 2022 and reported to SCRS (alive:77, dead:29).								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes	Fisheries Act article 15.	Japan has set the domestic catch limit according to the catch limit provided in Rec. 21-10. The Fisheries Act article 25-2 prohibits all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from catching North Atlantic blue sharks when the accumulated catch by Japanese longliners has reached or is likely to reach the catch limit.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												

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<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>There is no CPC-based catch limit for South Atlantic blue shark. However, the number of Japanese longliners has been gradually decreasing, thereby the fishing pressure on the stock has been decreasing.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26.</p>	
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26. Administrative instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the Atlantic Ocean.</p>	<p>The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26 require all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch report to FAJ, which includes the number and weight of the catch by species (including blue shark), the numbers of hooks etc. In addition, FAJ instructs all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to report the catch of North Atlantic blue shark every 5 days. Task 1 and Task 2 data has been submitted as required.</p>

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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes		Japanese scientists are engaged in SCRS research on blue shark using Japanese fishery and observer data.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	1. Para 22, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23. 2. Administrative Instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the ICCAT Convention Area.	1. The Ministerial Order prohibits all fisherman from retaining SMA-N. 2. Administrative Instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the ICCAT Convention Area instructs fishermen to release SMA-N without hurting.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	Para 22, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.	The Ministerial Order prohibits all fisherman from retaining SMA-N.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Para 22, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.	The retention of SMA-N is prohibited.

<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p> <p>c)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Para 22, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.</p>	<p>The retention of SMA-N is prohibited.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		

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21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Administrative Instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		The data was submitted on 27/07/2023.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes		The estimated dead discards and live releases were reported on 28/7/2022, and the statistical methodology used there was presented at the SCRS Species Group meeting on 20-21/09/2022. (SCRS/2022/140).
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		The data for 2022 was submitted on 27/07/2023.

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Para 22, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.</p>	<p>The Ministerial Order prohibits all fisherman to retain SMA-N.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Several vessels have installed electronic monitoring system (EMS) on a trial basis.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.</p>

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21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14). 	N/A		Japan does not have vessels less than 20 m operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		Japan estimates at-vessel mortality of shortfin mako from scientific observer data and includes it in Task 1. Japan does not investigate post-release mortality of shortfin mako.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No	Para 22, additional table 4 of the Ministerial Order 23.	Japan has not authorized the retention of SMA-N since 2020 to reduce the total fishing mortality of the stock. Accordingly, Japan does not have information on the technical and other management measures.

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21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		No SMA-N has been retained onboard since 2020.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes	1. Fisheries Act article 15, 33. 2. Administrative instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the ICCAT Convention Area.	Japan has set the domestic catch limit according to the Rec. 22-11, and has instructed its fishers to release SMA-S without hurting when it is not retained on board.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Fisheries Act article 15.	Japan has set the domestic catch limit according to the Rec. 22-11.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Additional table 8 of the Ministerial Order 59.	Japan prohibits transshipping any SMA-S caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.

22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Administrative Instruction for the Operation of Far Seas Tuna Longliners in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing silky sharks vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	The Ministerial Orders 14 and 26.	Japan has reported the monthly landings of SMA-S from the 2023 fishing season starting from August 2023. Dead discard, live releases and total catches are reported annually through Task 1 and Task 2 report.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	N/A		Japan has not exceeded its retention allowance.

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22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes		The estimated dead discards and live releases were reported on 27/7/2023, and the statistical methodology was presented at the SCRS Species Group meeting on 20-21/09/2022 (SCRS/2022/140).
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Japan does not have vessels less than 20 m operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		The data for 2022 was submitted on 27/07/2023.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The Compliance Committee has not made any determination for Japan on no reporting of catch data. Further, Japan reports the catch data, including dead discards and live releases, through Task 1 and Task 2.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		Japan will increase the observer coverage in accordance with provisions of Rec. 22-01.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer in accordance with the Rec 13-10 and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

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22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes		Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Japan does not have vessels less than 20m operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		Japan estimates at-vessel mortality of shortfin mako from scientific observer data and includes it in Task 1. Japan does not investigate post-release mortality of shortfin mako.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Japan has released or discarded all catches of SMA-S since 2020 due to the trade measures by CITES. Accordingly, Japan does not have information on the technical and other management measures.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): Republic of Korea

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)	We submitted on 28 July 2022.
	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.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	Whenever any binding measure is adopted by ICCAT, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries notifies fishing companies/vessel operators of the new requirement, with translations as appropriate. National Institute of Fisheries Science, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, trains the Captains of fishing vessels on the ICCAT Recommendations prior to their departure from Korea. Distant Water Fisheries Development Act of Korea requires all Korean distant water fishing vessels to comply with measures adopted by RFMOs. The vessels must retain all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing.

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	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	National as well as regional observers collect and verify data related to shark fin-to-carcass ratio when they are onboard Korean-flagged fishing vessels. Korean FMC monitors and analyze catch, transshipment and landing data. Inspectors from National Fishery Products Quality Management Service conducts port inspections on board Korean fishing vessels in ports.
		(2) 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.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)	We submitted on 28 July 2022.
	2	Until such time as	N/A		Korea does not have any

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		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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).			fisheries targeting porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	No catch of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) was reported in 2021.
	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.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No	No catch of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) was reported in 2021.	
10-06	1	CPCs shall include	Yes		Please find Section 2 of

		information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.			Annual Report.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		No catch of oceanic whitetip sharks was reported in 021.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		We could not get observers on board due to COVID-19 in 2021.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	

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	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Korea is not a developing coastal CPC.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Korea is not a developing coastal CPC exempted from this prohibition.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		No discard of hammerhead sharks was reported in 2021.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes		No catch of silky sharks was reported in 2021.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels	Yes		

		flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.			
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Korea is not a developing coastal CPC.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Korea is not a developing coastal CPC exempted from this prohibition.
	6	The prohibition on	N/A		No dead silky shark was

		retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.			reported in 2021.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes		
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		We submitted on 28 July 2022.

21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes		
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes		2.726 t of South Atlantic blue shark were caught in 2021.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	Yes		It is being reported through ER System.								

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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes		It is being reported through ER system.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		Korea has no fishing vessels directed at sharks.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		If the question is whether we were exempted or not, our answer is "No".

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)</p>	<p>Relevant data is not available for 2021, as observers were not deployed due to COVID pandemic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe) Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)</p>	
<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe) Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)</p>	<p>No fishing vessels retained North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2021, as there was no catch report.</p>

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe) Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)	
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21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)</p> <p>Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)</p>	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any</p>	Yes		We submitted on 28 July 2022.

		permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		No catch was reported.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		We submitted on 28 July 2022.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>EMS was not conducted in the ICCAT Convention area.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>There have been no activities related to the collection of biological samples in 2022.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Korea does not have any vessels less than 15 meters authorized for operating in ICCAT Convention area.</p>

		<p>Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>			
21-09	19	<p>CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	No		
21-09	21 a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	Yes		<p>Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures.</p>

21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes (1 and 2. Partially 3)	Enforcement Rules for Distant Water Fisheries Development	Fishing vessels have to report both dead discards and live releases, respectively. The data for mortality after releasing live discards are collected through observers.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe) Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)	

22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe) Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)	
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)	
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	Yes		
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance.	Yes		

		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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.			
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes		15/09/2023
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A	Korea does not operate any artisanal and small-scale fisheries.	
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 16 (Reporting on Results of Fishing Operations)	We submitted on 15/09/2023.

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22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes		If "Yes" indicates that a CPC is subject of such a determination by the COC and that the CPC prohibits its vessels from retaining SA SMA.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		We submitted on 15/09/2023.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		There have been no activities related to the collection of biological samples in 2022.

22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		There have been no activities related to the collection of biological samples in 2022.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A.		Korea does not have any vessels less than 15 meters authorized for operating in ICCAT Convention area.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		

22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		We submitted on 15/09/2023. Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures
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Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: LIBERIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with sharks as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal (Task 1 and Task 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023) with the nominal catch.
	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.	Yes	2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law.	Finning onboard fishing vessels or canoes of sharks is prohibited. Shark is consumed locally in Liberia and the whole body is landed.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law.	Absolutely no finning is allowed onboard fishing vessels or canoes, all finning must be done in port with body utilized for local consumption.
		(2) 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.	N/A	2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law.	Finning at sea is prohibited by Liberia, and it is only allowed in port.

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes		Liberia is in full compliance with this provision, no transshipment is allowed at sea without the presence of the Liberian Fisheries Observer. Additionally, the Fisheries Regulations 2020 of Liberia state that all transshipment must be done in port.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Transmitted to ICCAT on 18/07/2023.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes		Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks. Sharks are caught as a bycatch by artisanal fishers. Moreover, finning is prohibited at sea and artisanal vessels have limited capacity.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law.	Transshipment at sea is prohibited in the fisheries waters of Liberia but can be allowed when authorization is issued and in the presence of the Liberia observer. For sharks the whole carcass are to be landed.
	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.	No		Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting sharks or as a bycatch. Only artisanal canoes harvest sharks as bycatch.

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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Transmitted to ICCAT on 18/07/2023.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		Liberia does not have flag vessels. However, Liberia has conducted several trainings for its data collectors from the artisanal fisheries sector.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law.	Transshipment at sea is prohibited in the fisheries waters of Liberia. Transshipment is only allowed in port and the whole carcass of sharks are to be landed.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with sharks as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law.	Transshipment at sea is prohibited in the fisheries waters of Liberia. Transshipment is only allowed in port and the whole carcass of sharks are to be landed.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with sharks as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with sharks as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		No authorization or license has been issued to any vessel targeting sharks.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		For now, only artisanal canoes are catching sharks as bycatch and almost all the catches are dead upon retrieval of the gillnets.

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11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with sharks as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with sharks as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		Liberia has no flag vessel targeting sharks or as bycatch.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		The sharks as bycatch from the artisanal fishery are landed and consumed locally. We have bycatch from the artisanal (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		The sharks as bycatch from the artisanal fishery are landed and consumed locally.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		As mentioned in the 2022 Liberia ICCAT Annual Report.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Liberia has no flag vessels.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels targeting tuna species. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).

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<p>21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels targeting tuna species. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. Awareness has been created in the Artisanal fishing communities and the catch level has been maintained. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023).</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with South Atlantic blue shark as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 were sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023. The TAC has not been exceeded.</p>								
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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</p>	<p>Yes</p>										

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		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.)			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes		Liberia does not have industrial flag vessels that are associated with sharks as bycatch in the tuna fisheries. Although we have access agreements with private tuna companies, the flag State reports catches to ICCAT. We have bycatch from the artisanal fishery (Task 1 & 2 was sent to ICCAT 18/07/2023. Fisheries Enumerators have been trained and are collecting data in this regard.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		Liberia did not conduct any research on blue sharks.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.

21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		The catch from the artisanal fisheries is less than the required limit.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species. Zero catch was reported for the reporting period.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species. However, Liberia has fisheries enumerators deployed on artisanal landing sites to collect catch and effort data.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes		
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.

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22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		

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22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species. Liberia catch is below the required limit.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes		Zero catch was report for the period under review. Liberia has previously provided information on its small-scale fisheries to ICCAT in all its annual reports. Liberia has Fisheries Enumerators assigned at various landing site to collect catch and effort data including other relevant data on fisheries management.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species. However, zero catch was report from the small-scale fisheries for the period under review.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.

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22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Liberia does not have flag fishing vessels targeting tuna and related species.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: LIBYA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	Sent on 30/07/2022. Task 2 sent on 12/11/2022.
	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.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	There is a production monitor at all points of first landing through certification, monitoring by an observer
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	There is a production monitor at all points of first landing through certification, monitoring by an observer.
		(2) 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.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	There is a production monitor at all points of first landing through certification, monitoring by an observer.

	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2022, 22/11/2022.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
	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.	N/A		No data collection program for such practice.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		

10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	There is a production monitor at all points of first landing through certification, monitoring by an observer.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		There is no such program in 2022.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	There is a production monitor at all points of first landing through certification, monitoring by an observer. Local legislation, Decree 33/2022.	This species not fished in Libya.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	This species not fished in Libya.

		(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
	3	(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1,	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

		2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.			
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	Sent to ICCAT on 22/11/2022.

15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	Sent on 22/11/2022.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Law 14/89 for fisheries which is in the process of being amended to include ICCAT conservation and management measures. Local legislation, Decree 32/2022.	Sent on 22/11/2022.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	N/A		No data collected to maintain the catches.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	N/A		This species is not fished in Libya.								

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	N/A		This species is not fished in Libya.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A		This species is not fished in Libya.

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		This species is not fished in Libya.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	Yes		Sent to ICCAT.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	All is included in Law 14/89 and in Legislation Decree 32/2022.	

LIBYA

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	N/A		No Atlantic shortfin mako caught in Libya.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		No Atlantic shortfin mako caught in Libya.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	N/A		No data available.

21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		No Atlantic shortfin mako caught in Libya.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>			This species not fished in Libya.

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A.		This species not fished in Libya.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

		muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.			
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	NO		Will be taking into account in the next year laws amendment.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		

22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		This species not fished in Libya.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes	It is included in our local law 14/89, and Decree 32/2022.	
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes	It is included in our local law 14/89, and Decree 32/2022.	
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14.	N/A		No data available.

		This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).			
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		No data available.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		No data available.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: MEXICO

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This encompassed Task 1 and Task 2, and included BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to.
	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.	Yes.	Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays. Specifications for utilisation (published in the Official Daybook of the Federation on 14 February 2007).	The Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, establishes, among others: ... 4.2.1 All shark specimens must be retained onboard commercial fishing vessels for full utilisation except the species indicated in section 4.2.2. It is prohibited to utilize exclusively the fins of any shark species. In no case may shark fins be landed the bodies of which are not found on board. 4.2.2 In no case may specimens of the following species be caught and retained: whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>), basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>), white shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>), sawfish (<i>Pristis perotteti</i> , <i>P. pectinata</i> and <i>P. microdon</i>) and giant manta ray (<i>Manta birostris</i> , <i>Mobula japonica</i> , <i>M. thurstoni</i> , <i>M. munkiana</i> , <i>M. hypostomata</i> and <i>Mobula tarapacana</i>). Any specimen of these species taken as bycatch must be returned to the water.

MEXICO

					<p>These species may not be retained live, dead, whole or some of their parts, and therefore may not be used for human consumption or entered into trade.</p> <p>4.8 Shark species which are retained onboard must be fully utilized, and it is prohibited to utilize exclusively the fins. Shark and ray species subject to the special protection scheme or permanent closure shall be released whole into the water, regardless of whether they are alive or dead”.</p>
	3	(1) CPCs shall require their vessels to not have onboard fins that total more than 5 % of the weight of shark onboard, up to the first point of landing.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays, whereby “It is prohibited to utilize exclusively the fins of any shark species. In no case may shark fins be landed the bodies of which are not found on board”.
		(2) 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.	Yes.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays, whereby “It is prohibited to utilize exclusively the fins of any shark species. In no case may shark fins be landed the bodies of which are not found on board”.
	5	Vessels shall be prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing fins obtained in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays, whereby “It is prohibited to utilize exclusively the fins of any shark species. In no case may shark fins be landed the bodies of which are not found on board”.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to.

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	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Shortfin mako shark (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) is listed in Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays, which is being implemented in Mexico. Porbeagle does not occur in Mexican waters.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Bigeye thresher (<i>A. superciliosus</i> and <i>A. vulpinus</i>) is listed in Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays, in the section Sharks in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. In 2022, 34 thresher sharks were caught, equivalent to 3,252 kg of landings, with 1 dead discard (15 kg) and 6 live releases (420 kg).
	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.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays. There are records of specimens that were released alive.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task I and Task II data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Mexico includes in the national reports the actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05 and 07-06.

10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays, species that are subject to regulatory provisions.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes.	There is no national legislation in this regard.	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays, species that are subject to regulatory provisions.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006 and Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays. This shark species is subject to regulatory provisions. In addition, Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, which regulates the utilization of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task I and, if possible, Task II data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they must be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	Applicable	There is no national legislation in this regard.	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to. One specimen of the genus <i>Sphyrna</i> (SPN) (100 kg) was recorded in 2022.

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	In Mexico the catching and utilizing of all shark species, including hammerhead shark, is governed by regulatory and management measures implemented through NOM-029 -PESC-2006 Responsible fishing of shark and rays, specifications for their utilization published in the Official Daybook of the Federation on 14 February 2007. Management strategies for better utilization and conservation of shark species, such as implementation of the National Action Plan for Management and Conservation of Shark, Rays and Associated Species (PANMCT). Implementation of the space/time closure in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea during the critical months of abundance of pregnant females carrying embryos in the final phase of development. All meat from hammerhead shark is used for food, for local and national consumption.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to. One specimen of the genus <i>Sphyrna</i> (SPN) (100 kg) was recorded in 2022.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	The measures on catch and utilization for all the shark species are described in the Note to Rec. 10-08 3(2). These measures include silky shark. However, as a developing coastal CPC, for the purposes of local consumption, Mexico is exempt from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Rec. 11-08.

	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavour to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	In Mexico the catching and utilizing of all shark species, including hammerhead shark, is governed by regulatory and management measures implemented through NOM-029 -PESC-2006 Responsible fishing of shark and rays, specifications for their utilization published in the Official Daybook of the Federation on 14 February 2007. Management strategies for better utilization and conservation of shark species, such as implementation of the National Action Plan for Management and Conservation of Shark, Rays and Associated Species (PANMCT). Implementation of the space/time closure in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea during the critical months of abundance of pregnant females carrying embryos in the final phase of development. All meat from hammerhead shark is used for food, for local and national consumption.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes.	There is no national legislation in this regard.	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to
	4	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes.	There is no national legislation in this regard.	The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	The measures on catch and utilization for all the shark species are described in the Note to Rec. 10-08 3(2). These measures include silky shark. All meat from silky shark is used for food, for local and national consumption.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006 and Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays. This shark species is subject to regulatory provisions. As well as the Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, which regulates the exploitation of tuna species by longline vessels in waters under federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Mexico has a database from 1993 to 2022, whose information is collected from all fishing trips by onboard observers annually through Task 1 and 2. Close collaboration is maintained with the observers programme for continuous improvement.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Shortfin mako shark (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) is listed in Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays. Porbeagle does not occur in Mexican waters.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Shortfin mako shark (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) is listed in Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays. Porbeagle does not occur in Mexican waters.

<p>21-10 (before 19-07, para 3)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4010	Morocco	1644	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>There is no national legislation in this regard.</p>	<p>The catch figures obtained from the onboard observers programme are monitor, and the fluctuations are noted. The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4010												
Morocco	1644												
<p>21-11 (before 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>		<p>There is no national legislation in this regard.</p>	<p>This stock does not correspond to the fishing area where Mexico carries out its fishing activity.</p>								
<p>19-07 / 19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014</p>	<p>The Mexican fleet carries out its fishing activities in accordance with Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 which regulates the utilization of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and which establishes 100% onboard observer coverage in fishing trips, whose data are obtained and included in the database.</p>								

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19-07 / 19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014	The Mexican fleet carries out its fishing activities in accordance with Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 which regulates the utilization of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and which establishes 100% onboard observer coverage in fishing trips, whose data are obtained and included in the database.
19-07 / 19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes.	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Mexico carries out research projects in the Gulf of Mexico aimed at shark and ray, involving collection of fisheries information, in addition to sampling.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Mexico has not requested exemption from submission of the billfish check sheet, since the records of the onboard observers refer to catch of some shark species.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.	The Mexican fleet carries out its fishing activities in accordance with Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 which regulates the utilization of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and which establishes 100% onboard observer coverage in fishing trips, whose data are obtained and included in the database. This information includes the documentation of sections (1) and (2).

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>There is no national legislation in this regard.</p>	<p>Mexico has made enquiries and taken the corresponding action nationally with the technical authorities, for compliance with the provision indicated in Recommendation 21-09.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>There is no national legislation in this regard.</p>	<p>Mexico has made enquiries and taken the corresponding action nationally with the technical authorities, for compliance with the provision indicated in Recommendation 21-09.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014</p>	<p>Through its onboard observer programme, Mexico obtains the number of shortfin mako discards and releases of shortfin mako, which correspond to 100% of fishing trips.</p>

21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>		Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006	Mexican Official Standard NOM-029-PESC-2006, Responsible fishing of shark and rays. This shark species is subject to regulatory provisions which contains the reference to fins attached.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes.	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Mexico has made enquiries and taken the corresponding action nationally with the technical authorities, for compliance with the provision indicated in Recommendation 21-09.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes.	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Mexico reported total catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako, corresponding to months of January to July 2023.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.”</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>There is no national legislation in this regard.</p>	<p>Mexico has made enquiries and taken the corresponding action nationally with the technical authorities, for compliance with the provision indicated in Recommendation 21-09. It is hoped to submitted soon, this communication will include the description of the quantification details.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>There is no national legislation in this regard.</p>	<p>The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023. This included Task 1 and Task 2, which covered BSH, SMA, OCS, FAL, THR, POR, with dead discards and live releases for all the species referred to</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>There is no national legislation in this regard.</p>	<p>The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014</p>	<p>Through its onboard observer programme, Mexico obtains the number of shortfin mako discards and releases of shortfin mako, which correspond to 100% of fishing trips. The date of submission to the SCRS was 12 July 2023.</p>

21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes.	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014	In accordance with implementation of the regulations, sampling activities shall be established in collaboration with the onboard observers programme, which entails establishing a work plan. Mexico has made enquiries and taken the corresponding action nationally with the technical authorities, for compliance with the provision indicated in Recommendation 21-09.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.	The Mexican fleet carries out its fishing activities in accordance with Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 which regulates the utilization of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of federal jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and which establishes 100% onboard observer coverage in fishing trips, whose data are obtained and included in the database.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes	Mexico has in place Mexican Official Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.	The information is obtained through the onboard observers programme. The results of the research will be shared with the SCRS species groups.

21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	The information will be submitted to the Secretary in accordance with the established deadlines.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	There is no national legislation in this regard.	Mexico has made enquiries and taken the corresponding action nationally with the technical authorities, for compliance with the provision indicated in Recommendation 21-09.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.

22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.

22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.

22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.

22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No	There is no national legislation in this regard.	According to the geographical location of the Gulf of Mexico, the sampling area and stocks/statistical areas for South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks do not correspond with Mexico's fishing zone; therefore no actions have been taken and no data have been submitted.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): MOROCCO

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Annual submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data on sharks in Morocco's Annual Reports, in accordance with the ICCAT data reporting requirement procedures.
	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.	Yes	Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including some shark species). Ministerial decision N°RE 01/19 of 23/12/2019 on the management measures for the conservation of some shark species.	Prohibition on processing sharks onboard, which must remain whole except for gutting, to the first point of landing. A system of mandatory reporting of catches on landing and monitoring of trade flow through the catch certification procedure.

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	3	<p>(1) 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.</p> <p>(2) 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Ministerial decision N° RE 01/19 of 23/12/2019 on management measures for conservation of some shark species, conservation of blue shark.</p>	<p>The total weight of fins must not exceed 5% of the live weight of shark catches landed.</p> <p>Sharks retained onboard must be landed whole except for guts, to the first point of landing. This decision also establishes that the total weight of fins must not exceed 5% of the live weight of shark catches landed</p>
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Morocco enacted on 12 May 2014 Law No.°15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing.	In accordance with this law, all catches including shark species are subject to very strict control, whether onboard, or on landing or trading.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Ministerial decision N°RE 01/19 of 23/12/2019 on the management measures for the conservation of one shark species.	Submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data on sharks, in accordance with the ICCAT data reporting requirement procedures.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)).	The prohibition of retention, transshipment and landing of porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks is included in the fishing licenses of all Moroccan vessels.

09-07	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.</p>	Yes	<p>Royal Decree on Law No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation as amended and supplemented; Royal Decree No. 1-14-95 of 12 May 2014 on enactment of Law No. 15-12 on the prevention and fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing which amends and supplements Royal Decree No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation.</p> <p>Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition on fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including bigeye thresher shark (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>)).</p>	<p>Introduction of a mandatory system of catch reporting on landing and trade flow monitoring through the catch certification procedure. The prohibition of retention, transshipment, landing and trade of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) is included in the fishing licenses of all Moroccan vessels.</p>
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	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.	Yes		This regulatory text concerns protected species, including bigeye thresher shark, as well as practices for their handling and release if incidentally caught and how to avoid intentional encirclement. These practices are based on the FAO guides (https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/I8951EN).
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		No data to be reported since <i>Alopias</i> species other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> are not caught in Morocco and therefore are not included in national fishing statistics. If an individual of these species is taken as bycatch it will automatically be released into the water by the fishers and recorded in the logbook. In addition, Task 1 and 2 statistics will be recorded and reported to ICCAT.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.			Annual submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data on sharks in Morocco's Annual Reports, in accordance with the ICCAT data reporting requirement procedures.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Royal Decree on Law No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation as amended and supplemented	Oceanic whitetip shark is not caught in Morocco and does not appear in fishing statistics. Introduction of a mandatory system of catch reporting on landing and trade flow monitoring through the catch certification procedure.

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				<p>Royal Decree No. 1-14-95 of 12 May 2014 regarding the enactment of Law No. 15-12 on the prevention and fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing which amends and supplements Royal Decree No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation.</p> <p>Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including the oceanic whitetip shark).</p>	<p>The prohibition of retention, transshipment and landing of oceanic whitetip sharks is included in the fishing licenses of all Moroccan vessels.</p>
	2	<p>CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.</p>	No		<p>This provision does not apply to Morocco as oceanic whitetip shark is not caught in Morocco and does not appear in fishing statistics.</p>

10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	<p>Royal Decree on Law No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation as amended and supplemented.</p> <p>Royal Decree No. 1-14-95 of 12 May 2014 regarding the enactment of Law No. 15-12 on the prevention and fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing which amends and supplements Royal Decree No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation.</p> <p>Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including hammerhead shark).</p>	<p>The prohibition of retention, transshipment and landing of hammerhead shark is included in the fishing licenses of all Moroccan vessels.</p> <p>Introduction of a mandatory system of catch reporting on landing and trade flow monitoring through the catch certification procedure.</p>
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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Given that national regulations prohibit fishing and retaining these species on board, fishers proceed to return them to the water in the event that they are taken on board, in accordance with practices for their handling and release if incidentally caught and how to avoid intentional encirclement.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Domestic regulation prohibits fishing, retaining these species onboard and therefore there is no local consumption.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on the temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including hammerhead shark). Law 15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing.	The exemption is not applicable because it is a prohibited species (see above response relating to para 1 of Rec. 10-08). It should be recalled that trade in these species is controlled by CITES (to which Morocco is a party) through permits. On this basis, no permit for trade in these species has been issued in this regard.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	N/A		This provision does not apply to Morocco given that hammerhead sharks do not occur in landings and are not included in Morocco's fishery statistics.

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					Discards of all species, including shark species, are taken into consideration and recorded in the logbook in accordance with Law No. 15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing and the Order of 21 February 2023.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No	<p>Order no. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including silky shark).</p> <p>Royal Decree on Law No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation as amended and supplemented.</p> <p>Royal Decree No. 1-14-95 of 12 May 2014 on enactment of Law No. 15-12 on the prevention and fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing which amends and supplements Royal Decree No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation.</p>	<p>The prohibition of retention, transshipment and landing of silky shark is included in the fishing licenses of all Moroccan vessels.</p> <p>Silky sharks are not landed and do not appear in Morocco fishing statistics.</p> <p>Discards of all prohibited species, including silky shark, are taken into account and recorded in the logbook in accordance with Law No. 15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing and the Order of 21 February 2023.</p>

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		This provision does not apply to Morocco since silky sharks are not landed and do not appear in Morocco fishing statistics.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		<p>This provision does not apply to Morocco since fishing for silky sharks are not landed and do not appear in Morocco fishing statistics.</p> <p>No data to be transmitted as silky sharks are not caught in Morocco and therefore do not appear in national fishing statistics.</p> <p>Any incidental catches of these species will automatically be returned to the water by the fishers and recorded in the logbook. In addition, Task 1 and 2 statistics will be recorded and reported to ICCAT.</p> <p>The Department of Maritime Fisheries has strengthened the control infrastructure at sea, in ports and on landing. The main control measures implemented are as follows:</p>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control at ports of landing, fishing grounds and fish markets. - At-sea control of vessels is carried out by the control authorities. - A system of mandatory reporting of catches on landing and monitoring of trade flow through the catch certification procedure.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including silky shark).	This provision does not apply to Morocco since fishing for silky sharks are not landed and do not appear in Morocco fishing statistics.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	The Royal Decree of 23 November 1973, which establishes the maritime fisheries, as amended and supplemented by Law 15-12 of 2014.	This Royal Decree obliges skippers/masters of vessels to report all catches (including sharks) before the first trade on the market and to maintain onboard a logbook and a catches register. The Dahir also prohibits trade in species not covered by catch reporting. Annual submission of detailed Task 1 and Task 2 data on sharks, in accordance with the ICCAT data reporting requirements procedures.

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including porbeagle sharks). Law No. 15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing.	Given that, in accordance with national legislation, it is prohibited to fish or retain onboard porbeagle. If it is ever taken onboard, it is released by the fishers in accordance with practices for their handling and release if incidentally caught and how to avoid intentional encirclement.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Annual submission of detailed Task 1 and Task 2 data on porbeagle shark, in accordance with the ICCAT data reporting requirement procedures Discards of all species, including porbeagle shark, are taken into consideration and recorded in the logbook in accordance with Law No. 15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing.

<p>21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Royal Decree on Law No. 1-73-255 of 27 chaoual 1393 (23 November 1973) which establishes the maritime fisheries regulation as amended and supplemented</p> <p>Royal Decree No. 1-14-95 of 12 rejeb 1435 (12 May 2014) on enactment of Law No. 15-12 on the prevention and fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing which amends and supplements Royal Decree No. 1-73-255 of 27 chaoual 1393 (23 November 1973) which establishes the maritime fishery regulation.</p> <p>Decision No. RE 01/23 dated 13 January 2023 on management and conservation measures for blue shark.</p>	<p>Morocco has implemented a control infrastructure at sea, in ports and on landing. The main control measures implemented are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control at landing ports, fishing sites and fish markets. - At-sea control of vessels is carried out by the control authorities. <p>A system of mandatory reporting of catches on landing and monitoring of trade flow through the certification procedure.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Morocco is not part of the South Atlantic.</p>								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Royal Decree of 23 November 1973, which establishes the maritime fisheries, as amended and supplemented.</p>	<p>Annual submission of detailed Task 1 and Task 2 data on blue shark, in accordance with the ICCAT data reporting requirement procedures.</p> <p>A system of mandatory reporting of catches on landing and monitoring of trade flow through the catch certification procedure.</p> <p>The Royal Decree of 23 November 1973 which establishes the maritime fishery regulation obliges skippers/masters of vessels to report all catches (including blue shark) before the first trade on the market and to maintain onboard a logbook and a catch register. The Dahir also prohibits trade in species not covered by catch reporting.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A scientific observer programme was implemented in 2018.</p>	<p>This programme consists of collecting data on catch-effort, size as well as data on dead or live discards of sharks including shortfin mako shark requested within the framework of this recommendation (ST09-DomObPr).</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Biological data collection on blue sharks is guaranteed under the national scientific observer programme.</p>	<p>Preliminary results will be presented to the 2023 SCRS meetings.</p>

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Morocco is not exempt.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	Law No. 15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing. Order No. 464 23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including shortfin mako shark).	Discards of all species, including shortfin mako, are taken into consideration and recorded in the logbook in accordance with Law No. 15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing and Order No. 464-23.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes		The prohibition of retention, transshipment and landing of shortfin mako sharks is included in the fishing licenses of all Moroccan vessels.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	No	Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including shortfin mako shark).	Retaining is not authorized for any fishing vessels.
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		This paragraph relates to Iceland and Norway.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Law No. 15-12 regarding the fight against IUU fishing. Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including shortfin mako shark).</p>	<p>The Department requires vessels to promptly release into the water shortfin mako sharks taken as bycatch, in accordance with practices for their handling and release if incidentally caught and how to avoid intentional encirclement, and taking into account the safety of crew members. Discards for all species including shortfin mako are taken into account and recorded in the fishing journal in accordance with Law No.15-12 on the fight against IUU fishing.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Annual submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data on sharks in Morocco's annual reports, in accordance with the requirements of the ICCAT data reporting procedures.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Discard rates reported to ICCAT represent the quantity observed and assessed by observers during fishing operations where they participated. An alternative approach consists on drawing upon the discard reports (dead and alive) by fishermen (covering a minimum of 5% of the total longline effort according to a monthly frequency to estimate the total discards of sharks including shortfin mako.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Task 1 data are regularly reported to ICCAT. Only dead discards and live releases observed during the trips covered by observers are reported. There are no estimates of total discards as they are below the minimum rate of coverage required by ICCAT (5% of the total effort).</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Order No. 464-23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including shortfin mako shark).</p>	<p>Morocco has prohibited all fishing vessels from retaining or landing shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The rate of coverage is too weak compared to the minimum coverage required by ICCAT (5% of the total effort).</p>

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes		The collection of biological data mainly relates to size, weight, sex and stage of maturity of specimens caught dead. In 2021, muscles, livers, gonads and stomachs of shortfin mako were collected within the framework of an internal research project (INRH). No biological samples were collected in 2022 due to practical constraints.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		Shortfin mako and blue shark are caught incidentally by longlines over 15m.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		After 2021, scientific observer data was completed with surveys which were regularly conducted by fishing masters in order to have mortality data of shortfin mako on board and when released into the water.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		Morocco prohibited shortfin mako shark fishing after January 2022 before entry into force of Rec. 21-09. The Department requires vessels to promptly release into the water shortfin mako sharks taken as bycatch, in accordance with practices for their handling and release if incidentally caught and how to avoid intentional encirclement.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	Order No. 464 23 of 21 February 2023 on temporary prohibition of fishing for mammals, turtles and some other marine species (including shortfin mako shark).	Morocco prohibited shortfin mako shark fishing after January 2022 before entry into force of Rec. 21-09.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.

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22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.

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22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Morocco does not exploit shortfin mako in the South Atlantic.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: NAMIBIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted.
	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.	Yes	Marine Resource Reg. 2001; subsection 24(4)	Our Domestic law prohibits discards and this includes any part of the shark.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Marine Resource Reg. 2001; subsection 24(4)	Vessels are required to land sharks fins naturally attached.
		(2) 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.	Yes	Marine Resource Reg. 2001; subsection 24(4)	Fins and carcasses to be offloaded together at the point of first landing

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes		Fisheries observers are deployed on commercial vessels to observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations and to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Task 1 and Task 2 data were submitted.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		Namibia complies with ICCAT's Recommendations and conservation measures and does not target <i>Lamna nasus</i> and where incidental catches might be observed they are released as these species is an ICCAT non-retention species. Also Namibia does not target North Atlantic <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> .
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	N/A		Namibia does not target bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>)
	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.	Yes		Namibia does not target bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) and will comply with this requirement.

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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Namibia does not target bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) and did not land any catches of bigeye thresher. All Task 1 and Task 2 data reported by Namibia were of landed catches.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Namibia complies with all ICCAT Recommendations.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		Namibia has not landed neither reported any catches of oceanic white tip sharks. Namibia will comply with this measure if an oceanic whitetip shark is observed. Fisheries Observers onboard vessels ensure that vessels comply and all landings are inspected at Namibia's ports of entry by Fisheries inspectors.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Namibia has not landed neither reported any catches of oceanic white tip sharks. Namibia will comply with this measure if an oceanic whitetip shark is observed. Fisheries Observers onboard vessels ensure that vessels comply and all landings are inspected at Namibia's ports of entry by Fisheries inspectors.

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10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Namibia has not reported any catches of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae. Namibia will comply with this measure if hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae are observed. Fisheries Observers onboard vessels ensure that vessels comply and all landings are inspected at Namibia's ports of entry by Fisheries inspectors.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Namibian fisheries observers and inspectors ensure that this recommendation is complied with when hammerhead sharks are encountered, however if landed, they are reported as our domestic law does not allow dead discards. Namibia has however not reported any landings of hammerhead sharks in the Task 1 and 2 data submitted.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Namibia is not exempted from these measures established in paragraph 1 and 2. Namibia, has not landed hammerhead sharks.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Namibia is not exempted from these measures established in paragraph 1 and 2. Namibia, has not landed hammerhead sharks.

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	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Namibia is not exempted from these measures established in paragraph 1 and 2. Namibian domestic law does not allow dead discards. If caught and dead upon haul-back all landings will be recorded. Namibia, has not landed hammerhead sharks.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes		Namibia has not landed silky sharks. Namibian domestic law does not allow dead discards. All landings are recorded and vessels have fisheries observers onboard to monitor and ensure compliance.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes		Namibia has not landed silky sharks. Vessels have fisheries observers onboard to monitor and ensure compliance.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		Namibia complies with this measure and will embark on modifying the Fisheries observer forms to include status of live releases. The domestic law does not allow for dead discards.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		Namibia reports species-specific data in the Task 1 and 2 data. Namibia has however not landed silky sharks.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Namibia is not exempted from this requirement paragraph in accordance with subpara (1) above. No silky sharks were landed or observed.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	Marine Resource Reg. 2001; subsection 24(4)	Namibia's domestic law does not allow discards.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Namibia will include the actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries. This will be reported in the Annual Report.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes		Namibia requires skippers to release porbeagle sharks when caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Namibia has not reported any landings of Porbeagle in the Task 1 and Task 2 data.

<p>21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	<p>No</p>		<p>Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic BSH.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Namibia reports all landings in the Task 1 and 2 data. Namibia is aware of the TAC of 28 923 t for South Atlantic and monitors catches quarterly.</p>								
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Namibia reports all landed catches of blue shark in the Task 1 and 2 data. Namibia complies with all recommendations through ensuring catches are monitored.</p>								

NAMIBIA

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes		Namibia reported blue shark landings in the Task 1 and 2 data.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes		Namibia's scientists participate in the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Namibia domestic law does not allow discards (whether dead or alive).
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	N/A		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.

NAMIBIA

21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	N/A		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.

NAMIBIA

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	N/A		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	N/A		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A.		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	N/A		Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.

NAMIBIA

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>

NAMIBIA

21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A.		<p>Namibia's fisheries observers are deployed via the national fisheries observer program onboard all large pelagic fishing vessels. The fisheries observers are mandated by law to obtain all information under paragraph 7 of Rec 16-14.</p>
21-09	19	<p>CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	N/A		<p>Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
21-09	21 a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	N/A		<p>Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
21-09	24	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.</p>	N/A		<p>Namibia does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>

NAMIBIA

22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		This Recommendation has not been incorporated into Namibia's domestic laws/regulations. However, the fishing industry was notified of this Recommendation by the Namibian authorities. Namibia is working towards preparing on how to enforce this recommendation.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes		Namibia has implemented this retention allowance as set out in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Namibia does now allow transshipment for shortfin mako sharks.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Currently our domestic law does not allow discards, however Namibia is working towards preparing on how to enforce this Recommendation.

22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	Yes		
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		Namibian authorities engaged the fishing industry in February 2023 and informed them on the requirements under Rec 22-11. The authorities are working closely with the industry towards preparing on how to enforce this Recommendation.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Namibia's domestic law does not allow discards (live or dead), Namibian authorities are busy engaging on ways to address this recommendation to report to the SCRS.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Namibia does not have artisanal and small-scale fisheries for large pelagic species.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Namibia submitted Task 1 data for shortfin mako.

22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes		Namibian authorities engaged the fishing industry in February 2023 and informed them on the requirements under Rec 22-11. The authorities are working closely with the industry towards preparing on how to enforce this Recommendation.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		Namibia's domestic law requires fisheries observers onboard every vessel for monitoring and ensuring compliance, as well as scientific data collection.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N		Currently there are no national research projects that involve collection of biological samples. However, Namibian scientists are active participants in the SRDCP and have contributed towards the shark species group's research efforts. If collection of biological samples commences, Namibia shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).

22-11	18	<p>In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).</p>	N/A		<p>Namibia deploys fisheries observers from our national fisheries observer program.</p>
22-11	19	<p>In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	Yes		<p>Namibian authorities engaged the fishing industry in February 2023 as well as June 2023 and informed them on the requirements under Rec 22-11. The authorities are working closely with the industry towards preparing on how to enforce this recommendation.</p>
22-11	21. a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	Yes		<p>Namibia is working towards the implementation of this Recommendation.</p>

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: NICARAGUA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Report submitted on 25 September 2023.
	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.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	3	(1) 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.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
		(2) 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.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	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.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

NICARAGUA

10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus Sphyrna.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

NICARAGUA

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

NICARAGUA

	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

NICARAGUA

	2	<p>CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	N/A		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>CPC</i></th> <th><i>t</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	N/A		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	N/A		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>								

NICARAGUA

<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	N/A	However, we have Regulation OSP-05-11 to prohibit the practice of shark finning in countries that are part of the Central American Integration System (SICA)	We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No. We confirm zero catch as Nicaragua does not currently operate a fishing fleet in the Convention area.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No. We confirm zero catch as Nicaragua does not currently operate a fishing fleet in the Convention area.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No. We confirm zero catch as Nicaragua does not currently operate a fishing fleet in the Convention area.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>

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21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
21-09	19	<p>CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	N/A		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
21-09	21 a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	N/A		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
21-09	24	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.</p>	N/A		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>

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22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

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22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.

22-11	18	<p>In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).</p>	No		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
22-11	19	<p>In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	No		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>
22-11	21. a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	No		<p>We have no fleet operating in the Convention area. We confirm zero catch.</p>

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: NIGERIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	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	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	3	(1) 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	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
		(2) 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	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
07-06	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 1 and 2 data for sharks, as required by	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		ICCAT data reporting procedures (including estimates of dead discards and size frequencies) in advance of the next SCRS assessment			– No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT 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	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .			
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		(dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
14-06	1	CPCs shall improve their catch reporting systems to ensure the reporting of shortfin mako catch and effort data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced

NIGERIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		Task 1 and Task 2 catch, effort and size data			– No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	2	CPCs shall include in their annual reports to ICCAT information on the actions they have taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	N/A (Not applicable)		– Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	N/A (Not applicable)		– Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	N/A (Not applicable)		– Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-07	2	An annual TAC of 39,102 t for North Atlantic blue shark is established. The annual TAC may be revised subject to a decision of the Commission based on the updated SCRS advice in 2021, or at an earlier stage if enough information is provided by the SCRS.	No		– Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area	No		– Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		<p>[Rec. 03-13].</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	6	CPCs shall include in their shark implementation check sheet submitted to ICCAT pursuant to Recommendation 18-06 information on the actions they have taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage North/South Atlantic blue sharks.	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Shark Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.			– No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (before 17-08)	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release North Atlantic shortfin mako in a manner that causes the least harm, while giving due consideration to the safety of crew members	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (before 17-08)	2	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1 above, CPCs may authorize their vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako, provided that:</p> <p>(1) For vessels whose length is greater than 12 m.</p> <p>a) the vessel has either an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system on board which can identify whether the fish is dead or alive;</p> <p>b) shortfin mako is dead when brought along side for taking on board the vessel;</p> <p>c) the observer collects data on the number of individuals hooked, body length, sex, condition, maturity (whether the individual is pregnant and its litter size) and weight of products for each shortfin mako caught as well as fishing effort; and</p> <p>d) when shortfin mako is not retained, the number of dead</p>	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		<p>discards and live releases shall be recorded by the observer or estimated from the records of the electronic monitoring system.</p> <p>(2) For vessels whose length is equal or smaller than 12 m.</p> <p>a) shortfin mako is dead when brought along side for taking on board the vessel.</p>			
19-06 (before 17-08)	3	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1 above, CPCs may authorize their vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako provided that:</p> <p>a) shortfin mako is dead when brought along side for taking on board the vessel; and</p> <p>b) the retention of shortfin mako does not exceed the fishing vessel's average shortfin mako landings while an observer is on board and this is verified by mandatory logbooks and landing inspection conducted on the basis of risk assessment.</p>	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (before 17-08)	4	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1 above, CPCs may authorize their vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako whether dead or alive, when a CPC's domestic law requires a minimum size of at least 180 cm fork length for males and of at least 210 cm fork length for females.</p>	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (before 17-08)	5	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1 above, CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead or dying fish be landed, provided that the fishermen may not draw any profit from such fish, may retain on board and land incidental by-catch of North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling - Turtle Excluder Device is enforced - No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (before 17-08)	6	<p>The biological samples collected by the observer should be analyzed by CPCs concerned and the result should be submitted to</p>	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable - Licensed vessels are bottom trawling

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<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		the SCRS by CPCs concerned.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (new)	7	CPCs shall endeavour to take further measures than those in this Recommendation 19-06 with the aim to stop overfishing and to rebuild the stock of North Atlantic shortfin mako.	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (before 17-08)	10 (before 9)	CPCs shall also report the number of dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic shortfin mako estimated based on the total fishing effort of their relevant fleets using data collected through observer programs or other relevant data collection programs.	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish
19-06 (before 17-08)	10 (before 9)	CPCs that do not authorize their vessels to catch and retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with paragraphs 2 through 5 of Rec. 19-06 shall also record through their observer programs the number of dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic shortfin mako and report it to SCRS.	N/A (Not applicable)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not applicable – Licensed vessels are bottom trawling – Turtle Excluder Device is enforced – No quota allocation to harvest ICCAT fish

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: NORWAY

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Forwarded to ICCAT 31/07/2022
	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.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle and basking shark § 2.	There is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks. Fishing for porbeagle and basking shark is prohibited. However, incidental bycatches may occur. As these bycatches may consist of large animals which are difficult to handle by the small coastal vessels, the landing obligation does not apply. However, there is a general ban on finning for these species.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51)	There is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks.

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		(2) 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.	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle and basking shark § 2.	There is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks. There is a general ban on finning for porbeagle and basking shark.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).	There is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).	There are no bycatches of sharks in the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries. Task 1 and 2 data for sharks taken as incidental bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries has been reported.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries	Norwegian vessels are prohibited from fishing for porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>). Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian water.

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).		(Section 51). Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle and basking shark § 2.	
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).	Bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) are not found in Norwegian waters.
	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.	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).	Bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) are not found in Norwegian waters.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).	Bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) are not found in Norwegian waters. However, there is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on	Yes	Norwegian Marine	Information was provided in 2012. Task

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.		Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle, dogfish, basking shark and silky sharks § 2.	1 and Task 2 data were provided in the Annual Report of 2012. Concerning the remaining elements of Rec. 04-10 please see above. Concerning Rec. 05-05, subsequently replaced by Rec. 14-06, it should be noted that shortfin mako is not found in Norwegian waters. Concerning Rec. 07-06, it should be noted that it is prohibited for Norwegian vessels to fish for porbeagle and that shortfin mako is not found in Norwegian waters. Incidental by-catches of porbeagle has been reported in Task 1 and Task 2 data.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater.	Whitetip sharks are not found in Norwegian waters.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Whitetip sharks are not found in Norwegian waters. Bycatches of sharks recorded through the observer program will be reported to ICCAT.
10-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act	Hammerhead sharks are not found in Norwegian

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		(hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.		(Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater.	waters. However, there is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Hammerhead sharks are not found in Norwegian waters. However, there is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Norway is not a developing coastal CPC. Hammerhead sharks are not found in Norwegian waters.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international	N/A		Norway is not a developing coastal CPC. Hammerhead sharks are not found in Norwegian waters.

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.			
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).	Hammerhead sharks are not found in Norwegian waters hence, no specific regulation regarding Hammerhead sharks have been established. However, there is a general requirement in the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. This includes sharks.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle, dogfish, basking shark and silky sharks § 2.	Silky sharks do normally not occur in Norwegian waters. In line with paragraph 6 of Rec. 11-08, a prohibition against silky shark fisheries has been included in the Norwegian regulations. Furthermore, bycatches of silky shark which are caught alive shall be released. All catches shall be reported. Norwegian vessels are subject to random controls both at sea and at port.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew	Yes	Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle, dogfish,	

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.		basking shark and silky sharks § 2.	
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		Silky sharks do normally not occur in Norwegian waters. However, the national observers on board the vessels shall report on all bycatches.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Norway is not defined as a developing country.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Norway is not defined as a developing country.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Applicable	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). Regulations related to the	Silky sharks do not normally occur in Norwegian waters. In addition, there is a general requirement following from the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				prohibition of fishing for porbeagle, dogfish, basking shark and silky sharks § 2.	relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) that all dead or dying fish be landed. In line with paragraph 6 of Rec. 11-08, a prohibition against silky shark fisheries has been included in the Norwegian regulations. Furthermore, bycatches of silky shark which are caught alive shall be released. All catches shall be reported.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). Regulations relating to electronic reporting for Norwegian fishing vessels.	Norway has fulfilled these reporting requirements in the Annual Reports, as well as in Task 1 and Task 2 data.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle, dogfish, basking shark and silky sharks § 2.	Porbeagle has not been caught in association with the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries. Furthermore, Norwegian regulations provides that bycatch of porbeagle which are caught alive shall be released.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their	Yes	Norwegian Marine	Porbeagle has not been caught in association with the

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note								
		<p>submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>		<p>Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>Regulations related to the prohibition of fishing for porbeagle, dogfish, basking shark and silky sharks § 2.</p>	<p>Norwegian ICCAT fisheries.</p> <p>However, incidental bycatches of porbeagle caught in non-ICCAT fisheries has been reported in Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No	<p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook Requirements). Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p>	<p>North Atlantic blue shark is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of North Atlantic blue shark has been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. If Norwegian vessels start to get bycatch of North Atlantic blue shark, Norway will consider including blue shark in the fisheries regulations.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	No		<p>South Atlantic blue shark is not found in Norwegian waters.</p>								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p>	Yes	<p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook) Requirements. The yearly Norwegian</p>	<p>Blue shark is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and there have not been any reports of bycatches of blue shark in ICCAT fisheries.</p> <p>However, all Norwegian</p>								

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)		Regulations on Fishery for bluefin tuna.	vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, are required to communicate information from its electronic logbook in accordance with the relevant requirements in the management plan on eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna to the Norwegian FMC on a daily basis, including information on the date, time, location (latitude and longitude) and the weight of the catch and bycatch on a fishing operation by fishing operation basis.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents	Blue sharks are rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence there has been zero bycatch of blue sharks in both ICCAT and non-ICCAT fisheries. All by-catch shall be reported, both in the electronic reporting system, and when the bycatch is landed. If bycatch of blue shark is ever reported, this will be reported in the Task 1 and Task 2 data.
19-07/19-08 (before	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act	Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely

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16-12 for North)		on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.		(Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents	found in our waters hence, no actions have been taken to conserve and manage North/South Atlantic blue sharks. As mentioned above, Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Norway asked the Shark Species Group to confirm that Norway may be exempt from the submission of the Check Sheet in Rec. 16-13. As there was an uncertainty in the Shark Species Group regarding the adoption of the exemption criteria, the Shark Species Group could not give a confirmation of the exemption from Rec 16-13. As we do currently not know if we are exempt from submission of the Check Sheet, we still submit this Check Sheet to ICCAT.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).	Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has

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		sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.		Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all by-catch. All by-catch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries. If Norwegian vessels start to get bycatch of shortfin mako, Norway will consider to include shortfin mako in the fisheries regulations.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any	No		Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed.

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		<p>fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>			
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Rec. 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	Yes	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents.</p>	
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live</p>	<p>CPCs to confirm the application of the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures for shortfin mako</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian</p>	<p>Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the</p>

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		North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.		Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	Directorate of Fisheries. If Norwegian vessels start to get by-catch of shortfin mako, Norway will consider to include shortfin mako in the fisheries regulations.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51) The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents	Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries. If Norwegian vessels catch shortfin mako, this will be reported to the ICCAT Secretariat in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A.		No catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels between 2018-2020. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the

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					Directorate of Fisheries.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries. If Norwegian vessels catch shortfin mako, this will be reported as part of the annual Task 1 and 2 data submission.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed	Yes	The yearly Norwegian regulations on bluefin tuna §14.	Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the

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		by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.			<p>Directorate of Fisheries.</p> <p>The bluefin tuna fishery inside the Norwegian economic zone is the only Norwegian ICCAT fishery, and in accordance with paragraph 95 in Rec. 22-08, there should be a 20 % observer coverage on board the longline fishing vessels fishing for bluefin tuna, which exceeds the 10 % in Rec. 21-09.</p>
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents</p>	<p>Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p> <p>If Norwegian vessels catch shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, Norway will collect biological data and biological samples consistent with the terms of Rec. 21-09 and Rec. 13-10.</p>
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC	N/A.		Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed.

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		<p>may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>			
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents</p>	<p>Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p>
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose,	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).	Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels.

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		by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.		Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents.	Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	Shortfin mako is rarely found in Norwegian waters, and no catch of shortfin mako has been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako

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		discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.		Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako

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		ICCAT fisheries.		<p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.</p> <p>The yearly Norwegian regulations on bluefin tuna §20.</p>	<p>has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p> <p>The bluefin tuna fishery inside the Norwegian economic zone is the only Norwegian ICCAT fishery, and the vessels participating in this fishery are not allowed to transfer fish to other vessels, hence transshipping is prohibited.</p>
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing - and sales</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p>

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				documents	
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents.</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p>
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all by-catch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p> <p>If such bycatch should occur, Norway will report on this to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with the</p>

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					ICCAT data reporting requirements.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p>
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing- and</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p>

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				sales documents.	
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all by-catch. All by-catch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries. In the unlikely event that a Norwegian vessel should catch South Atlantic shortfin mako, this will be

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					reported in the annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all by-catch. All by-catch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing- and	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. The bluefin tuna fishery inside the Norwegian economic zone is the only Norwegian ICCAT fishery, and in accordance with paragraph 95 in Rec. 22-08, there should be a 20% observer coverage on board the longline fishing vessels fishing for bluefin

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				<p>sales documents.</p> <p>The yearly Norwegian regulations on bluefin tuna §14.</p>	<p>tuna, which exceeds the 10 % in Rec. 22-11.</p>
22-11	17	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).</p>	N/A	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p>
22-11	17 (continued)	<p>CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	N/A	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the</p>

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Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				requirements). Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents.	Directorate of Fisheries.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	No	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements). Regulations relating to landing - and sales documents.	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all by-catch. All by-catch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries. Hence, Norway does not apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A	Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15). Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51). The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).	South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels. Norwegian vessels are required to report on all by-catch. All by-catch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.

NORWAY

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents.	
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A	<p>Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15).</p> <p>Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 51).</p> <p>The Norwegian Regulations on an Electronic Reporting System (logbook requirements).</p> <p>Regulations relating to landing- and sales documents.</p>	<p>South Atlantic shortfin mako does not occur in Norwegian waters, and no catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako has ever been reported by Norwegian vessels.</p> <p>Norwegian vessels are required to report on all bycatch. All bycatch will be landed, and a landing document will be issued and forwarded to the Directorate of Fisheries.</p>

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: PANAMA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data	Yes	Administrative Resolution No. 049 of 5 October 2021 adopts ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions.	(21/07/2023) Submitted to the Secretariat.
	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.	Yes	Law No. 009 of 16 March 2006. A draft law was laid before the Executive that "amends, supplements, and repeals the provisions of Law 9 of 1 March 2006, for full prohibition of the practice of shark finning by fishing vessels flagged to Panama in national jurisdictional waters and in areas beyond the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama".	During all fishing activity, vessels shall maintain onboard all the shark individuals caught, so as to verify in port full use of the resource.
	3	(1) CPCs shall require their vessels to not have onboard fins that total more than 5 % of the weight of shark onboard, up to the first point of landing.	Yes	Law No. 009 of 16 March 2006. A draft law was laid before the Executive that "amends, supplements, and repeals the provisions of Law 9 of 1 March 2006, for full prohibition of the practice of shark finning by fishing vessels flagged to Panama in national jurisdictional waters and in areas beyond the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama".	On arrival in port, the weighing of the catches is supervised for landing and it is verified that the fins are partly attached to the body, or if not, the fin to body percentage ratio is checked (in the case of vessels of less than 60HP).

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		(2) 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.	N/A	Law No. 009 of 16 March 2006	All vessels require that fins and carcasses are landed together.
	5	Vessels will be prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing fins obtained in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes.	Law No. 009 of 16 March 2006	Finning is prohibited, and measures are in place to ensure that the body is accompanied by all the fins.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		(21/07/2023) Submitted to the Secretariat.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A	Administrative Resolution No. 049 of 5 October 2021 adopts ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions.	This CPC does not have a fishery that targets porbeagle or North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Resolution ADM /ARAP No.049 of 5 October 2021.	The Commission's conservation measures were adopted and the vessels' catches are assessed.
	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.	Yes		

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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task I and Task II data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements	Yes		(21/07/2023) Submitted to the Secretariat.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes.		Monitoring of conservation measures and observer programme data collection. Analysis of logbooks and landings that can be checked.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes.		
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Conservation measures are monitored observer programme data are collected. Logbooks are analysed and landings, where possible, are checked.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		

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	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task I and, if possible, Task II data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they must be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Panama as a coastal CPC does not operate fisheries directed at shark (hammerhead).
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Admin Resolution No. 13 of 9 February 2009.	The national plan of action for conservation and management of the shark fisheries establishes measures to prevent increases in shark catches, including hammerhead sharks.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark	Yes	Resolution ADM /ARAP No.049 of 5 October 2021.	Panamanian vessels that participate in fisheries managed by ICCAT are obliged to release silky shark individuals whether they are alive or dead, and it is prohibited to retain onboard, tranship or land any part or whole carcass of silky shark individuals.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavour to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes		

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	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Discards and releases of this species were recorded (ST09) through the purse seine onboard observers programme, which has 100% coverage. In the case of longline vessels, Panama's observers programme started in 2023.
	4	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission. (2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes.		(21/07/2023) Submitted to the Secretariat.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		Panama's vessels do not retain silky shark species. In recent years, the only species that has been retained and traded is blue shark.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		

15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes										
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		(21/07/2023) Submitted to the Secretariat.								
21-10 (before 19-07, para 3)	1	The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom. All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.	CPC	t	EU*	32578	Japan	4010	Morocco	1644	Yes		Mandatory reporting of all catches and recent catch levels are maintained. Information submitted to the Secretariat on 8 August 2023 in form CP13 and Task 1 and Task 2 on 21 September 2023.
CPC	t												
EU*	32578												
Japan	4010												
Morocco	1644												
21-11 (before 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes		Mandatory reporting of all catches and recent catch levels are maintained. Information submitted to the Secretariat through Task 1 and Task 2 on 21 September 2023.								
19-07 / 19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention area (Rec. 03-13)	Yes										

		(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)			
19-07 / 19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data	Yes		Mandatory reporting of all catches and recent catch levels are maintained. Information submitted in form CP13 submitted to the Secretariat on 8 August 2023 and Task 1 and Task 2 sent on 21 September 2023.
19-07 / 19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	No		No research work of this nature is undertaken.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		

21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	ADM/ARAP Resolution No.049 of 5 October 2021.	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	ADM/ARAP Resolution No.049 of 5 October 2021.	
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Are released.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	No		It is prohibited to retain on board, tranship and land, in whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.

21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes.	ADM /ARAP Resolution No.049 of 5 October 2021.	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	Yes		Submitted to the Secretariat in note DCI-119-2023 on 29 April 2023.

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Panama reported annual average catches (landings, dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako of less than 1 t between 2018-2020.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Panama reported annual average catches (landings, dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako of less than 1 t between 2018-2020. Statistical data for Tasks 1, 2 and 3 were submitted on 21 September 2023. Dead discards and live releases were reported in Task 3 on-board observer data.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Retentions are not authorised.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No		Panama had not yet implemented the onboard observers programme in 2022. It was implemented in 2023.

21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Panama had not yet implemented the onboard observers programme in 2022. It was implemented in 2023.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14.</p> <p>This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14). 	N/A		It is prohibited to retain on board, tranship and land, in whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		No research work of this nature is undertaken.

21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		Retentions are not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		ADM /ARAP Resolution No.049 of 5 October 2021.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes		Retention is not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens. ADM /ARAP Resolution No. 049 of 5 October 2021.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes		Retentions are not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens.

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22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Retentions are not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		ADM /ARAP Resolution No. 049 of 5 October 2021.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		

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22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Retentions are not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Panama reported annual average catches (landings, dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako of less than 1 t between 2018-2020.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Retention are not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Panama reported annual average catches (landings, dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako of less than 1 t between 2018-2020. Statistical data for Tasks 1, 2 and 3 were submitted to the Secretariat on 21 September 2023. Dead discards and live releases were reported in Task 3 on-board observer data.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Retentions are not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens.

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	No		Panama had not yet implemented the on-board observer programme in 2022. It was implemented in 2023.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		Biometric data are collected in the on-board observer programme.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		Retentions are not authorised and the fleet is encouraged to use the procedures set out in Annex 2 of this Recommendation when releasing specimens. The releases reported are of live specimens.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	No		Panama had not yet implemented the on-board observer programme in 2022. It was implemented in 2023.

22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		While the information should be submitted by 30 April 2024, Panama intends to submit the information before the established deadline.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): PHILLIPINES

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	(11/08/23) The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.
	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.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels Section 3. Sharks bycatch handling, retention, and utilization 1. All live shark species that are caught incidentally shall be released; 2. Alive sharks shall be brought alongside the vessel to facilitate species identification, and shall do so in a manner that results in as little harm as possible, and shall be released as soon as possible following any applicable guidelines for these species; 3. All dead sharks that are retained shall be fully utilized or landed with fins naturally attached.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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		(2) 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.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels SECTION 5. Prohibitions. All municipal fishing vessels and Philippine-flagged commercial operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas or in waters of other coastal States, are prohibited from committing the following acts: 1) Intentional fishing using any method or gear that is targeting any species of shark; 2) Finning or landing of sharks with removed or unattached fins; 3) Retaining on-board, utilizing, transshipping, storing on a vessel, or landing any Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) shark species (as defined), live or dead, in whole or in part; Provided further, that all Philippine-flagged commercial fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone facing the Pacific Ocean, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal States are hereby prohibited from committing the following additional prohibited acts: 4) Using or carrying wire trace as branch lines or leaders and using branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	(11/08/2023) The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine-flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels SECTION 5. Prohibitions. All municipal fishing vessels and Philippine-flagged commercial operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas or in waters of other coastal states, are prohibited from committing the following acts: 1) Intentional fishing using any method or gear that is targeting any species of shark; 2) Finning or landing of sharks with removed or unattached fins; 3) Retaining on-board, utilizing, transshipping, storing on a vessel, or landing any Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) shark species (as defined), live or dead, in whole or in part;	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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				<p>Provided further, that all Philippine-flagged commercial fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone facing the Pacific Ocean, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal states are hereby prohibited from committing the following additional prohibited acts:</p> <p>4) Using or carrying wire trace as branch lines or leaders and using branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish.</p>	
	2	<p>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.</p>	Yes or No	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272</p> <p>Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels</p> <p>Section 3. Sharks bycatch handling, retention, and utilization</p> <p>1. All live shark species that are caught incidentally shall be released;</p> <p>2. Alive sharks shall be brought alongside the vessel to facilitate species identification, and shall do so in a manner that results in as little harm as possible, and shall be released as soon as possible following any applicable guidelines for these species;</p> <p>3. All dead sharks that are retained shall be fully utilized or landed with fins naturally attached.</p>	<p>Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
	4	<p>CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	Yes	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.</p>	<p>(11/08/2023)</p> <p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
10-06	1	<p>CPCs shall include information in their 2012</p>	Yes	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic</p>	<p>The Philippines has</p>

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		Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.		Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels SECTION 5. Prohibitions. All municipal fishing vessels and Philippine-flagged commercial operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas or in waters of other coastal states, are prohibited from committing the following acts: 1) Intentional fishing using any method or gear that is targeting any species of shark; 2) Finning or landing of sharks with removed or unattached fins; 3) Retaining on-board, utilizing, transshipping, storing on a vessel, or landing any Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) shark species (as defined), live or dead, in whole or in part; Provided further, that all Philippine-flagged commercial fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone facing the Pacific Ocean, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal States are hereby prohibited from committing the following additional prohibited acts: 4) Using or carrying wire trace as branch lines or leaders and using branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member. Fisheries Administrative Order 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer Program in the High Seas.	The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels SECTION 5. Prohibitions. All municipal fishing vessels and Philippine-flagged commercial operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas or in waters of other coastal states, are prohibited from committing the following acts: 1) Intentional fishing using any method or gear that is targeting any species of shark; 2) Finning or landing of sharks with removed or unattached fins; 3) Retaining on-board, utilizing, transshipping, storing on a vessel, or landing any Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) shark species (as defined), live or dead, in whole or in part; Provided further, that all Philippine-flagged commercial fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone facing the Pacific Ocean, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal states are hereby prohibited from committing the following additional prohibited acts: 4) Using or carrying wire trace as branch lines or leaders and using branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272</p> <p>Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels</p> <p>Section 3. Sharks bycatch handling, retention, and utilization</p> <p>1. All live shark species that are caught incidentally shall be released;</p> <p>2. Alive sharks shall be brought alongside the vessel to facilitate species identification, and shall do so in a manner that results in as little harm as possible, and shall be released as soon as possible following any applicable guidelines for these species;</p> <p>3. All dead sharks that are retained shall be fully utilized or landed with fins naturally attached.</p>	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		The Philippines is a DWFN to the ICCAT. The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		The Philippines is a DWFN to the ICCAT. The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic	The Philippines has

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		releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.		Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member. Fisheries Administrative Order 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer Program in the High Seas.	had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels SECTION 5. Prohibitions. All municipal fishing vessels and Philippine-flagged commercial operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas or in waters of other coastal states, are prohibited from committing the following acts: 1) Intentional fishing using any method or gear that is targeting any species of shark; 2) Finning or landing of sharks with removed or unattached fins; 3) Retaining on-board, utilizing, transshipping, storing on a vessel, or landing any Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) shark species (as defined), live or dead, in whole or in part; Provided further, that all Philippine-flagged commercial fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone facing the Pacific Ocean, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal states are hereby prohibited from committing the following additional prohibited acts: 4) Using or carrying wire trace as branch lines or leaders and using branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272</p> <p>Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels</p> <p>Section 3. Sharks bycatch handling, retention, and utilization</p> <p>1. All live shark species that are caught incidentally shall be released;</p> <p>2. Alive sharks shall be brought alongside the vessel to facilitate species identification, and shall do so in a manner that results in as little harm as possible, and shall be released as soon as possible following any applicable guidelines for these species;</p> <p>3. All dead sharks that are retained shall be fully utilized or landed with fins naturally attached.</p>	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.</p> <p>Fisheries Administrative Order 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer Program in the High Seas.</p>	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		The Philippines is a DWFN to the ICCAT. The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		The Philippines is a DWFN to the ICCAT. The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels Section 3. Sharks bycatch handling, retention, and utilization 1. All live shark species that are caught incidentally shall be released; 2. Alive sharks shall be brought alongside the vessel to facilitate species identification, and shall do so in a manner that results in as little harm as possible, and shall be released as soon as possible following any applicable guidelines for these species; 3. All dead sharks that are retained shall be fully utilized or landed with fins naturally attached.</p>	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member. Fisheries Administrative Order 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer Program in the High Seas.</p>	(11/08/2023) The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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<p>21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member. Fisheries Administrative Order 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer Program in the High Seas.</p>	<p>(11/08/2023) The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.</p>	<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p align="center">4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.</p>	<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p align="center">5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p align="center">N/A</p>	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.</p>	<p>(11/08/2023) The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2014. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>

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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	Yes		We have yet to request an exemption of the submission for the check sheet. The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member. Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels SECTION 5. Prohibitions. All municipal fishing vessels and Philippine-flagged commercial operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas or in waters of other coastal states, are prohibited from committing the following acts: 1) Intentional fishing using any method or gear that is targeting any species of shark; 2) Finning or landing of sharks with removed or unattached fins; 3) Retaining on-board, utilizing, transshipping, storing on a vessel, or landing any Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) shark species (as defined), live or dead, in whole or in part; Provided further, that all Philippine-flagged commercial fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone facing the Pacific Ocean, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal states are hereby prohibited from committing the following additional prohibited acts: 4) Using or carrying wire trace as branch lines or leaders and using branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish.</p>	<p>Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels SECTION 5. Prohibitions. All municipal fishing vessels and Philippine-flagged commercial operating in Philippine waters, in the high seas or in waters of other coastal States, are prohibited from committing the following acts: 1) Intentional fishing using any method or gear that is targeting any species of shark; 2) Finning or landing of sharks with removed or unattached fins;</p>	<p>Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>

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				<p>3) Retaining on-board, utilizing, transshipping, storing on a vessel, or landing any Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) shark species (as defined), live or dead, in whole or in part; Provided further, that all Philippine-flagged commercial fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone facing the Pacific Ocean, in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal States are hereby prohibited from committing the following additional prohibited acts:</p> <p>4) Using or carrying wire trace as branch lines or leaders and using branch lines running directly off the longline floats or drop lines, known as shark lines for longline fisheries targeting tuna and billfish.</p>	
21-09 (before 19-06/17- 08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	Yes (observer)	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer in the High Seas.</p>	<p>The Philippines requires an observer onboard Philippine flagged commercial vessel fishing in the High Seas. Currently, the Philippines does not require Electronic Monitoring System onboard a Philippine-flagged fishing vessels.</p>

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21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.</p>	<p>Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	Yes	<p>Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.</p>	<p>Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention. (11/08/2023)</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Fisheries Administrative Order 240: Rules and Regulations in the Implementation of Fisheries Observer in the High Seas.</p>	<p>The Philippines requires an observer onboard Philippine flagged commercial vessel fishing in the High Seas. Currently, the Philippines does not require Electronic Monitoring System onboard a Philippine-flagged fishing vessels. The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>

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21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A.		<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>
21-09	19	<p>CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	No		<p>The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.</p>

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT area of Convention.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT Area of Convention. We will submit once we are already active in the ICCAT area of Convention.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels.	
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	Yes	Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.

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22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		The Philippines has had no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention since 2015. The Philippines reported zero (0) catches/ no fishing activities for this year in the ICCAT Area of Convention. (11/08/2023)
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes		Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention

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22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes	Fisheries Administrative Order No. 272 Rules and Regulations for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for Philippine-Flagged Fishing Vessels Section 32 of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act Number 8550), as amended by Republic Act Number 10654 contains the provision which requires Philippine flagged fishing vessels that are defined as part of the distant water fishing fleet to comply with conservation and management measures of regional fisheries management organizations where the Philippines is a member.	
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A.		Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention

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22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		Currently, the Philippines has no active fishing vessels in the ICCAT Area of Convention

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: RUSSIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized fishery of sharks. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch. By-catch data are reported to ICCAT in established order. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).
	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.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized fishery of sharks.
	3	(1) 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.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized fishery of sharks.
		(2) 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.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized fishery of sharks.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized fishery of sharks.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized fishery of sharks. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023). Annual Report is completed and will be submitted.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized fishery of porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) were rarely and occasionally encountered in trawler by-catch in 2022. North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) are released alive and unharmed.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized fishery of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>). There were no bigeye thresher sharks in trawlers by-catches in 2022.
	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.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized fishery of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>). There were no bigeye thresher sharks in trawlers by-catches in 2022.

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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no bigeye thresher sharks in trawlers by-catches in 2022.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023). Annual Report is completed and will be submitted.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no fishery of oceanic whitetip sharks. There were no these species in by-catches in 2022.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no fishery of oceanic whitetip sharks. There were no these species in by-catches in 2022.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized fishery of sharks of the family Sphyrnidae. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch. Sharks of the family Sphyrnidae are released alive and unharmed.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch. Sharks are released alive and unharmed.

	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized coastal fishery of genus <i>Sphyrna</i> for local consumption.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized coastal fishery of the family Sphyrnidae for local consumption.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded with indication of status (dead or alive).
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are released alive and unharmed. There were no silky sharks in by-catches in 2022.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are released alive and unharmed. There are no silky sharks in by-catches.

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	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are released alive and unharmed. There were no silky sharks in by-catches in 2022.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized fishery of silky sharks.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized fishery of silky sharks for local consumption.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are released alive and unharmed.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	Applicable only partially. There is no specialized fishery. ICCAT resolutions and recommendations for ban on hammerhead shark, silk shark, shortfin mako shark species trade were submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and to the vessel owners as well. Monitoring and control on sharks by-catch in the trawl fishery were carried out.

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded with indication of status (dead or alive). There were no porbeagle sharks in by-catches in 2022.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded with indication of status (dead or alive). There were no porbeagle sharks in by-catches in 2022.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>CPC</i></th> <th><i>t</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded and then released unharmed and alive. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).
<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded and then released unharmed and alive. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).								

<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely and individually encountered in trawler by-catch. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely and individually encountered in trawler by-catch. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>There is no specialized fishery of North/South blue sharks. Sharks are rarely and individually encountered in trawler by-catch. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 are completed and will be submitted.</p>

18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no obtaining of a confirmation by the Shark Species Group.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded, and then released unharmed and alive.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded and then released unharmed and alive.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded and then released unharmed and alive.

<p>21-09 (before 19- 06/17- 08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded and then released unharmed and alive. There are scientific observers on Russian vessels. There is no operational electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board trawlers to verify the condition of the sharks. Sharks are released with status alive by the deck crew of trawler.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of sharks.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19- 06/17- 08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>Russia complies with the requirement 21-09 as CPC.</p>

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in trawler by-catch and recorded and then released unharmed and alive. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	Annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako between 2018-2020 were less than 1 t.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023)

<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. The fishing vessels of Russia are presented only by trawlers. Datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 were submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>Data was submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.</p>	<p>There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Data was submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).</p>

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21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Data was submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	Russia complies with the requirement 21-09 as CPC. Data was submitted to the SCRS (12/07/2023).
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery of South Atlantic shortfin mako. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in by-catches in 2022.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery of South Atlantic shortfin mako. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in by-catches in 2022.

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22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized ICCAT fishery of South Atlantic shortfin mako. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in by-catches in 2022.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery of South Atlantic shortfin mako. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in by-catches in 2022.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery of South Atlantic shortfin mako. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.

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22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2018-2022.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized artisanal and small-scale fisheries. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.

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22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A	Order of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of Russia after the ICCAT Annual Meeting.	There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2022.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: SENEGAL

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall adopt annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	No		4 August 2023
	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.	No		Difficulties in transposition, but in progress.
	3	(1) 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.	No		Provision not yet transposed.
		(2) 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.	No		No regulatory ratio established.
	5	It is prohibited for fishing vessels to retain onboard, transship, or land any fins harvested in contravention of the Recommendation.	Yes		On-board observers In-port and at-sea inspection.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		4 August 2023
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	Decision No. 022782 of 22 August 2019 of the Minister for Fisheries establishing conservation measures for shortfin mako shark.	Shortfin mako shark and porbeagle are not targeted by the national vessels.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	No		The tuna vessels (longliners) do not target these species.
	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.	No		The tuna vessels (longliners) do not target these species.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias spp</i> other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No	Decision No. 03543 of 2 March 2017 establishing the logbook.	The information to be provided is established by this decision, and a statistics collection infrastructure on landing and observer reports allow the required data to be obtained.

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches	Yes		
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No		The industrial fishery does not target or catch oceanic whitetip sharks.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		These data are collected via observer reports and the logbook.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Decree 2016-18 04 of 22 November 2016 on implementation of Law 2015-18 of 13 July 2015. Decision No. 03543 of 2 March 2017 establishing the logbook.	Prohibition enacted through the decree that is implemented via the in-port and at-sea inspection infrastructure as well as collection arrangements for these data.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No		It is prohibited to fish for these sharks.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A (not applicable)		It is prohibited to fish for these sharks.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavour not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Decree 2016-18 04 of 22 November 2016 on implementation of Law 2015-18 of 13 July 2015.	The principle of prohibition on retention and sale is established by this decree. Entry of these sharks into the international market is under the control of the administration of the Ministry of the Environment, which is responsible for controlling CITES species (Directorate of National Parks). In relation with the Minister for Fisheries.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Observer report and logbook.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No		Silky shark are not caught by the national tuna fleets.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavour to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		Silky shark are not caught by the national tuna fleets.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	Decree 2016-18 04 of 22 November 2016 on implementation of Law 2015-18 of 13 July 2015. Decision No. 03543 of 2 March 2017 establishing the logbook.	

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	4	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide, before 1 July 2012, a plan aimed to improve their species-specific shark data, for review by the SCRS and the Commission.	No		Silky shark are not caught by the national tuna fleets.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		The main methods are data collection infrastructure in ports, controls at sea and on landing as well as exploitation of logbook data. Entry into the national market is controlled by the Ministry for the Environment.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	Not applicable		
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		There is a data collection programme in ports, the logbook and observer reports.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Porbeagle shark is not caught by the Senegalese fleets.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with	No		Porbeagle shark is not targeted or caught by the Senegalese fleets.

		ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.											
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC:</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32.578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4.010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1.644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC:	t	EU*	32.578	Japan	4.010	Morocco	1.644	No		Porbeagle shark is not targeted or caught by the Senegalese fleets.
CPC:	t												
EU*	32.578												
Japan	4.010												
Morocco	1.644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t is established South Atlantic blue shark.	No		Shortfin mako shark is not targeted or caught by the Senegalese fleets.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	No		No vessel fishes blue shark.								
19-07/19-08	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark	N/A (not applicable)		Blue shark is not targeted, or caught by national vessels.								

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(before 16-12 for North)		catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.			However, there is a global collection system by researchers based on a sampling protocol scientifically established through research.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Not applicable.		Blue shark is not targeted, or caught by national vessels.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Shark Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		The Recommendation 21-09 has not yet been transposed and vessels do not target blue shark.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		Transposition is not yet effective.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako	No		As from transposition of the recommendation.

		caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.			
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	Yes		Law 2015-18 on the maritime fisheries code.
21-09	8	<p>Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			N/A

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>This provision has already been transposed by decree.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>No catch of shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Regulatory provision established by an Order. Reporting not applicable as no shortfin mako catch.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Regulatory provision established by an Order. Reporting not applicable as no shortfin mako catch.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>		<p>For 2022, prior work by the SCRS is required.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>No active longliner at national level.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>No interaction or catch of shortfin mako recorded.</p>

21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	No		Principle of non-retention maintained.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		No active longliner and no interaction or catch of shortfin mako.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Subsequent submission.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		Through this check sheet.

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22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		No fishery or interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		No fishery or interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		The principle of non-retention is applied.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		The principle of non-retention is applied. No interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		The principle of non-retention is applied. No interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		No catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		No catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		No catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		No artisanal fishery targeting South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		No relevant data submitted. There is no interaction with or catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Principle of non-retention and no interaction with or catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		No fishery or interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		No fishery or interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		No fishery or interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		No fishery or interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		No fishery or interaction with shortfin mako.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		No fishery interacting with South Atlantic shortfin mako.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: SOUTH AFRICA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Data reported annually. Data reported to Secretariat on the 2023/07/31.
	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.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (MLRA).	Fins may not be removed from shark trunks as per permit conditions.
	3	(1) 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.	No	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Fins may not be removed from shark trunks as per permit conditions.
		(2) 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.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Fins may not be removed from shark trunks as per permit conditions.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Fins may not be removed from shark trunks as per permit conditions. Some onboard observers. Discharges are monitored by Fisheries Compliance Officers (FCOs).

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Data submitted annually. Data reported to secretariat on the 2023/07/31.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of porbeagle sharks prohibited as per permit conditions. North Atlantic shortfin makos not caught.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of thresher sharks prohibited as per permit conditions.
	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.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of thresher sharks prohibited as per permit conditions. Live release of caught sharks encouraged. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of thresher sharks prohibited as per permit conditions. Data on discards collected as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Updated ID guides completed in 2022 circulated to Fishers. Logbooks updated to collect required information.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of oceanic white tip sharks prohibited as per permit conditions.

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	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		Data collected and reported annually. Data reported to secretariat on the 2023/07/31.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrna</i> prohibited as per permit conditions. The release of unwanted or prohibited species is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	The release of unwanted or prohibited species is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Retention of hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrna</i> prohibited as per permit conditions. The release of unwanted or prohibited species is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrna</i> prohibited as per permit conditions.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrna</i> prohibited as per permit conditions. The release of unwanted or prohibited species with release status is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.

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11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of silky sharks prohibited as per permit conditions. The release of unwanted or prohibited species with release status is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	The release of unwanted or prohibited species with release status is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	The release of unwanted or prohibited species with release status is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission. (2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		No silky sharks caught in coastal fisheries.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Retention of silky sharks prohibited as per permit conditions.

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11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Updated ID guides (2022) circulated to Fishers. Logbooks updated to collect required information.								
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	The release of unwanted or prohibited species with release status is encouraged as per permit conditions. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	The release of unwanted or prohibited species with release status is encouraged as per permit conditions. Data is collected as per permit conditions. Catches extremely rare. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom. All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		Not applicable. All shark catches decreased by 85% since 2016.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes		All shark catches decreased by 85% since 2016. Blue shark TAC for South Africa ICCAT region set to 1000 t for the 2022/2023 fishing season.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).	Yes		Data collected and submitted annually. Data reported to Secretariat on the 2023/07/31.								

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		(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes		Data collected and submitted annually. Data reported to Secretariat on the 2023/07/31.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes		Data has been provided and presented at relevant meetings. Data reported to Secretariat on the 2023/07/31.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Check sheet provided.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Sharks designated as by-catch as a result all shark catches decreased by 85% since 2016. Updated ID guides circulated to fishery to improve identification. Best-practice release protocol provided to fishers.

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.

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21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.

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21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).	N/A		North Atlantic mako sharks not caught in South Africa. Observers deployed on all foreign flagged vessels, and all vessels that exceeds shark by-catch levels (of 50%) in the previous quarters.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		19 shortfin makos tagged with satellite tags, hook-timers deployed in the past. Data to be analysed in the future.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Sharks have been designated as by-catch. Any vessel exceeding 50% shark by-catch in a quarter has to take a mandatory observer during the next quarter. This permit condition has reduced shark by-catch in the longline fishery by > 85% since 2016. Catch limit South Africa is set at 154 t in the ICCAT Convention area.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	As above.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Sharks have been designated as by-catch. Any vessel exceeding 50% shark by-catch in a quarter has to take a mandatory observer during the next quarter. This permit condition has reduced shark by-catch in the longline fishery by > 85% since 2016. Catch limit South Africa is set at 154 t in the ICCAT Convention area.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Sharks have been designated as by-catch. Any vessel exceeding 50% shark by-catch in a quarter has to take a mandatory observer during the next quarter. This permit condition has reduced shark by-catch in the longline fishery by > 85% since 2016. Catch limit South Africa is set at 154 t in the ICCAT Convention area.

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22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Permit conditions as legislated by the MLRA.	Sharks have been designated as by-catch. Any vessel exceeding 50% shark by-catch in a quarter has to take a mandatory observer during the next quarter. This permit condition has reduced shark by-catch in the longline fishery by > 85% since 2016. Catch limit South Africa is set at 154 t in the ICCAT Convention area.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Sharks have been designated as by-catch. Any vessel exceeding 50% shark by-catch in a quarter has to take a mandatory observer during the next quarter. This permit condition has reduced shark by-catch in the longline fishery by > 85% since 2016. Catch limit South Africa is set at 154 t in the ICCAT Convention area. Handling guidelines according to Best-practice release protocols developed and given to vessels.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		Data provided to Secretariat on 2023/07/31.

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22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		Catch limit for shortfin mako sharks added to 2022/2023 permit conditions.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes	Permit conditions.	No estimation required as all discards (alive / dead are reported).
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		No artisanal fisheries in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Data provided on the 2023/07/31.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	Yes		Data provided on the 2023/07/31.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		Increasing observer coverage in the ICCAT region will be implemented slowly. This will be complicated by observer coverage required by other RFMOs.

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22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes		Pending capacity issues within the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	No		
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	Yes		Pending funding.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		Sharks have been designated as by-catch. Any vessel exceeding 50% shark by-catch in a quarter has to take a mandatory observer during the next quarter. This permit condition has reduced shark by-catch in the longline fishery by > 85% since 2016. Catch limit South Africa is set at 154 t in the ICCAT Convention area. Handling guidelines according to Best-practice release protocols developed and given to vessels.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

(Name of CPC): SYRIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks recorded.
	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.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks, and in the event of any catch occurring it will be fully utilized because there are no discards during fishing activities.
	3	(1) 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.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks. Fins not popular as food in Syria and no fins export from Syria.
		(2) 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.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks. Fins not popular as food in Syria and no fins export from Syria
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks and no landing of sharks or fins.

SYRIA

07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks. Sharks are not actively targeted by the national fishermen. Fishing of shark not popular in Syria with no catch recorded.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of porbeagle or shortfin mako sharks.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks.
	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.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of bigeye thresher sharks.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of <i>Alopias</i> spp. or <i>A. superciliosus</i> .

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10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks recorded in 2012.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch or release of hammerhead sharks.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus Sphyrna.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of Hammerhead sharks or genus Sphyrna.

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of Hammerhead sharks or genus Sphyrna.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch or discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of silky sharks.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of silky sharks.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No discards and releases of silky sharks.

	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of silky sharks.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of silky sharks.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of silky sharks.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	Annual Report indicated that no catch of sharks recorded.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of porbeagle sharks.

	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of porbeagle sharks. No discards and releases of porbeagle sharks.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom. All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of sharks, sharks are not actively targeted by the national fishermen. Fishing of shark not popular in Syria with no catch recorded.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of Atlantic blue shark.								

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch of blue shark. No discards and releases of blue shark.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	Data collection implemented. No catch of blue shark in Syrian waters. No discards and releases of blue shark.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	Due to the circumstances in Syria, there is no cooperation with any international organizations. We request technical and scientific assistance for research.

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	Not exempted	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	Accidental bycatch of dogfish and sand devil. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any shark species covered by the Recommendations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of any shark species covered by ICCAT Recommendations.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)</p>	<p>No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)</p>	<p>No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)</p>	<p>No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)</p>	<p>No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>

21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.

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21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of North Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.

22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako

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22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.

22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A	Sharks Regulations (General Commission for Fisheries Resources)	No catch, retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, of South Atlantic shortfin mako.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: TUNISIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall adopt annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	No		These species are not included in the catches but a programme to monitor shark information collection is in place.
	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.	No		This provision does apply to our fishery since all the authorised fishing products that are taken are landed not lacking any part, especially the fins as there is no market for or consumption of fins.
	3	(1) 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.	No		There are no landings of fins.
		(2) 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.	N/A (not applicable)		No fins are removed since all catches of authorised fishing products are landed without any part missing.
	5	It is prohibited for fishing vessels to retain onboard, transship, or land any fins harvested in contravention of the Recommendation.	No		There are no landings of fins.

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	No		There is no fishing activity directed at the sharks managed by ICCAT.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		This requirement is applicable to the North Atlantic region.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	No		This species is not listed among the species landed in Tunisia.
	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.	No		This species is not listed among the species landed in Tunisia.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias spp</i> other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		These species are not included in the catches of fishing vessels in Tunisia.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches	No		These species are not included in the catches of fishing vessels in Tunisia.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No		These oceanic sharks do not occur in Tunisian waters.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		These oceanic sharks do not occur in Tunisian waters.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavour not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries. As for the purse seiners participating in ICCAT fisheries, no incidental catches have been reported to date. However, new reporting requirements are included within the framework of the new regulations being developed which govern fishing conditions (transposition of technical conservation and management measures into Tunisian legislation).

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavour to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries. As for the purse seiners participating in ICCAT fisheries, no incidental catches have been reported to date. However, while the national implementing texts allow reference to ICCAT requirements for compliance with obligations related to technical conservation and management measures, new regulatory reporting requirements are provided for within the framework of the new regulations that are being developed and which govern fishing conditions (transposition of technical conservation and management measures into Tunisian legislation).
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries. Regarding the purse seiners participating in ICCAT fisheries, no incidental catches have been reported to date. However, measures will be taken to increase the survival rate of silky sharks.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
	4	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provided, before 1 July 2012, a plan aimed to improve their species-specific shark data, for review by the SCRS and the Commission.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>								
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		These species are not included in the catches but a programme to monitor shark information collection is in place.								
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Shortfin mako shark is not found among the species landed in Tunisia.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Shortfin mako is not among the species landed by the Tunisian fisheries.								
21-10 (before , 19-07, para 3)	1	The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>CPC:</td> <td>t</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </table>	CPC:	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		The species is not targeted and is not included in our statistics.
CPC:	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		<p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>			
21-11 (before , 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t is established South Atlantic blue shark.	No		The species is not targeted and is not included in our statistics.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	No		Blue shark is not included in our landing statistics. However, any shark bycatch is recorded with all the relevant information.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A		The hammerhead shark is not found in Tunisian fisheries.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		This species is not landed by the Tunisian fisheries.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Shark Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		The check sheet has been submitted by the deadline. However, as Tunisian vessels do not catch (or very unlikely) the shark species covered by Recommendations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06, Tunisia will initiate the process for exemption from submission of the check sheet with Shark Species Group for 2023.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17- 08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		This species is not landed by the Tunisian fisheries.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17- 08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17- 08)	7	Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.			
21-09	8	<p>Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			The species is not reported in our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
21-09 (before 19-06 /17- 08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Shortfin mako is not reported in our fisheries. However, the Tunisian regulatory framework is being updated. It should be noted that the requirements and technical conservation and management measures for vulnerable species will be transposed.
21-09 (before 19-06 /17- 08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		The species is not reported in our fisheries.
21-09 (before 19-06 /17- 08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		The species is not reported in our fisheries.

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<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		The species is not reported in our fisheries.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The species is not reported in our fisheries.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	Yes		There is more than 10% coverage by scientific observers of Tunisia's tuna (bluefin tuna) fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		There is no biological sampling programme given that shortfin mako is not among the species landed.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and	N/A		The species is not reported in our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).			
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		The species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		The Tunisian regulatory framework is being updated. It should be noted that the requirements and technical conservation and management measures for vulnerable species will be transposed to the Tunisian regulations governing fishing activity.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		This species is not traded or reported for our fisheries.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		This species is not landed by Tunisian fisheries.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		This species is not traded or reported in our fisheries.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of	No		This species is not traded or reported for our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.			
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		This species is not traded or reported for our fisheries.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		This species is not traded or reported for our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		This species is not traded or reported for our fisheries.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		This species is not traded or reported for our fisheries.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		This species is not traded or reported for our fisheries.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		This species is not reported for our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		This species is not reported for our fisheries.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		There is more than 10% scientific observer coverage of Tunisia's tuna (bluefin tuna) fisheries.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		This species is not reported for our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		This species is not reported for our fisheries.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Since the species does not occur in our fisheries, an observer programme has been established for vessels less than 15 m.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.			This species is not reported for our fisheries.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		This species is not reported in our fisheries.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: Türkiye

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p> <p>Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).</p>	<p>In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.</p> <p>All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/ discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport. Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching,</p>

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.
	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.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221)	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sharks and <i>cartilaginous fish</i> species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024); - Sandbar Shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>) - Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) - Tope Shark (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>) - Blue Shark (<i>Prionaca glauca</i>) - Bigeye Thresher Shark (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) - Whitetip Sharks (<i>Carcharinus longimanus</i>) - Silky Shark (<i>Carcharinus falciformis</i>) - Great White Shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>) - Hammerhead Shark (<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>) - Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) - Piked/Spiny Dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>) - Shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>)

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Squatina oculata</i>, - <i>Squatina squatina</i>, - <i>Squatina aculeate</i>, - <i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>, - <i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i>, - <i>Oxynotus centrina</i>, - <i>Mobula mabular</i>, - <i>Mobula japonica</i>, - <i>Alopias vulpinus</i>, - <i>Raja clavata</i>, - <i>Squalus blainville</i>,
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	<p>A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.</p> <p>Compliance is monitored by the official inspections carried-out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.</p>
		(2) 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.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale.	Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.

TÜRKIYE

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				(Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	<p>In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry.</p> <p>All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/ discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.</p> <p>Compliance is monitored by the official inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.</p>

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of the ICCAT Convention are prohibited. Please see the explanation given for para 2 for the list of shark species prohibited.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221). Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	The date of T1/T2 data submission to SCRS has been 31/07/2023. Fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					auspices of ICCAT Convention.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. The prohibition has covered porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. The prohibition has covered; Bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>)
	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.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of	Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing,

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221)	transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. According to the procedures applied in line with Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024), in the event of incidental catches of shark species that are prohibited from retaining onboard, fishing and landing, these cannot be subject to any trade.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221). Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and by-catches/ discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					<p>been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.</p> <p>Catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention are prohibited.</p>
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p> <p>Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).</p>	<p>In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.</p> <p>All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and</p>

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					<p>inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.</p> <p>Catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention are prohibited.</p> <p>Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale and retail fish markets.</p>
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	<p>Catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention are prohibited. The prohibition has covered;</p> <p>- Whitetip Sharks (<i>Carcharinus longimanus</i>)</p> <p>Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea,</p>

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p> <p>Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).</p>	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	<p>Catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention are prohibited. The prohibition has covered;</p> <p>- Hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>)</p> <p>Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea,</p>

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. According to the procedures applied in line with Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024), in the event of bycatch of shark species that are prohibited from retaining onboard, fishing and landing, these cannot be subject to any trade.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphryna</i> .	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221)	Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. According to the procedures applied in line with Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024), in the event of bycatch of shark species that are prohibited from retaining onboard, fishing and landing, these cannot be subject to any trade.

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221)</p> <p>Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575)</p>	<p>In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.</p> <p>Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.</p>
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale.</p>	<p>Catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention are prohibited. The prohibition has covered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Silky shark (<i>Carcharinus falciformis</i>) <p>Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried-out by the Ministry's</p>

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				(Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221)	Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. According to the procedures applied in line with Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024), in the event of bycatch of shark species that are prohibited from retaining onboard, fishing and landing, these cannot be subject to any trade.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale.	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches,

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				(Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221). Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221) Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/discards (if any) by the

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					<p>fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.</p> <p>Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.</p>
		<p>(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.</p>	N/A	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221)</p>	<p>Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.</p> <p>According to the procedures applied in line with Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024), in the event of bycatch of shark species that are</p>

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
					prohibited from retaining onboard, fishing and landing, these cannot be subject to any trade.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221)	Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	<p>Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.</p> <p>All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/ discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.</p> <p>Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.</p>
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general	Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.		prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. The prohibition has also covered; - Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) According to the procedures applied in line with Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024), in the event of bycatch of shark species that are prohibited from retaining onboard, fishing and landing, these cannot be subject to any trade.
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221). Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26)	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. Data submitted on 31/07/2023.

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note								
				(Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).									
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p>	<p>Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of Blue Sharks are prohibited. This CPC has not participated in North Atlantic blue shark fishery.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	No	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p>	<p>Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of Blue Sharks are prohibited. This CPC has not participated in South Atlantic blue shark fishery.</p>								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT</p>	Yes	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of</p>	<p>In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries</p>								

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		<p>Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>		<p>fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p> <p>Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).</p>	<p>for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.</p> <p>All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 45 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport.</p> <p>Within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. The prohibition has also covered; - Blue Shark (<i>Prionaca glauca</i>)</p>

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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221). Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	This CPC has not participated in North/South Atlantic blue shark fishery. In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated in North/South Atlantic blue shark fishery.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating	Though catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling,

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.		Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species covered by the related ICCAT Recommendations have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024), Türkiye did not apply for an exemption for the submission of the Check Sheet.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024).
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale.	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024).

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				(Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024).
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024).
21-09	8	8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires	In the case of Iceland and Norway, please		N/A

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		<p>that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	confirm (yes or no) that the conditions in subparagraphs (a)-(e) are appropriately addressed in domestic legislation.	N/A	
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	No	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p>	<p>Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024).</p> <p>The project named "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September 2017 to October 2022.</p> <p>Project objectives are to develop a standard</p>

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					<p>data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>In the scope the project, bycatch data collection of vulnerable taxa and testing studies of mitigations methods have been done. In addition, good practice guides for the handling of cetaceans, seabirds, sea turtles, sharks and rays and identification guides of vulnerable species caught incidentally in the Mediterranean have been prepared for the fisherman, inspection officers and other related stakeholders.</p>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining	<p>No monthly reports were submitted as this CPC has not participated to North Atlantic shortfin mako fishery.</p> <p>The date of T1/T2 data submission to SCRS has been 31 July 2023.</p>

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.		<p>on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p> <p>Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).</p>	<p>In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.</p> <p>Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.</p>
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A.	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting,	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024).

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				storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	<p>The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).</p> <p>Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).</p>	<p>The date of T1/T2 data submission to SCRS has been 31 July 2023.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.</p> <p>Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.</p>
21-09 (before 19-06 /	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain	N/A.		Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing,

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
17-08 / 14-06)		on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.		The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	selling, displaying or offering for sale of shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>) have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024).
21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not received any reports that indicate an interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. Compliance is monitored by the official inspections carried-out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221). Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575)	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. Available data, if any, were submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2023.
21-09	18	Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for	N/A.	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).		Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575)	length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. Available data, if any, were submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2023.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No.	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to North Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. Compliance is monitored by the official inspections carried-out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing	No.	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024)	This CPC has not participated to North Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
		shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.		establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. Compliance is monitored by the official inspections carried-out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to North Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with North Atlantic blue sharks so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention. Compliance is monitored by the official inspections carried-out by the Ministry's and/or

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					Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general	A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of

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				prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting,	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.

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				storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221). Ministerial Notification on Monitoring System of Fishing Vessels (No: 2021/26) (Official Gazette	All relevant statistical data including any bycatches has been submitted to ICCAT by the deadline of 31 July 2023. In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
				Dated 21 August 2021, No:31575).	Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale.	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far. A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of

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		SCRS and PWG.		(Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.

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		the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).		catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 48 of the Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes; fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, by-catches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other	N/A	The updated Ministerial Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2020-2024) establishes a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their	This CPC has not participated to South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and received no reports that have indicated any interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako so far.

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
		management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.		catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale. (Official Gazette Dated 22 August 2020, No:31221).	A general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

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<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Bermuda – only 1 long liner - this vessel is not allowed to retain any sharks. St Helena – report all shark catches in task 1 and 2 data. TCI – report all shark catches in task 1 and 2 data. Met UK – reports all shark catches in its task 1 and 2 data. The latest Data submission of task 1 and 2 data was on 31/07/2023.

	2	<p>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.</p>	Yes	<p>Ascension Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 (as amended 2016) prohibits the taking of any shark.</p> <p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits the take of all sharks, except Galapagos shark, Smooth dogfish and Six-gill shark.</p> <p>Fisheries Regulations 2010 (as amended 2022) prohibit taking any shark, or parts of shark without a licence. Sharks landed under licence must have fins naturally attached. Pelagic longline licenses prohibit the retention of any shark.</p> <p>British Virgin Islands (BVI) The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits any removal/sale of all or part of any shark species.</p> <p>St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance prohibits taking any part of shark species. All sharks are catch release under licences issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021.</p> <p>Tristan da Cunha Does not flag vessels.</p> <p>Turks and Caicos Fisheries regulations 10.08 (2018) additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of Shark or Ray species or any parts thereof.</p>	<p>UK Met – Not relevant to Met UK as legislation requires sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached.</p>
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		<p>(1) 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ascension, Bermuda, BVI, St Helena do not allow the landing of relevant shark species. Tristan da Cunha does not flag vessels. Turks and Caicos Fisheries regulations 10.08 (2018) additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof. St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance prohibits taking any part of shark species. British Virgin Islands (BVI) The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits any removal/sale of all or part of any shark species.</p>	<p>Bermuda – allows commercial fishermen to retain Galapagos shark under a special licence. Retention of all other ICCAT shark species is prohibited. Sharks landed under licence must have fins naturally attached. UK Met Regulation 2015/104 retained in UK law. Provisions on Sharks in ICCAT Convention area covered in Article 23 but mainly concerns prohibitions on retention of sharks that cannot be targeted.</p>
	<p>3</p>	<p>(2) 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ascension, Bermuda, BVI, St Helena do not allow the landing of relevant shark species. Tristan da Cunha does not flag vessels. Turks and Caicos Fisheries regulations 10.08 (2018) additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of Shark or Ray species or any parts thereof. British Virgin Islands (BVI) The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits any removal/sale of all or part of any shark species.</p>	<p>Bermuda – Bermuda allows commercial fishermen to retain Galapagos shark under a special licence. Retention of all other ICCAT shark species is prohibited. Sharks landed under licence must have fins naturally attached. St Helena - All fishing licenses issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021 prohibit the taking of any shark. BVI – All shark species are fully protected by the Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 2014 (SI28 of 2014). TCI – no further clarification. UK Met – not applicable as all fins to be naturally attached.</p>

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	<p>Ascension, Bermuda, BVI, St Helena do not allow the landing of relevant shark species. Tristan da Cunha does not flag vessels. Turks and Caicos No transshipment can occur in TCI. Met UK Reference to Article 23 Regulation 2015/104 applies Article 23 Sharks</p> <p>1.Retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery shall be prohibited.</p> <p>2.It shall be prohibited to undertake a directed fishery for species of thresher sharks of the <i>Alopias</i> genus.</p> <p>3.Retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of hammerhead sharks of the Sphyrnidae family (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area shall be prohibited.</p> <p>4.Retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) taken in any fishery shall be prohibited.</p> <p>5.Retaining on board silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>Bermuda – Allows commercial fishermen to retain Galapagos shark under a special licence. Retention of all other ICCAT shark species is prohibited. Sharks landed under licence must have fins naturally attached.</p> <p>St Helena – All fishing licenses issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021 prohibits the taking of any shark.</p> <p>BVI – All shark species are fully protected by the Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 2014 (SI28 of 2014).</p> <p>Met UK – Requires fins naturally attached for all shark species, with legislation also in place for retention bans of certain shark species.</p>
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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		<p>All shark catches are reported in Task 1 and data as per Rec. 4-10. There is very limited shark catch in Bermuda, BVI, TCI, St. Helena as sharks are not targeted and primarily only caught as unintentional bycatch in low numbers. Bermuda's only exemption to the non-targeting of sharks is the Galapagos shark, which is caught in low numbers and a special license is required to target and retain this species. All sharks are released alive where possible. All dead sharks are landed intact and reported in catch statistics.</p> <p>TCI – TCI Government is committed to improve its data collection framework, policy and legislation. Additional staff have been recruited to support this.</p> <p>UK Met – UK Met has very few catches and sharks are not targeted. All shark catches are reported in the Task 1 and 2.</p> <p>The latest Data submission of Task 1 and 2 data was on 31/07/2023.</p>
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	2	<p>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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).</p>	Yes	<p>St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha N/A - based on geographical location and no targeted fishery for sharks.</p> <p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking of porbeagle and mako shark. Fisheries Regulations 2010 requires the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken.</p> <p>TCI No take of ICCAT species.</p> <p>BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of porbeagle and mako shark.</p> <p>TCI licensed under fisheries regulations 10.08 (2018) additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof.</p>	<p>St Helena - not included in the EPO as they are not present in St Helena waters.</p> <p>UK Met - Porbeagle is still prohibited. Shortfin mako sharks have a retention ban in place. This has been implemented by including them in species which you may not fish for in the domestic and foreign vessels licence conditions.</p>
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09-07	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.</p>	Yes	<p>Ascension Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 (as amended 2016) prohibits the taking of bigeye thresher shark.</p> <p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking bigeye thresher shark.</p> <p>BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of bigeye thresher shark.</p> <p>St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking bigeye thresher shark. All sharks are catch release as issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021.</p> <p>Tristan da Cunha Does not flag vessels.</p> <p>TCI Licensed under Fisheries Regulations 10.08 (2018); additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof.</p> <p>Met UK Under Article 23 of Regulation 2015/104, retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery is prohibited.</p>	<p>No transshipments take place in Met UK or UKOTs.</p> <p>Bermuda - The Fisheries Regulations 2010 (as amended) prohibits the taking of any shark.</p> <p>St Helena - All fishing licenses issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021.</p> <p>BVI - All shark species are fully protected by the Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 2014 (SI28 of 2014).</p> <p>TCI - no reports of thresher shark.</p>
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	2	<p>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.</p>	Yes	<p>Ascension Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 (as amended 2016) prohibits the taking of bigeye thresher shark</p> <p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking bigeye thresher shark</p> <p>Fisheries Regulations 2010 require prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken.</p> <p>BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of bigeye thresher shark.</p> <p>St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking bigeye thresher shark. Guidance on safe handling procedures has been disseminated.</p> <p>Tristan da Cunha Does not flag vessels.</p> <p>TCI No Catch of ICCAT shark species.</p> <p>Met UK Under Article 23 of Regulation 2015/104, 1.Retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery shall be prohibited.</p>	
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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for Alopias spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		No Alopias spp. caught in UK MET fisheries as is prohibited under Article 23 of Regulation 2015/104. All shark catches are reported in the UK Tasks 1 and 2 data. The latest Data submission of task 1 and 2 data was on 31/07/2023.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		The UKOTs have increased their data collection and reporting capacity through recruitment of additional staff and legislative data reporting requirements are being implemented. Met UK - has undertaken preparatory work in 2022 for the Port State Measures Agreement Global Information Exchange update agreed later in 2023.

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<p>10-07</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ascension Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 (as amended 2016) prohibits the taking of oceanic whitetip sharks. Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking oceanic whitetip sharks. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of oceanic whitetip sharks. St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking oceanic whitetip sharks. All sharks are catch release under licences issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021 Tristan da Cunha Does not flag vessels. TCI Licensed under Fisheries Regulations 10.08 (2018); additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof. Met UK: Prohibited under Article 23 (4) of Regulation 2015/104.</p>	<p>No transshipments take place in UKOTs and are prohibited in Met UK waters.</p>
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	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		<p>Bermuda - does not have an observer programme in place.</p> <p>St Helena which has scientific observers as reported for 2021.</p> <p>BVI - No observer programme in place.</p> <p>TCI - Limited capacity so there is no observer program.</p> <p>UK Met - Had an observer programme in place for 2022, but recorded no fishing activity and no interactions with whitetip sharks.</p>
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UNITED KINGDOM

<p>10-08</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels. Bermuda Fisheries Regulations 2010 (as amended 2022) prohibit taking of hammerhead sharks. All sharks are catch release under Bermuda's pelagic longline licence. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of hammerhead sharks. St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking hammerhead sharks. All sharks are catch release under licenses issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021. TCI Licensed under Fisheries Regulations 10.08 (2018); additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof. Met UK: Prohibited under Article 23 (4) of Regulation 2015/104.</p>	<p>Bermuda – has logbooks to record catches. Bermuda have also fitted their longline vessel with EMS. St Helena requires logbooks on commercial vessels. St Helena also deploy observers onboard fishing vessels and the catch is landed at single point and inspected there. TCI - There are no reports of hammerhead sharks. However, any sharks that are captured are used for local consumption only. Met UK – Fishermen are required to report all catches in their logbooks, regular checks are conducted of all logbook submissions by the Marine Management Organisation. In addition, there are random regular at-sea inspections of fishing vessels checking for their compliance with all relevant legislation. A minimum requirement for physical inspection is 5% for all vessels fishing within Met UK's EEZ. There are also port inspections which verify the catch, logbooks, sale data and compliance with relevant legislation. All inspections results are uploaded into MCSS.</p>
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	2	<p>CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels. Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking of hammerhead sharks. Fisheries Regulations 2010 require the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of hammerhead sharks. St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking hammerhead sharks. Safe handling procedures have been disseminated. TCI Licensed under Fisheries Regulations 10.08 (2018); additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof. Met UK Prohibited under Article 23 (4) of Regulation 2015/104: which Prohibits the retention of hammerhead sharks.</p>	
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		<p>(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i>.</p>	N/A		Met UK and UKOTs are not developing coastal States.
	3	<p>(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.</p>	N/A		Met UK and UK-OTs are not developing coastal States.

	4	<p>CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	Yes	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels.</p> <p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking of hammerhead sharks. Fisheries Regulations 2010 require the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. An EMS system is currently being trialed on the Bermuda's longline vessel.</p> <p>BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of hammerhead sharks.</p> <p>St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking hammerhead sharks. Logbooks and discard reporting are required and the territory has an EMS and observer programme.</p> <p>TCI Licensed under fisheries regulations 10.08 (2018) additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof.</p> <p>Met UK Requirement to estimate weight and include in logbooks under article 14.4 of 1224/2009.</p>	
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11-08	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.</p>	Yes	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels. Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking of silky sharks. Fisheries Regulations 2010 require the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of silky sharks. St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking silky sharks. TCI Licensed under fisheries regulations 10.08 (2018) additional legislation added in 2009 covers protection against retention of shark or ray species or any parts thereof. Met UK Prohibited under Article 23 (4) of Regulation 2015/104: which prohibits the retention of silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery.</p>	<p>Any silky sharks caught as unintentional bycatch in UKOTs are released alive as soon as possible to increase their chance of survival. Bermuda – has logbooks to record catches. Bermuda have also fitted their longline vessel with EMS. Fishing vessels in Bermuda are also subject to inspection. St Helena requires logbooks on commercial vessels. St Helena also deploy observers onboard fishing vessels and the catch is landed at single point and inspected there. Fishing vessels in St Helena are also subject to inspection. Met UK Fishermen are required to report all catches in their logbooks, regular checks are conducted of all logbook submissions by the Marine Management Organisation. In addition, there are random regular at-sea inspections of fishing vessels checking for their compliance with all relevant legislation. A minimum requirement for physical inspection is 5% for all vessels fishing within Met UK's EEZ. There are also port inspections which verify the catch, logbooks, sale data and compliance with relevant legislation. All inspections results are uploaded into MCSS.</p>
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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels.</p> <p>Bermuda Fisheries Regulations 2010 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking of silky sharks.</p> <p>BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of silky sharks.</p> <p>St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking silky sharks. Guidance on safe handling procedures has been disseminated.</p> <p>TCI No catch of ICCAT shark species.</p> <p>Met UK Prohibited under Article 23 (4) of Regulation 2015/104: which prohibits the retention of silky sharks.</p>	Any silky sharks caught as unintentional bycatch in UK OTs are released alive as soon as possible to increase their chance of survival. No purse seine vessels operate in UKOTs. Met UK - has prohibited the retention of silky sharks and produced, in collaboration with Shark Trust, a safe handling guide for sharks. Met UK has no purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries. Met UK has no reported catches of silky sharks.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		<p>Bermuda - does not have an observer programme in place at the time of reporting.</p> <p>St Helena - All 2022 observer data was reported to ICCAT.</p> <p>BVI - does not have an observer programme in place at the time of reporting.</p> <p>Met UK - Had an observer programme in place for 2022, but recorded no fishing activity and no interactions with silky sharks.</p>

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		(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Met UK and UKOTs are not developing coastal States.
	4	(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Met UK and UKOTs are not developing coastal States.

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	6	<p>The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.</p>	N/A	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels. Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking of silky sharks. Fisheries Regulations 2010 requires the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of silky sharks. St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking silky sharks. TCI No catch of ICCAT shark species. Met UK Specific reference in Article 23.5 Regulation 2015/104 that retention is prohibited.</p>	<p>Not applicable to the UKOTs or Met UK as they do not satisfy all conditions.</p>
11-15	1	<p>CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.</p>	Yes		<p>The UKOTs have increased their data collection capacity through legal requirements for the submission of data, recruitment of additional staff, observer and EMS trials.</p> <p>UK undertook preparatory work on the Port State Measures Agreement Global Information Exchange System programme later implemented in 2023.</p>

<p>15-06</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels. Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking porbeagle. Fisheries Regulations 2010 require the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of porbeagle. St Helena All licenses issued under the Fisheries Protection Ordinance 2021 require catch release for all sharks. TCI No take of ICCAT species Met UK Prohibited under Article 12 (1h) of Regulation 2015/104: which prohibits the retention of porbeagle.</p>	
	<p>2</p>	<p>CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The latest data submission of Task 1 and 2 data was on 31/07/2023.</p>

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<p>21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The UK has not exceeded the 32.58 t of quota transferred to us by the EU. The UK's total catch was 5.18 t. The latest submission was on 31/07/23.</p>
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
<p>21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking blue shark. Fisheries Regulations 2010 requires the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. TCI No take of ICCAT species. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of blue sharks. St Helena Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016 prohibits taking blue shark. All licences issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021 make all sharks catch release. Ascension Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 (as amended in 2016) prohibits the taking of blue shark. Tristan da Cunha does not have any pelagic fisheries.</p>	<p>Met UK, Bermuda, TCI and BVI are not in the geographical region. St Helena All vessels have logbooks to record all catch and its status etc. All catch is reported within T1 and T2 data. Met UK – Does not have any vessel operating in the South Atlantic.</p>								

<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not flag vessels. No UKOT has a fishing vessel exceeding 24 m length overall.</p>	<p>Bermuda - catch recording using logbooks. BVI - No response TCI - Looking to have a reporting mechanism designed for recreational fishers. UK Met - not applicable. All Met UK vessels are required to submit electronic data across all meters of the fleet. This includes under 10-meter vessels under a Catch Recording app. All vessels over 12 meters have electronic logbook obligations defined in the Control Regulation 1224/2009.</p>
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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>All catches are reported in the Task 1 and 2 submissions for the UK. Bermuda – Fishers report their catch via paper forms. TCI – Has no catch of ICCAT species. BVI – The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking of blue sharks. St. Helena – all vessels have logbooks to record all catch – its reported in T 1 and 2 data. Met UK requires all catch data to be reported via logbooks.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Met UK and the UKOTs have not undertaken any research on blue shark in recent times.</p>

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18-06	3	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.</p>	No		Met UK and the UKOTs have not sought this.
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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking and retention of mako shark. Fisheries Regulations 2010 requires the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. TCI No take of ICCAT species. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking and retention of mako shark. Not relevant to Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha based on geographical location. Met UK Met UK has a retention ban in place for shortfin mako. This has been implemented by including shortfin mako within the species for which you may not fish in a vessels license conditions. This has been implemented for domestic and foreign vessels.</p>	<p>Explained in column 5</p>
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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking and retention of mako shark. Fisheries Regulations 2010 requires the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken. TCI No take of ICCAT species. BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking and retention of mako shark. Met UK Met UK has a retention ban in place for shortfin mako. This has been implemented by including shortfin mako within the species for which you may not fish in a vessels license conditions. This has been implemented for domestic and foreign vessels.</p>	<p>No transshipment allowed in Met UK or UKOTs.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Bermuda and BVI do not permit the retention of shortfin mako shark Met UK: Met UK has a retention ban in place for shortfin mako. This has been implemented by including shortfin mako within the species for which you may not fish in a vessels license conditions. This has been implemented for domestic and foreign vessels.</p>	<p>No retention of N.ATL shortfin mako is allowed in Met UK or Bermuda and BVI. TCI – No take of ICCAT species. Not relevant to Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha based on geographical location. No transshipment allowed in Met UK or UK-OTs</p>

<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>No retention is permissible in Met UK, Bermuda or BVI. TCI – No take of ICCAT species is allowed. Not relevant to Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha based on geographical location.</p>
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<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that: a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			<p>Not relevant to Met UK or UKOTs.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Bermuda produced an identification and safe handling guide in 2022 as an infographic and St Helena is also incorporating. Discussions are ongoing with other UKOTs towards implementing the same measures and will advise in due course. Met UK has produced a safe handling guide for sharks in collaboration with the Shark Trust NGO. This is not specific for N.SMA, but a guide for all sharks.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Reported annually, as no retention permissible for Met UK, Bermuda or BVI, with no take of ICCAT species for TCI. Not relevant to Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha based on geographical location.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Average landings of N. SMA between 2018 and 2020 were <1t. Though, landings of N. SMA catch were still reported annually with methodologies used to estimate dead discards and live releases provided.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Landings of N. SMA catch were reported annually with methodologies used to estimate dead discards and live releases provided. The latest data submission was 31/07/2023.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>No retention is permissible in Met UK, Bermuda or BVI. TCI – No take of ICCAT species. Not relevant to Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha based on geographical location.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The UK has not submitted any information to PWG. However, please see information below. Bermuda – The one longline vessel in Bermuda has a trial EMS system fitted. TCI has future EMS trials planned for its domestic fisheries. Met UK does not have any longline vessels.</p>

<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The UKOTs have not collected any biological samples in 2022.</p>
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21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		The Met UK and UKOTs are not applying an alternative approach to the observer requirements.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		

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21-09	21 a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	No		<p>The only action taken by Met UK, Bermuda and TCI is by allowing no retention of N.ATL SMA. Met UK and UKOTs have very limited use of gear types that could catch N.SMA. TCI No take of ICCAT species. Not relevant to Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha based on geographical location.</p>
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21-09	24	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.</p>	No		<p>The UK did not notify the Commission when the retention ban was put in place for shortfin mako. However, the following legislation has been put in place.</p> <p>Met UK Met UK has enforced the retention ban for shortfin mako though the license conditions for commercial fishing vessels. This has been done for domestic and foreign fishing vessels.</p> <p>Bermuda Fisheries (Protected Species) Order 1978 (as amended 2022) prohibits taking and retention of mako shark.</p> <p>Fisheries Regulations 2010 require the prompt release of fish not permitted to be taken.</p> <p>TCI No take of ICCAT species.</p> <p>BVI The Fisheries Order (SI28 of 2014) prohibits the taking and retention of mako shark.</p> <p>Not relevant to Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha based on geographical location.</p>
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<p>22-11</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Yes Met UK and the UK Overseas territories of Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have any fishing operations which would interact with S. SMA. St. Helena - licence conditions for commercial and recreational fisheries prohibit the retention of any shark species. Tristan da Cunha - does not have any pelagic fisheries so does not have any interaction with the species. Ascension Island - Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 (as amended 2016) prohibits "taking, injuring or removing" a number of shark species, which includes shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>). Met UK - Met UK has enforced the retention ban for shortfin mako though the licence conditions for commercial fishing vessels. This has been done for domestic and foreign fishing vessels.</p>
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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		<p>Met UK and the UK Overseas territories of Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have any fishing operations which would interact with S. SMA.</p> <p>St. Helena – St Helena licence conditions for commercial and recreational fisheries prohibit the retention of any shark species.</p> <p>Tristan da Cunha – does not have any pelagic fisheries so does not have any interaction with the species.</p> <p>Ascension Island – Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 (as amended in 2016) prohibits “taking, injuring or removing” a number of shark species, which includes shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).</p> <p>Met UK Has a retention ban in place for shortfin mako. This has been done for domestic and foreign fishing vessels.</p>
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		<p>Met UK and UKOTs do not interact with or retain any S. SMA.</p> <p>Met UK Met UK has a retention ban in place for shortfin mako. This has been done for domestic and foreign fishing vessels.</p>

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22-11	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes		<p>Met UK and the UK Overseas territories of Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have any fishing operations which would interact with S.ATL mako sharks.</p> <p>Bermuda - Bermuda has implemented a safe handling guide in 2022.</p> <p>St Helena - has disseminated a "how to safe release" guide.</p> <p>Met UK has produced a safe handling guide for sharks in collaboration with the Shark Trust NGO. This is not specific for shortfin mako, but a guide for all sharks.</p>
22-11	10	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.</p>	N/A		

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		There were no catches of S. SMA by UK or UKOT-flagged vessels.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		There were no catches of S. SMA by UK or UKOT-flagged vessels.

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22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		There were no catches of S. SMA shark by UK or UKOT-flagged vessels.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Met UK and UKOT of St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha do not have any interaction with the species.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		UK submitted data on 31/07/2023 - No reported catches of S. SMA.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		N/A. The UK has not been advised by the Compliance Committee that any UK vessels retain and fail to report catches of S. SMA.

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22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		N/A - Met UK and the UKOTs do not have any longline fishing operations which overlap with the known spatial distribution S.ATL mako sharks.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		N/A - Met UK and the UKOTs do not have any fishing operations which overlap with the known spatial distribution S. SMA. Consequently, there is no opportunity to take samples.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		N/A - Met UK and the UKOTs do not have any fishing operations which are likely to overlap with S. SMA. Given the lack of interaction with the S. SMA there is no opportunity to take samples.

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22-11	18	<p>In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).</p>	N/A.		<p>Met UK and the UKOTs have not sought an alternative to the onboard observer requirements.</p>
22-11	19	<p>In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	N/A		<p>N/A - Met UK and the UKOTs do not have any fishing operations which are likely to overlap with S.ATL mako sharks.</p>

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22-11	21. a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	N/A		<p>Met UK and UKOTs do not interact with or retain any S.ATL shortfin mako sharks. Met UK Met UK has a retention ban in place for shortfin mako. This has been done for domestic and foreign fishing vessels.</p>
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Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: UNITED STATES

Rec. #	Para #	Requirement	Status of implementation	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)	Note
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes	50 CFR 635.5 describes reporting requirements for Atlantic sharks.	Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks were submitted on 2023/07/24, in advance of the deadline and in accordance with data reporting procedures. Historical data were also submitted.
	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.	Yes	In the United States, finning of Atlantic sharks has been prohibited since 1993 (58 FR 21931, April 26, 1993). The <i>Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000</i> prohibited the practice of finning in other U.S. waters and prohibited the possession or landing of shark fins without the corresponding carcasses. Since 2008, the United States has required that sharks landed commercially and recreationally in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, be landed with their fins naturally attached (50 CFR 635.20(e)(1); 635.30(c); 635.31(c)(3) and (5); 635.71(d)(6)-(9)). The <i>Shark Conservation Act of 2010</i> required that all sharks in the United States be landed with their fins naturally attached (with one limited exception for a small, coastal species in a limited geographic range), and was implemented through domestic regulations (50 CFR 600 Subpart N, 80 FR 73128, November 24, 2015; 81 FR 42285, June 29, 2016).	Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.

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	3	(1) 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.	N/A	This provision is not applicable as the United States requires sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. (50 CFR 635.20(e)(1); 635.30(c); 635.31(c)(3) and (5); 635.71(d)(6)-(9)).	
		(2) 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.	N/A	This provision is not applicable as the United States requires sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. (50 CFR 635.20(e)(1); 635.30(c); 635.31(c)(3) and (5); 635.71(d)(6)-(9)).	
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	The United States prohibits sharks from being landed or offloaded from a vessel without their fins naturally attached and prohibits sale or purchase of sharks landed in violation of requirements (50 CFR 600.1203; 635.71(d)(6)-(9)).	Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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	Yes	50 CFR 635.5 describes U.S. reporting requirements for Atlantic sharks.	The United States has provided relevant Task 1 and Task 2 data on shortfin mako, blue, and porbeagle sharks for all SCRS assessments of these species as required by ICCAT data reporting procedures.

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	<p>2</p>	<p>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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Porbeagle: The United States has implemented this provision in its commercial and recreational ICCAT fisheries through domestic regulation (50 CFR 635.21(c)(1)(iii); 635.22(a)(3); 635.24(a)(10); 635.71(d)(20)). The United States also significantly reduced the porbeagle shark commercial quota and implemented a rebuilding program for this species in 2008 (73 FR 40658). The commercial quota can be found at 50 CFR 635.27(b)(1)(iii)(D). North Atlantic shortfin mako: Shortfin mako has been managed in the United States as part of a pelagic shark complex, with commercial quotas (50 CFR 635.27(b)), retention limits (50 CFR 635.24(a)), and recreational size and retention limits (50 CFR 635.20(e); 635.22(c)). In 2022, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark landings in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). See also: 50 CFR 635.20(e)(6); 635.21(a)(4), (c)(1)(iv), (f)(2)-(3), and (k)(1)-(2); 635.22(c)(1) and (7); 635.24(a)(4)(i) and (iii); 635.71(d)(22)-(23) and (27)-(29).</p>	<p>Tracking of the pelagic shark quota in recent years indicates that pelagic sharks, including shortfin mako sharks, do not constitute a significant portion of U.S. shark landings. In addition, the United States has prohibited shortfin mako shark landings in all U.S. Atlantic fisheries pursuant to Rec. 21-09. Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.</p>
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09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	Since 1999, the United States has prohibited retention, sale or purchase of bigeye thresher sharks in recreational and commercial ICCAT fisheries (50 CFR 635.22(c)(4); 635.24(a)(5); 635.71(d)(10)).	Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, bigeye thresher sharks when brought alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	The United States requires bigeye thresher to be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival and has implemented shark bycatch mitigation measures for pelagic longline vessels (see 50 CFR 635.21(a)(1) and (c)(6)).	
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	50 CFR 635.5 describes reporting requirements for Atlantic sharks and 50 CFR 635.7 describes observer coverage requirements.	Information about the disposition of released sharks is collected through the U.S. observer program and reported to ICCAT in accordance with the data reporting requirements.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	This information was included in section 3.1.11 of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report (https://www.iccat.int/Documents/BienRep/REP_TRILIN_GUAL_12-13_I_3.pdf).	

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10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	The United States prohibits retention, sale, or purchase of oceanic whitetip sharks in recreational or commercial ICCAT fisheries (see 50 CFR 635.21(c)(1)(ii); 635.22(a)(2); 635.24(a)(9); 635.31(c)(6); 635.71(d)(19)).	Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes	50 CFR 635.7 describes observer coverage requirements.	Information about the disposition of released sharks is collected through the U.S. observer program and reported to ICCAT in accordance with the data reporting requirements.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	The United States prohibits retention, sale, or purchase of hammerhead sharks in recreational or commercial ICCAT fisheries (see 50 CFR 635.21(c)(1)(ii); 635.22(a)(2); 635.24(a)(9); 635.31(c)(6); 635.71(d)(19)).	Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	The United States requires hammerhead sharks taken in ICCAT fisheries to be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival and has implemented shark by-catch mitigation measures for pelagic longline vessels (see 50 CFR 635.21(a)(1) and (c)(6)).	

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	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		This exemption does not apply as the United States is not a developing coastal CPC.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		This exemption does not apply as the United States is not a developing coastal CPC.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	50 CFR 635.5 describes reporting requirements for Atlantic sharks.	Information about the disposition of released sharks is collected through the U.S. observer program and reported to ICCAT in accordance with the data reporting requirements.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	The United States prohibits retention, sale, or purchase of silky sharks in recreational and commercial ICCAT fisheries (see 50 CFR 635.21(c)(1)(ii); 635.24(a)(9); 635.31(c)(6); 635.71(d)(19)).	Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	The United States prohibits the retention of silky sharks in ICCAT fisheries and prohibits the storing, selling, or purchasing of silky sharks to facilitate domestic compliance and enforcement. The United States requires Atlantic sharks, including silky sharks, that are not retained to be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival, and has implemented shark bycatch mitigation measures for pelagic longline vessels (see 50 CFR 635.21(a)(1) and (c)(6)).	Monitoring and enforcement efforts include at-sea boarding, dockside monitoring, observer programs, dealer reporting compliance reviews, and, where appropriate, penalties for infractions.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes	50 CFR 635.7 describes observer coverage requirements.	Information about the disposition of released sharks is collected through the U.S. observer program and reported to ICCAT in accordance with the data reporting requirements.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		This exemption does not apply as the United States is not a developing coastal CPC.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		This exemption does not apply as the United States is not a developing coastal CPC.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		This exemption does not apply as the United States does not have a full retention provision in its domestic laws.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes	The United States submits information to fulfill its reporting requirements under the ICCAT Convention pursuant to the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. §§ 971 <i>et seq</i>)	The United States reports on the implementation of ICCAT shark measures in its Annual Reports to ICCAT, including how we are fulfilling the Task 1 and Task 2 data collection and reporting requirements to support stock assessments for shark species. U.S. Annual Reports are posted on the ICCAT website. See https://www.iccat.int/en/pubs_biennial.html
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	The United States has implemented this provision in its commercial and recreational ICCAT fisheries through domestic regulation (50 CFR 635.21(c)(1)(iii); 635.22(a)(3); 635.24(a)(10); 635.71(d)(20)).	NOAA promotes safe handling and live release for sharks, in addition to education and outreach efforts, which include brochures and compliance guides. To increase post-release survival of sharks, the United States implemented a requirement to deploy non-offset, corrodible circle hooks in the recreational rod and reel and handline

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					fisheries for sharks, except when using artificial lures or flies (50 CFR 635.21(f)(2)-(3) and (k)(1)-(2)).								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	U.S. regulations at 50 CFR 635.5 describes reporting requirements for Atlantic sharks and 50 CFR 635.7 describes observer coverage requirements.	Information about the disposition of released sharks is collected through the U.S. observer program and reported to ICCAT in accordance with the data reporting requirements.								
21-10 (previously 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes	The United States implements a commercial quota for North Atlantic blue sharks, and pelagic sharks can only be caught by shark limited access permit holders (including a retention limit for incidental limited access permits) (see 50 CFR 635.24(a)(4)(i) and (iii)). See 50 CFR 635.27(b)(1)(iii)(D) for details on the annual commercial quota for blue sharks. Recreational catches of North Atlantic blue shark are subject to a per trip bag limit of one blue shark per vessel and to a minimum size of 54 inches FL (50 CFR 635.20(e)(2) and 635.22(c)(2)).	The United States collects and provides relevant annual Task 1 and Task 2 data on blue sharks in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures and requirements.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (previously 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	N/A	Rec. 21-11 only sets a TAC and does not establish CPC catch limits so there is no specific action required of CPCs with respect to limiting catches of this stock. Nevertheless, the regulations described above for Rec. 21-10 paragraph 1 apply to any blue sharks caught in U.S. fisheries.	No South Atlantic blue sharks were caught in U.S. fisheries in 2022. The United States collects and provides relevant annual Task 1 and Task 2 data on blue sharks in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures and requirements.								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (previously 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13). (Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Relevant U.S. vessel reporting requirements can be found at 50 CFR 635.5.</p>	<p>The United States collects and provides relevant annual Task 1 and Task 2 data on blue sharks in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures and requirements. The United States closely monitors catch rates, including the domestic quota for the North Atlantic blue shark. No South Atlantic blue sharks were caught in U.S. fisheries in 2022.</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (previously 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>50 CFR 635.5 describes reporting requirements for Atlantic sharks.</p>	<p>The United States reports on the implementation of ICCAT shark measures in its Annual Reports to ICCAT, including how we are fulfilling the Task 1 and Task 2 data collection and reporting requirements to support stock assessments for blue sharks and other shark species. No South Atlantic blue sharks were caught in U.S. fisheries in 2022.</p>

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<p>19-07/19-08 (previously 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>North Atlantic blue sharks continue to be the focus of larger research programs such as NOAA's Northeast Fisheries Science Center Apex Predators Program, which has been deploying mark-recapture tags for over 50 years. These data have been used to better understand the spatial ecology and life history of the species and help identify stocks in the Atlantic, all of which is useful for assessment and management purposes.</p>
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<p>18-06</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>U.S. vessels fishing for ICCAT species regularly encounter shark species covered by ICCAT recommendations. The United States is, therefore, required to submit the check sheet.</p>
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<p>21-09 (previously 19-06 / 17- 08)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Per a 2022 rulemaking to implement Rec. 21-09, the United States has prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). See also: 50 CFR 635.20(e)(6); 635.21(a)(4), (c)(1)(iv), (f)(2)-(3), and (k)(1)-(2); 635.22(c)(1) and (7); 635.24(a)(4)(i) and (iii); 635.71(d)(22)-(23) and (27)-(29). The United States further reduces shortfin mako shark fishing mortality through domestic regulations, including requiring that all Atlantic sharks that are not retained be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival (50 CFR 635.21(a)(1) and (c)(1)(iv)). The United States also provides safe handling, release and ID workshops for HMS species. To increase post-release survival of shortfin mako and other sharks, the United States implemented a requirement to deploy non-offset, corrodible circle hooks in the recreational rod and reel and handline fisheries for sharks, except when using artificial lures or flies (50 CFR 635.21(f)(2)-(3) and (k)(1)-(2)). Commercial vessels with pelagic longline gear on board are also required to use circle hooks (50 CFR 635.21(c)(2)(iv) and (c)(5)(iii)(C)).</p>	
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<p>21-09 (previously 19-06 / 17- 08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In 2022, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Landings reported in Task 1 data for 2022 occurred before the U.S. regulations were finalized during the six-month entry into force period of the recommendation. See also: 50 CFR 635.20(e)(6); 635.21(a)(4), (c)(1)(iv), (f)(2)-(3), and (k)(1)-(2); 635.22(c)(1) and (7); 635.24(a)(4)(i) and (iii); 635.71(d)(22)-(2) and (27)-(29).</p>	
<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). In addition, in port and at sea transshipment by U.S. vessels of all ICCAT species is prohibited (see 50 CFR 635.29).</p>	
<p>21-09 (previously 19-06/17- 08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip. b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>In 2022, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)).</p>	

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21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	N/A		This provision applies solely to Iceland and Norway.
21-09 (previously 19-06/17- 08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>The United States has implemented this provision for shortfin mako sharks through domestic regulation, including requiring that all Atlantic sharks that are not retained be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival (50 CFR 635.21(a)(1) and (c)(1)(iv). See also 50 CFR 635.21(c)(6) and (d)(2). The United States also provides safe handling, release and ID workshops for Atlantic highly migratory species (50 CFR 635.8).</p>	

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<p>21-09 (previously 19-06 / 17- 08</p>	<p>11 (previously 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)).</p>	<p>The United States has provided relevant Task 1 data on shortfin mako sharks, including dead discards and live releases, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures. Information about the disposition of released sharks collected through the U.S. observer program is reported in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures and requirements. Monthly reporting is not required as the United States currently prohibits retention.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19- 06 / 17-08</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Statistical methodology was presented to the SCRS in 2001 in a paper titled <i>Revised Estimates of Bluefin Tuna Dead Discards by the U.S. Atlantic Pelagic Longline Fleet, 1992-1999</i>. Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 52(3): 1007-1021 (2001).</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The United States uses the same methodology for estimating dead discards and live releases of shortfin mako as it does for bluefin tuna and other species. The SCRS approved the U.S. method for making these estimates in 2001 and has been accepting estimates made in this matter since that time. The United States has provided relevant Task 1 data on shortfin mako sharks, including dead discards and live releases, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures. Information about the disposition of released sharks collected through the U.S. observer program is reported in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures and requirements.</p>
<p>21-09 (previously 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)).</p>	

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<p>21-09 (previously 19-06/ 17- 08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>U.S. observer coverage was 10.5% in 2022. All U.S. pelagic longline vessels are currently required to use EMS on all trips.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>U.S. collection of biological samples complies with Rec. 13-10. The United States has used biological samples to research age and growth, stock structure and other ecological questions in collaboration with other CPCs.</p>

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21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		<p>Retention of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks is not currently permissible under this Recommendation. The United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)).</p>
21-09	19	<p>CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	Yes	See SCRS/P/2022/024.	
21-09	21 a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	Yes	<p>Pursuant to this paragraph, on 2023/04/28, the United States submitted a paper titled <i>U.S. Management Measures for Reducing Total Mortality of North Atlantic Shortfin Mako</i>.</p>	

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21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	The United States implemented Rec. 21-09 as quickly as possible in 2022 in accordance with our regulatory procedure (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)).	
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year.	
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year.	

22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year. In-port and at sea transshipment of all ICCAT species is prohibited under U.S. domestic regulations (see 50 CFR 635.29).	
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year. The United States requires all Atlantic sharks that are not retained to be released in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival (50 CFR 635.21(a)(1) and (c)(1)(iv). See also 50 CFR 635.21(c)(6) and (d)(2). The United States also provides safe handling, release and ID workshops for Atlantic highly migratory species (50 CFR 635.8).	

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22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A	U.S. vessels do not participate in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery; we have no reported catch of that stock from 2012-2022. Nevertheless, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)).	
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year.	

22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A	U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes	U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).		Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year.	
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A	Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year.	

22-11	18	<p>In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).</p>	N/A	<p>Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	
22-11	19	<p>In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.</p>	N/A	<p>Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and the United States has reported zero catch of South Atlantic shortfin mako in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.</p>	

22-11	21. a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	N/A	<p>Pursuant to Rec. 21-09, the United States prohibited shortfin mako shark retention in all Atlantic fisheries by implementing a retention limit of zero (50 CFR 635.22(c)(8); 635.24(a)(4)(v)). Note however, U.S. vessels have not participated in the South Atlantic shortfin mako fishery, and there is no indication that there will be any participation in the coming year.</p>	
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Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: URUGUAY

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		28/07/2023
	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.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicacion/publicaciones/revision-plan-accion-nacional-para-conservacion-aves-marinas https://ctmfm.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/PARR-CONDRICTIOS.pdf	In addition to the adoption by Uruguay of the Recommendation by ICCAT, the full use of sharks caught is included in the update of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Condrictios Uruguay 2015 and PAR CTMFM 2018).
	3	(1) 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.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
		(2) 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.	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A	http://archivo.presidencia.gub.uy/sci/decretos/2013/02/mgap_542.pdf	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. However, Uruguay never operated in the North Atlantic. In addition, through Executive Order (No. 67/013 of 22 February 2013), Uruguay prohibits retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) caught.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicacion/publicaciones/revision-planes-accion-nacional-para-conservacion-aves-marinas	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out fishing activities during 2022. However, all ICCAT Recommendations have been transposed into Uruguayan national legislation. In addition, this Recommendation to prohibit retaining <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> has been included in the update of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Conductio Uruguay 2015).

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	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.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicacion/publicaciones/revision-planes-accion-nacional-para-conservacion-aves-marinas	In addition to the adoption by Uruguay of the Recommendation by ICCAT, this item is included under good management practices in the Mitigation section of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Chondrichthyes Uruguay 2015).
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicacion/publicaciones/revision-planes-accion-nacional-para-conservacion-aves-marinas	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. Nevertheless, all ICCAT Recommendations have been transposed into Uruguayan national legislation. In addition, this Recommendation to prohibit retaining <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> has been included in the update of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Chondrichthyes Uruguay 2015).

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	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.			In any case, the Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicacion/publicaciones/revision-planes-accion-nacional-para-conservacion-aves-marinas	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. All ICCAT Recommendations have been transposed into Uruguayan national legislation. In addition, this Recommendation to prohibit retaining species from the <i>Sphyrnidae</i> family (except <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) has been included in the update of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Conductio Uruguay 2015).
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicacion/publicaciones/revision-planes-accion-nacional-para-conservacion-aves-marinas	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. In addition to the adoption by Uruguay of the Recommendation by ICCAT, this item is included under good management practices in the Mitigation section of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Conductio Uruguay 2015).
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Uruguay does not have ICCAT fisheries catching hammerhead for local consumption.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.			Uruguay does not have ICCAT fisheries catching hammerhead for local consumption.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicaciones/revision-plan-nacional-paraconservacion-aves-marinas	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. In any event the Recommendation by ICCAT, have been transposed into Uruguayan national legislation. In addition, this Recommendation prohibiting retaining <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> has been included in the update of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Conductio Uruguay 2015).
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicaciones/revision-plan-nacional-paraconservacion-aves-marinas	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. In addition to the adoption by Uruguay of the Recommendation by ICCAT, this item is included under good management practices in the Mitigation section of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Chondrichthyes in Uruguayan Fisheries (PAN - Conductio Uruguay 2015).

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	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Uruguay has no ICCAT fisheries that catch silky sharks for local consumption.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Uruguay has no ICCAT fisheries that catch silky sharks for local consumption.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	http://archivo.presidencia.gub.uy/sci/decretos/2013/02/mgap_542.pdf	The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. Through Executive Decree (No. 67/013 of 22 February 2013), Uruguay prohibits retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) caught.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,5 78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,01 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,64 4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,5 78	Japan	4,01 0	Morocco	1,64 4	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. Moreover, Uruguay does not carry out activities in the North Atlantic.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,5 78												
Japan	4,01 0												
Morocco	1,64 4												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.			The Uruguayan tuna fleet was not operative during 2022.								

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	Yes		<p>In 2022, Uruguay did not have active ICCAT fisheries catching blue shark. All Uruguayan fishing vessels keep a record of their catches in the fishing logbooks, which are an affidavit of the fishing captain.</p>
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	Yes		<p>In 2022, Uruguay did not have active ICCAT fisheries, therefore there was no information to report. Uruguay has data collection programmes that ensure compliance with Task 1 and Task 2 reporting requirements.</p>
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	<p>CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.</p>	Yes		<p>A paper on the performance of conventional tagging of blue sharks (SCRS/P/2022/053) was presented at the 2022 Species Group meeting. In addition, the doctoral thesis entitled "Space ecology, environmental preferences, fishing biology and blue shark (<i>Prionace glauca</i>) demography in the South-West Atlantic" is still ongoing. This is being</p>

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					finalized in 2023. Some of the results of this thesis were presented to the Sharks Species Group in 2023. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2022.106462
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.

<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet was not operative during 2022. Uruguay complies with Rec. 13-10. In any event, Uruguay does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7,</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.</p>

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		shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).			
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities in 2022. All Recommendations have been transposed into Uruguayan national legislation. In any event, the Uruguayan fleet does not operate in the North Atlantic.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. This report shall be sent to the ICCAT	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.

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		Secretariat within 30 days of the end of the calendar month in which the catches were made and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.			
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Uruguay did not have annual average catches of over 1 t between 2018-2020.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Uruguay does not have artisanal fisheries that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.

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22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.

URUGUAY

22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022. Despite this, Uruguay leads the Shark Research Programme, the study on post-release mortality of this species.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		The Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out activities during 2022.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: BOLIVIA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area, therefore Bolivia did not collect data that should be reported to ICCAT. It does not have 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.	Yes		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Nonetheless, article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.

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		(1) 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.	Yes		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Nonetheless, article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	3	(2) 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.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Nonetheless, article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Nonetheless, article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.

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07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Nonetheless, the relevant information regarding zero (0) catch is submitted.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have a fishery targeting porbeagle or North Atlantic shortfin mako.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	Yes		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Nonetheless, article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	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.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.

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	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area, therefore, improvements were not made in data collection for the annual reports.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area and therefore currently does not have an observers program.

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10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not a developing coastal State with hammerhead shark catches for local consumption. Therefore, Bolivia does not envisage exempts from the measures established.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not a developing coastal State with hammerhead shark catches for local consumption; Bolivia does not therefore envisage exempts from the measures established and does not enter that species into international trade.

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	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area, and therefore currently does not have an observer program.

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	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not a developing coastal CPC with silky shark catches for local consumption.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not a developing coastal CPC with catches of silky shark.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia is not a developing coastal CPC with catches of silky shark.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Therefore, besides immediate implementation of Commission Recommendations, it has not taken any other actions.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.

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	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area, therefore, data do not need to be collected or submitted to the Commission.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>CPC</i></th> <th><i>t</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Therefore it does not have historical catches that it needs to endeavour to maintain.
<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).	Yes		<p>The Plurinational State of Bolivia does have a data recording system.</p> <p>It does not have vessels operating in the Convention area.</p>								

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		(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Therefore, it does not currently have a data collection programme for North Atlantic blue shark.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. To date it has not been exempted from from submission of the Check Sheet.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. To date it has not been exempted from from submission of the Check Sheet.

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that retain shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	7	Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks: a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area. Therefore it does not currently have an observer program or an electronic monitoring system (EMS).

		b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.			
21-09	8	8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that: a) The fish is dead on haulback; b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited; c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto; d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.			
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that retain shortfin mako.

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that retain shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that retain shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that retain shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area and therefore, currently, does not have an observer program or an electronic monitoring system (EMS).

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area and therefore, it does not collect biological samples during fishing sets.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area and therefore currently it does not have an observer program, nor is applying an alternative approach.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch shortfin mako and therefore does not carry out these investigations.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch shortfin mako and therefore it does not have information on measures to reduce the mortality of this species to report to the SCRS in 2023.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.

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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.

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22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	Yes		Article 67, paragraph II of the Bolivian Regulation on Maritime Fisheries states that by operation of law, and in a supplementary capacity, all the management measures of RFMOs in which the State participates either as a Contracting Party or Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, apply.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako; therefore, it has no catches that would warrant implementing a methodology that must be submitted to the SCRS.

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22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako; therefore, it has no catches that would merit implementing a data-collection program.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		The Plurinational State of Bolivia does not have vessels operating in the Convention area that catch South Atlantic shortfin mako.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: CHINESE TAIPEI

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Submitted on 28/07/2023.
	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.	Yes	Article 49-1 of the Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation (Atlantic Regulations): "Tuna longline fishing vessels shall fully utilize the shark catch, which shall not be discarded except the head, guts and skins."	Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Article 48 of the <i>Atlantic Regulations</i> : "For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to the carcass. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark."	Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.

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		(2) 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.	N/A		1. Chinese Taipei has implemented measures of fin naturally attached or tied to the carcass. 2. Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Article 48 of the Atlantic Regulations: "For any tuna longline fishing vessel employing freezing method to preserve its sharks catches, shark fins shall be naturally attached or tied to the carcass. The fins and carcass that are tied together shall be of the same shark."	Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		Submitted on 28/07/2023.

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	2	<p>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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).</p>	N/A	<p>List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries</p> <p>Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>(1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention area</p>	<p>1. We do not have fisheries targeting porbeagle or North Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-N).</p> <p>2. We have also listed SMA-N as a prohibited species for fishing vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.</p>
09-07	1	<p>Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.</p>	Yes	<p>List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries</p> <p>Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>(1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention Area</p>	<p>Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.</p>

	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.	Yes	Article 42 of the Atlantic Regulations: "Any seabird, sea turtle, whale shark, cetacean, penguin or prohibited species promulgated by the competent authority incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system."	
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Article 42 of the Atlantic Regulations: "Any seabird, sea turtle, whale shark, cetacean, penguin or prohibited species promulgated by the competent authority incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system."	In addition to reporting through logbook/E-logbook, Chinese Taipei also deploys observers onboard its longliners to collect data.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		

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10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	Yes	List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean (1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention Area	Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	Yes		
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean (1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area North of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention area.	Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.

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	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Article 42 of the Atlantic Regulations: "Any seabird, sea turtle, whale shark, cetacean, penguin or prohibited species promulgated by the competent authority incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system."	
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.

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	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Article 42 of the Atlantic Regulations: "Any seabird, sea turtle, whale shark, cetacean, penguin or prohibited species promulgated by the competent authority incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system."	In addition to reporting through logbook/E-logbook, Chinese Taipei also deploys observers onboard its longliners to collect data.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	Yes	List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean (1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention area.	Compliance is monitored through placing observers onboard, transshipment and landing related measures, and port inspections.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	Yes	Article 42 of the Atlantic Regulations: "Any seabird, sea turtle, whale shark, cetacean, penguin or prohibited species promulgated by the competent authority incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system."	

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	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	Yes		
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	N/A		Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A		Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		Chinese Taipei does not have such domestic law.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Our Annual Report submitted includes actions taken, such as implementing paper and electronic logbook, observer program, as well as transshipment and landing declaration scheme, to collect, compile, and submit data required by ICCAT.

15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	Yes	Article 42-1 of the Atlantic Regulations: "Any porbeagle shark, blue marlin, Atlantic sailfish, and white marlin/roundscale spearfish caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive and the number(s) released as well as the weight be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system."									
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	Yes	Article 42-1 of the Atlantic Regulations: "Any porbeagle shark, blue marlin, Atlantic sailfish, and white marlin/roundscale spearfish caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive and the number(s) released as well as the weight be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system."	In addition to reporting through logbook/E-logbook, Chinese Taipei also deploys observers onboard its longliners to collect data.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We do not increase the number of fishing vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT Convention area, thus limiting the fishing capacity. 2. Our 2022 catch of North Atlantic blue shark is 11 tons, less than the recent level. 3. We submitted the Task 1 and 2 data on 28/07/2023.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	Yes		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rec. 21-11 does not set CPC-specific catch limits. 2. We do not increase the number of fishing vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT Convention Area, thus limiting the fishing capacity. 								

19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	Yes	Article 38 of the Atlantic Regulations: "In the event that any tuna longline fishing vessel leaves a port, its captain shall daily report catch data through the E-logbook system designated by the competent authority, and shall also fill in the logbooks designated by the competent authority. Catch reports shall be filled in completely and accurately, and where the catch amount is zero, catch reports shall be filled in as well."	
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	Yes		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We implement paper and electronic catch logbook, national observer program, as well as transshipment and landing declaration scheme to collect, compile, and submit data required by ICCAT. 2. We have submitted the relevant data as required.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	Yes		SCRS/2023/059

18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	Yes	In addition to prohibiting retaining NSMA, an official letter was also issued to require the implementation of safe handling and live release procedures stipulated in Annex 2 of Rec. 21-09 to reduce the post-release mortality, while the safety of crew should be given top priority.	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	Yes	List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean (1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention area	

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<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean (1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention area</p>	<p>We have already prohibited the retention of N-SMA. Paragraph 6 is therefore not applicable to us.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean (1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention area</p>	<p>We have already prohibited the retention of N-SMA. Paragraph 7 is therefore not applicable to us.</p>

21-09	8	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			
21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	Yes	<p>Official letter issued to require the implementation of safe handling and live release procedures stipulated in Annex 2 of Rec. 21-09, while the safety of crew should be given top priority.</p>	
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	Yes		Submitted on 28/07/2023

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21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	Yes		Submitted on 27/07/2022.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Submitted on 28/07/2023.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A	List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean (1) Silky shark (2) Pelagic thresher (3) Common thresher (4) Bigeye thresher (5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) (6) Oceanic whitetip shark (7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention area	
21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)	16	CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.	Yes		The 2022 observer coverage of Chinese Taipei longliners that may have potential interaction with N-SMA is 9.3%, above 5%.

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes		Chinese Taipei deploys observers to collect biological data when feasible.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		All Chinese Taipei's longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area are above 15 meters.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		

21-09	21 a)	<p>The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.</p>	Yes		Submitted on 21/04/2023.
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21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	Yes	<p>List of prohibited species as referred to in subparagraph (11) of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries</p> <p>Prohibited species in the Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>(1) Silky shark</p> <p>(2) Pelagic thresher</p> <p>(3) Common thresher</p> <p>(4) Bigeye thresher</p> <p>(5) hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>)</p> <p>(6) Oceanic whitetip shark</p> <p>(7) Shortfin mako in the area north of 5°N of the ICCAT Convention Area</p> <p>Official letter issued to require the implementation of safe handling and live release procedures stipulated in Annex 2 of Rec. 21-09, while the safety of crew should be given top priority.</p>	
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22-11	2	<p>Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.</p>	Yes	<p>Article 22 of the Atlantic Regulation: "... the quota for individual tuna longline fishing vessel shall be promulgated by the competent authority in accordance with the conservation and management measures. In the event that the total catch amount of the species with catch limit has reached 95% of the annual total catch quota as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the competent authority may order the whole tuna longline fishing fleet to stop catching the concerned species by a deadline." Official letter issued to require the implementation of safe handling and live release procedures stipulated in Annex 2 of Rec. 22-11 to reduce the post-release mortality, while the safety of crew should be given top priority.</p>	<p>Rec. 22-11 sets the retention allowance for Chinese Taipei. In accordance with the allowance, Chinese Taipei sets the individual vessel quota for its longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area. An official letter has also been issued to require the implementation of safe handling and live release procedures stipulated in Annex 2 of Rec. 22-11, to reduce the post-release mortality, while the safety of crew should be given top priority.</p>
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22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	Yes	Article 22 of the Atlantic Regulation: "... the quota for individual tuna longline fishing vessel shall be promulgated by the competent authority in accordance with the conservation and management measures. In the event that the total catch amount of the species with catch limit has reached 95% of the annual total catch quota as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the competent authority may order the whole tuna longline fishing fleet to stop catching the concerned species by a deadline."	
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Official letter issued to prohibit the transshipment of south Atlantic shortfin mako (S-SMA).	
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Official letter issued to require the implementation of safe handling and live release procedures stipulated in Annex 2 of Rec. 22-11, while the safety of crew should be given top priority.	
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		Chinese Taipei has submitted the Shark Implementation Check Sheet by the deadline.

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22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	Yes		As of August 2023, the monthly report of S-SMA catch has been submitted on 08/02/2023, 09/03/2023, 04/14/2023, 11/05/2023, 15/06/2023, and 14/07/2023.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	N/A		As of August 2023, Chinese Taipei has not exceeded its retention allowance, and does not request transfer of underage.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	Yes		Submitted on 28/07/2023.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Chinese Taipei does not have artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	Yes		Submitted on 28/07/2023.

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22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		The Compliance Committee has not made such decision towards Chinese Taipei.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	Yes		The 2022 observer coverage of Chinese Taipei longliners that may have potential interaction with S-SMA is 9%, above 5%.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	Yes		
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	Yes		Chinese Taipei deploys observers to collect biological data when feasible.

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22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Chinese Taipei does not have vessels less than 15 meters operating in the ICCAT Convention area.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		The deadline is 30 April 2024. Chinese Taipei will submit the information by then.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: COSTA RICA (2022)

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Data for the year 2022 were submitted on 28 July 2023. In 2022, historical data were submitted in document SCRS/2022/161.
	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.	Yes	Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture No. 9436, Chapter VI, Article 40.	In Costa Rica shark fishing is only permitted when species are offloaded in landing sites with their respective fins adhered to the body. Landings from longline fleets targeting large pelagics in the Caribbean Costa Rica are inspected 100% by inspectors.
	3	(1) 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.	Yes	Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture No. 9436, Chapter VI, Article 40.	In Costa Rica shark fishing is only allowed when species are offloaded in landing sites with their respective fins adhered to the body.
		(2) 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.	No		Costa Rica does require fins and carcasses to be offloaded together.

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	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	Yes	Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture No. 9436, Chapter VI, Article 40.	In Costa Rica shark fishing is only permitted when species are offloaded in landing sites with their respective fins adhered to the body. This is monitored through inspections upon landing by INCOPECA inspectors, and the National Coast Guard carries out inspections on the high seas.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	No		There are no estimates of dead discard samples and size frequencies in Costa Rica. Registration forms on sets and biological samples have been implemented to collect this information.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		There are no fisheries targeting this species in Costa Rica and there are no landings of this species either.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	No		There were no landing records for bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in the Caribbean Costa Rica for 2022. A regulation to establish this prohibition is being reviewed and is close to being formalized by INCOPECA's Governing Board.

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	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.	No		There were no catch records for bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in the Caribbean Costa Rica in 2022. The regulation requiring release is currently being reviewed and is close to being formalized by INCOPECA's Governing Board.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Costa Rica does not have data on discards and releases with indication of status (dead or alive). A registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers programme.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Costa Rica has developed an amendment plan which envisages, among other activities, to improve data collection.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No		Oceanic whitetip shark is not offered for selling or landed in Costa Rica. The regulation establishing this prohibition is currently under review and is close to being formalised by the INCOPECA Governing Board.

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	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	Yes	Executive Decree No 43900-MAG-MINAE, Article 1.	In Costa Rica, it is prohibited to catch, retain on board, tranship, land, store, and sell hammerhead shark (Sphyrnidae) products and by-products.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	Yes	Executive Decree No 43900-MAG-MINAE, Article 2.	If the case of bycatches of hammerhead sharks in fishing gear, these are to be released immediately and as far as possible unharmed. Captains of medium-scale and advanced commercial vessels must record bycatches of hammerhead sharks (Sphyrnidae) in the INCOPECSA Sets Registration Form.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus Sphyrna.	N/A	Executive Decree No 43900-MAG-MINAE, Article 1.	In Costa Rica, it is prohibited to catch, retain on board, tranship, land, store, and sell hammerhead shark (Sphyrnidae) products and by-products.

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		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	N/A	Executive Decree No 43900-MAG-MINAE, Article 1.	In Costa Rica, it is prohibited to catch, retain on board, transship, land, store, and sell hammerhead shark (Sphyrnidae) products and by-products.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No		Exemption applied established by Rec. 11-08, para 4.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		Exemption applied established by Rec. 11-08, para 4.

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	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.
	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	Yes		Data for 2022 were submitted on 28 July 2023.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes	Executive Decree No 43900-MAG-MINAE, Article 1.	No increase in silky shark landings in 2022. In Costa Rica, it is prohibited to catch, retain on board, tranship, land, store, and sell hammerhead shark (Sphyrnidae) products and by-products.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		N/A

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11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Costa Rica has improved as a result of a number of actions related to the management of its fisheries. An amendment plan has been developed and will be implemented in 2022-2025 in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Caribbean.								
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		There are no records of landings of porbeagle sharks in the Caribbean Costa Rica. This species is not reported for the Caribbean Costa Rica where national vessels operate.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		There are no records of landings of porbeagle in the Caribbean Costa Rica. This species is not reported for the Caribbean Costa Rica where national vessels operate.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom. All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain their catches at recent levels.	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	Yes		In 2022, the national longline fleet targeting large pelagic species in the Atlantic did not increase. Data for 2022 were submitted on 28 July 2023. In 2022, historical data were submitted in document SCRS/2022/161.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		Costa Rica does not catch South Atlantic blue shark.								

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<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed. Costa Rica has no sport fishing vessels targeting Atlantic blue sharks (South/North).</p>
<p>19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement data collection programs that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observer program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed. In 2022, in-port sampling was carried; species, lengths, and weights were recording, and the sex was determined in some cases.</p>

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19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	No		In 2022, Costa Rica did not have research programs for ICCAT species.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Costa Rica catches some ICCAT shark species, therefore, this exemption is not applied.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		In Costa Rica, no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako were recorded in 2022.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		In Costa Rica, no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako were recorded in 2022. A regulation establishing this prohibition is being reviewed and is close to being formalised by INCOPECA's Governing Board.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		There were no North Atlantic shortfin mako landings for Costa Rica in 2022. A regulation establishing this prohibition is being reviewed and is close to being formalised by INCOPECA's Governing Board.

<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Costa Rica does not have an onboard observers program, or an operative electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board.</p> <p>An onboard observer program is being designed for the country, which includes onboard observers and electronic monitoring. In Costa Rica, there were no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako landings in 2022.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			

COSTA RICA

<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>In Costa Rica, there were no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022. A regulation establishing this requirement is being reviewed and is close to being formalized by INCOPESCA's Governing Board.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>11 (before 10)</p>	<p>CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>Data for 2022 were submitted on 28 July 2023. In Costa Rica, there were no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022. A regulation establishing this requirement is being reviewed and is close to being formalised by INCOPESCA's Governing Board. A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which most likely will be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Costa Rica did not record annually North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020.</p>

COSTA RICA

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>In Costa Rica, there were no landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022. A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.</p>

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21-09	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.
21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	No		A pilot onboard observers plan (human and electronic) is being implemented, which will most likely be the basis for design of the onboard observers program, and use of a registration form on sets has been implemented to collect information on discards. A data-collection app is being developed.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		In Costa Rica, there were no records of landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022.

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21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	Yes		This information was submitted on 9 May 2023.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		A regulation establishing implementation of this Recommendation is being reviewed and is close to being formalised by INCOPESCA's Governing Board. In Costa Rica, no landings of shortfin mako shark were recorded in 2022.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Costa Rica has not had a fishery in the South Atlantic for the past 5 years (vessels only carry out sets in the EEZ of Costa Rica).
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Costa Rica had no fishery in the South Atlantic between 2012 and 2021.

COSTA RICA

22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.

COSTA RICA

22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Costa Rica had no fishery in the South Atlantic between 2018 and 2020.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Costa Rica had no fishery in the South Atlantic between 2018 and 2020.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.

COSTA RICA

22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.

COSTA RICA

22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Costa Rica has no fishery in the South Atlantic.
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Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: GUYANA

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	No		No data to report.
	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.	Yes		This continues to be a work in progress. The goal is to draft and implement the necessary legislations through stakeholder consultations. PS: It is customary for sharks to be fully utilized in Guyana once caught.
	3	(1) 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.	No		Legislation to be developed in the near future. It will address inspection at landings sites and other MCS mechanisms.
		(2) 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.	No		Will be addressed in future regulation.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	No		Will be addressed in future regulation.

07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	Yes		First submission was on 2023-07-28. However, estimates of dead discards and size frequencies were available to be reported.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	N/A		No fishery targeting porbeagle or North Atlantic shortfin mako.
09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	No		Even though the sharks landed are dressed thus difficulty in the Identification, among the species identified there were no indication these species are harvested.
	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.	No		Note at Rec. #09-07, Para #1 applies.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Note at Rec. #09-07, Para #1 applies.

GUYANA

10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	Yes		Notes at Rec. #04-10, Para #1-5 and at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies. Supplementary information on some of the challenges and limitations were included in the Annual Report.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No		According to the “on board guide for the identification of Marine endangered, threatened and Protected (ETP) and other keys species of the Guianas” (WWF 2018) and the data collected by the Fisheries Department (FD), this species was never identified in Guyana.
	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		Note at Rec. #10-07, Para #1 applies.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		This will be dealt with in the National Plan of Action for Sharks and subsequent regulations.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No		This will be dealt with in the National Plan of Action for Sharks and subsequent regulations.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Sharks are landed dressed, even those intended for local consumption, as it is difficult to report on distinct species or by genus. Assistance is needed in this field, as stated in the Annual Report.

		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	Yes		The FD is currently in talks with the Wildlife Authority as they are the competent body on the issuing of CITES export permits. Any such species will not be allowed to be exported.
	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Currently, it is challenging to get the necessary information. It is anticipated that this will be accomplished once the National Plan of Action and regulations are in place.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No		This will be dealt with in the National Plan of Action for Sharks and subsequent regulations.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		Note at Rec. #11-08, Para #1 applies.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		Note at Rec. #11-08, Para #1 applies.

	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	No		Note at Rec. #11-08, Para #1 applies.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	No		Note at Rec. #11-08, Para #1 applies.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		Note at Rec. #11-08, Para #1 applies.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		We are unable to report on species-specific data at this time.
15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Species not landed.

	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Species not landed.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPC</th> <th>t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	CPC	t	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		No species-specific data available. This will be dealt with in the National Plan of Action for Sharks and subsequent regulations.
CPC	t												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		No species-specific data available. Anecdotal information suggests that the species is likely not landed. If needed, this will be dealt with in the National Plan of Action for Sharks and subsequent regulations.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	<p>Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 03-13).</p> <p>(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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</p>	No		Note at Rec. #21-11, Para #1 applies.								

		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.)			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A		Note at Rec. #21-11, Para #1 applies.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		Note at Rec. #21-11, Para #1 applies.
18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		No exception received. No species-specific data available.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Note at Rec. #11-08, Para #1 applies.

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		

21-09 (before 19-06/17-08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.

<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>N/A</p>		<p>Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.</p>

21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	N/A		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.
21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Note at Rec. #07-06, Para #2 applies.

22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		No fishery targeting South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.

22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.

22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	N/A		N Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.

22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	N/A		Note at Rec. #22-11, Para #2 applies.

Shark Implementation Check Sheet

Name of CPC: SURINAME

<i>Rec. #</i>	<i>Para #</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable, include text, references, or links where this information is codified)</i>	<i>Note</i>
04-10	1	Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (CPCs) shall annually report Task 1 and Task 2 data for catches of sharks, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting procedures, including available historical data.	Yes		Data submission on 28-07-2022 to the SCRS.
	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.	Yes		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, in our fishing licensing scheme we oblige fishing vessels owners/operators, in compliance with shark conservation and management measures, to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.
	3	(1) 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.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, in our fishing licensing scheme we oblige fishing vessels owners/operators, in compliance with shark conservation and management measures, to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.

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		(2) 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.	N/A		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, in our fishing licensing scheme we oblige fishing vessels owners/operators, in compliance with shark conservation and management measures, to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.
	5	Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention of this Recommendation.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.
07-06	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 1 and 2 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.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks.
	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 (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).	No		Suriname has no fishery catching porbeagle or North Atlantic shortfin mako in 2022.

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09-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit, retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in any fishery with exception of a Mexican small-scale coastal fishery with a catch of less than 110 fish.	No		Suriname has no fishery catching bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in 2022.
	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.	No		Suriname has no fishery targeting bigeye thresher sharks (<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>) in 2022.
	4	CPCs shall require the collection and submission of Task 1 and Task 2 data for <i>Alopias</i> spp other than <i>A. superciliosus</i> in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. The number of discards and releases of <i>A. superciliosus</i> must be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks.
10-06	1	CPCs shall include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recommendations 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in the process to updated their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.
10-07	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery.	No		Suriname has no fishery catching oceanic whitetip sharks in 2022.

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	2	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT.	No		Suriname has no fishery catching oceanic whitetip sharks in 2022.
10-08	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 hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), taken in the Convention area in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna vessels in 2022. Therefore there was no involvement with the hammerhead sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag, to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, hammerhead sharks when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna vessels in 2022. Therefore there was no involvement with the hammerhead sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
	3	(1) Hammerhead sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. If it is not possible to provide catch data by species, they shall be provided at least by genus <i>Sphyrna</i> .	N/A		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from this prohibition pursuant to this paragraph should endeavor not to increase their catches of hammerhead sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna or shark vessels in 2022. Therefore there was no involvement with the hammerhead sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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	4	CPCs shall require that the number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks are recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna or shark vessels in 2022. Therefore there was no involvement with the hammerhead sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
11-08	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna or shark vessels in 2022. There was no involvement with silky sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
	2	CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release silky sharks unharmed, at the latest before putting the catch into the fish holds, giving due consideration to the safety of crew members. Purse seine vessels engaged in ICCAT fisheries shall endeavor to take additional measures to increase the survival rate of silky sharks incidentally caught.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna or shark vessels in 2022. There was no involvement with silky sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
	3	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report them to ICCAT.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna or shark vessels in 2022. There was no involvement with silky sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.

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	4	(1) Silky sharks that are caught by developing coastal CPCs for local consumption are exempted from the measures established in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided these CPCs submit Task 1 and, if possible, Task 2 data according to the reporting procedures established by the SCRS. CPCs that have not reported species-specific shark data shall provide a plan by July 1, 2012, for improving their data collection for sharks on a species specific level for review by the SCRS and Commission.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks.
		(2) Developing coastal CPCs exempted from the prohibition pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase their catches of silky sharks. Such CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks will not enter international trade and shall notify the Commission of such measures.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna or shark vessels in 2022. Therefore there was no involvement with silky sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
	6	The prohibition on retention in paragraph 1 does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries.	N/A		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. Therefore there was no involvement with silky sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
11-15	1	CPCs shall include information in their Annual Reports on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their Task 1 and Task 2 data collection for direct and incidental catches.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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15-06	1	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall require their vessels to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, porbeagle sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries when brought alive alongside for taking on board the vessel.	No		Suriname does not have any tuna or shark vessels in 2022. Therefore there was no involvement with the porbeagle shark in association with ICCAT fisheries.								
	2	CPCs shall ensure the collection of Task 1 and Task 2 data for porbeagle sharks and their submission in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements. Discards and releases of porbeagle sharks shall be recorded with indication of status (dead or alive) and reported to ICCAT in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks.								
21-10 (before, 19-07, para 3)	1	<p>The following CPCs shall be subject to the following catch limits:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>CPC</i></th> <th><i>t</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EU*</td> <td>32,578</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>4,010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morocco</td> <td>1,644</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The European Union is authorised to transfer 32.58 t from its catch limit in 2022 to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>All other CPCs shall endeavor to maintain their catches at recent levels.</p>	<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>	EU*	32,578	Japan	4,010	Morocco	1,644	No		Suriname had no fishing vessels flying its flag authorized to fish for Atlantic blue shark in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022.
<i>CPC</i>	<i>t</i>												
EU*	32,578												
Japan	4,010												
Morocco	1,644												
21-11 (before, 19-08, para 2)	1	An annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 28,923 t for South Atlantic blue shark is established.	No		Suriname had no fishing vessels flying its flag authorized to fish for Atlantic blue shark in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022.								
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	4	Each CPC shall ensure that its vessels catching [North/South] Atlantic blue shark in association with ICCAT fisheries in the Convention area record their catch in accordance with the requirements set out in the Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Recording of Catch by Fishing Vessels in the ICCAT Convention area (Rec. 03-13).	No		Suriname had no fishing vessels flying its flag authorized to fish for Atlantic blue shark in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022.								

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		(Rec. 03-13 provides: 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.)			
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	5	CPCs shall implement data collection programmes that ensure the reporting to ICCAT of accurate [North/South] Atlantic blue shark catch, effort, size and discard data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task 1 and Task 2 data.	N/A		Suriname had no fishing vessels flying its flag authorized to fish for Atlantic blue shark in the ICCAT Convention area in 2022.
19-07/19-08 (before 16-12 for North)	7	CPCs are encouraged to undertake scientific research that would provide information on key biological/ecological parameters, life-history, migrations, post-release survivorship and behavioral traits of [North/South] blue sharks. Such information shall be made available to the SCRS.	N/A		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks.

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18-06	3	Contracting Parties, and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities (hereafter referred to as CPCs) may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet when vessels flying their flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 on the condition that the concerned CPCs obtained a confirmation by the Sharks Species Group through necessary data submitted by CPCs for this purpose.	No		Suriname had no fishing vessels flying its flag catching any shark species covered by the Recommendations Rec. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06 in 2022.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	2	Toward that end, the rules set out in this Recommendation shall be applied by CPCs with the aim to reduce total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards), to maintain mortality at sustainable levels to rebuild the stock, and to establish a process to determine whether in any given year there is a possibility for retention.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08)	3	CPCs shall implement a prohibition on retaining on board, transshipping and landing, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries in 2022 and 2023 as a first step in rebuilding the stock.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.
21-09	6	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain North Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, North Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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<p>21-09 (before 19- 06/17- 08)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	<p>Any retention permissible in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be allowed only when the fish is dead on haulback and the vessel has an observer or a functioning electronic monitoring system (EMS) on board to verify the condition of the sharks:</p> <p>a) For vessels of 12 meters or less, no more than one specimen of North Atlantic shortfin mako shall be retained by a vessel for any fishing trip.</p> <p>b) For the purposes of this paragraph, a fishing trip is defined as the time period that begins when a fishing vessel departs from a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port to carry out fishing operations and that terminates with a return to a dock, berth, beach, seawall, ramp, or port.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p>	<p>8. Paragraphs 3 to 7 shall not apply to Iceland and Norway whose domestic law requires that any dead fish be landed, provided that:</p> <p>a) The fish is dead on haulback;</p> <p>b) Directed fishing for shortfin mako sharks is prohibited;</p> <p>c) The amount of landed North Atlantic shortfin mako is reported in the CPC's Shark Implementation Check Sheet, as required by Recommendation 18-06 and any future successor or revision thereto;</p> <p>d) North Atlantic shortfin mako be landed with their fins naturally attached; and</p> <p>e) Fishermen are prohibited from drawing any commercial value from such fish.</p>			<p>Suriname had no vessels catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>

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21-09 (before 19- 06/17- 08)	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08	11 (before 10)	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of North Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance, and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2022.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08	13	No later than 31 July 2022, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of North Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases. CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.
21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for North Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.

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<p>21-09 (before 19-06 / 17-08 / 14-06)</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land North Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 5 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of North Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Suriname had no vessels catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09 (before 19-06/ 17-08)</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>CPCs shall endeavor to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Recommendation 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from the SCRS and PWG.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Suriname had no vessels catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>
<p>21-09</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10). CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of North Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>Suriname had no vessels catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.</p>

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21-09	18	<p>Notwithstanding paragraph 7, in the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Recommendation 16-14. This derogation from paragraph 7, shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must:</p> <p>1) present the details of the approach to the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and</p> <p>2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Recommendation 16-14).</p>	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks.
21-09	19	CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching shortfin mako.
21-09	21 a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2023, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2023, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching North Atlantic shortfin mako.

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21-09	24	Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, CPCs are strongly encouraged to implement, in accordance with their regulatory procedures, this Recommendation as soon as possible and before the date of its entry into force.	No		Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks. However, Suriname is in the process to update their National fishing legislation to be able to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.
22-11	2	Toward that end and pending the results of the 2024 assessment (including the Kobe II strategy matrix), the total fishing mortality (the sum of any retention, dead discards, and post-release mortality of live discards) for South Atlantic shortfin mako shall be no more than the minimum reported annual catch in the last five years of the assessment (i.e., 2,001 t) as set out in the 2019 SCRS Report.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	3	CPCs shall implement a maximum retention allowance in 2023 and 2024 of 60% of their average annual catch [of South Atlantic shortfin mako], as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. CPCs with average annual catches of more than 500 t will implement a cap on landings of 40% of their average annual catch, as reported to ICCAT between 2012 and 2021. This is expected to allow for a total retention allowance of 1,295 t. (See retention allowances in Table 3 of Rec. 22-11.)	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	7	CPCs whose fishing vessels retain South Atlantic shortfin mako shall prohibit transshipping, whole or in part, South Atlantic shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	9	Upon entry into force of this Recommendation, CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to implement, while giving due consideration to the safety of the crew, the minimum standards for safe handling and release procedures of South Atlantic shortfin mako shark, as provided under Annex 2 of this Recommendation, in order to promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, and to improve survivability of live South Atlantic shortfin mako shark when brought alongside the vessel.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	10	If the Compliance Committee determines that any CPC fails to report as required by Rec. 18-06, that CPC shall immediately require its fishing vessels to refrain from retaining or landing South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks until the required reporting is made to ICCAT.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	11	CPCs shall report to the ICCAT Secretariat, in accordance with ICCAT data reporting requirements, total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases, of South Atlantic shortfin mako. The frequency of reporting shall be monthly for any permissible landings in order to closely monitor the uptake of the retention allowance. 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 and annually for dead discards, live releases and total catches.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	12	Any retention by a CPC in excess of its retention allowance as established for 2023 and 2024, and for subsequent years, as calculated in paragraph 6, will result in a reduction of that CPC's allowance the following year by an amount equal to the excess. Retention by that CPC shall be prohibited until any overages are repaid in full. Transfers of underages by CPCs to future years shall not be permissible.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching shortfin mako.
22-11	13	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs that reported annual average catches (landings and dead discards) of South Atlantic shortfin mako over 1 t between 2018-2020 shall present to the SCRS the statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	13 (continued)	No later than 31 July 2023, CPCs with artisanal and small-scale fisheries shall also provide information about their data collection programs.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching shortfin mako.
22-11	14	As part of their annual Task 1 and 2 data submissions, CPCs shall provide all relevant data for South Atlantic shortfin mako, including estimates of dead discards and live releases using the methods approved by the SCRS in paragraph 13.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	14 (continued)	If the Compliance Committee determines that CPCs that authorize their vessels to retain on board and land South Atlantic shortfin mako pursuant to paragraph 6 fail to report their catch data, including dead discards and live releases, the CPCs concerned shall require their fishing vessels to refrain from retaining any quantity of South Atlantic shortfin mako until such data have been reported.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.

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22-11	16	CPCs shall endeavour to gradually increase the observer coverage, including EMS, of all longline fishing vessels in ICCAT fisheries that may have potential interaction with South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks to 10%. This increase in the coverage should be implemented in accordance with provisions of Rec. 16-14 either by means of the deployment of human observers on board vessels or through the use of EMS, taking into account minimum standards to be agreed by ICCAT, based on advice from SCRS and PWG.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	17	Collection of biological samples during commercial fishing operations shall comply with the Recommendation by ICCAT on biological sampling of prohibited shark species by scientific observers (Rec. 13-10).	No		Suriname had no vessels catching shortfin mako.
22-11	17 (continued)	CPCs should encourage the collection of biological data and biological samples of South Atlantic shortfin mako that are dead at haulback, such as muscle, vertebrae and reproductive tissues, consistent with the terms of this Recommendation and according to the recommendations of SCRS.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.
22-11	18	In the context of this Recommendation and only for vessels less than 15 meters, where an extraordinary safety concern exists that precludes deployment of an onboard observer, a CPC may exceptionally apply an alternative approach as set out in Rec. 16-14. This derogation shall be without prejudice to the overall commitment of all CPCs as outlined in this measure to immediately end overfishing and to reduce mortality levels. Any CPC wishing to avail itself of this alternative approach must: 1) present the details of the approach to	No		Suriname had no vessels catching shortfin mako.

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		the SCRS based on the advice of the SCRS for evaluation and 2) obtain approval from the Commission (as stipulated in Rec. 16-14).			
22-11	19	In addition, CPCs are encouraged to investigate at-vessel and post-release mortality of shortfin mako including, but not exclusively through, the incorporation of hook-timers and of satellite tagging programs.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching shortfin mako.
22-11	21. a)	The SCRS shall provide to the Commission by 2024, and whenever new information becomes available, updated advice on mitigation measures aimed at further reducing shortfin mako mortality. For that purpose, by 30 April 2024, CPCs shall submit to the SCRS information by fishery on the technical and other management measures they have implemented for reducing total fishing mortality of South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks, except the CPCs that have already provided this information to the Secretariat.	No		Suriname had no vessels catching South Atlantic shortfin mako.