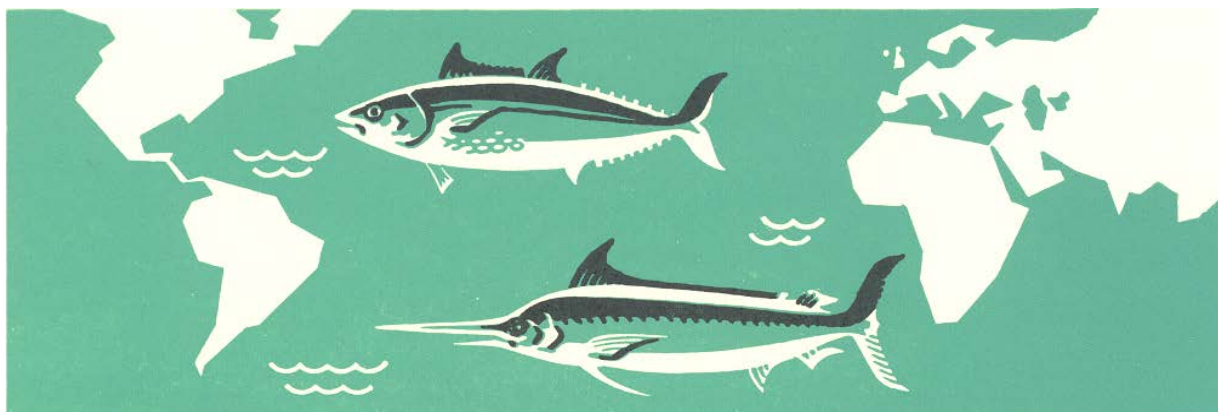

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
for the
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS**

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

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



**R E P O R T
for biennial period, 2016-17
PART II (2017) - Vol. 3
Annual Reports**

**R A P P O R T
de la période biennale, 2016-17
II^e PARTIE (2017) – Vol. 3
Rapports annuels**

**I N F O R M E
del período bienal, 2016-17
2^a PARTE (2017) – Vol. 3
Informes anuales**

FOREWORD

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas presents his compliments to the Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (signed in Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1966), as well as to the Delegates and Advisers that represent said Contracting Parties, and has the honor to transmit to them the "*Report for the Biennial Period, 2016-2017, Part II (2017)*", which describes the activities of the Commission during the second half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 25th Regular Meeting of the Commission (Marrakesh, Morocco, 14-21 November 2017) and the reports of all the meetings of the Panels, Standing Committees and Sub-Committees, as well as some of the Working Groups. It also includes a summary of the activities of the Secretariat and the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers, relative to their activities in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Convention area.

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

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

PRÉSENTATION

Le Président de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique présente ses compliments aux Parties contractantes à la Convention internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (signée à Rio de Janeiro le 14 mai 1966), ainsi qu'aux délégués et conseillers qui représentent ces Parties contractantes, et a l'honneur de leur faire parvenir le « *Rapport de la période biennale 2016-2017, II^e Partie (2017)* », dans lequel sont décrites les activités de la Commission au cours de la deuxième moitié de cette période biennale.

Ce rapport contient le rapport de la 25^e réunion ordinaire de la Commission (Marrakech, Maroc, 14-21 novembre 2017) et les rapports de toutes les réunions des Sous-commissions, des Comités permanents et des Sous-comités, ainsi que de divers Groupes de travail. Il comprend également un résumé des activités du Secrétariat et les rapports annuels remis par les Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT et les observateurs concernant leurs activités de pêche de thonidés et d'espèces voisines dans la zone de la Convention.

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

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

PRÉSENTACIÓN

El Presidente de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico presenta sus respetos a las Partes contratantes del Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (firmado en Río de Janeiro, 14 de mayo de 1966), así como a los delegados y consejeros que representan a las mencionadas Partes contratantes, y tiene el honor de transmitirles el “*Informe del Período Bienal, 2016-2017, IIª Parte (2017)*”, en el que se describen las actividades de la Comisión durante la segunda mitad de dicho periodo bienal.

El Informe Bienal contiene el informe de la vigésimo quinta Reunión ordinaria de la Comisión (Marrakech, Marruecos, 14-21 de noviembre de 2017), y los informes de todas las reuniones de las Subcomisiones, Comités Permanentes y Subcomités, así como de algunos Grupos de Trabajo. Incluye, además, un resumen de las actividades de la Secretaría y los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión y de observadores sobre sus actividades en las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

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

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

RAÚL DELGADO

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

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¹ Reports received and distributed for the 2017 ICCAT annual meetings. Many Reports submitted to the Commission contain detailed information in the appendices. For reasons of economy, these appendices are not included in this publication, but can be requested from the Secretariat in the original language. In addition, Compliance Reporting Tables have been extracted from the Annual Reports and the information contained therein has been assimilated into the Compliance Tables (Appendix 2 to ANNEX 9 of the 2017 Commission Report).

² Rapports reçus et diffusés pour les réunions annuelles de l'ICCAT de 2017. Plusieurs rapports soumis à la Commission joignent des informations détaillées dans les appendices. Aux fins d'économie, ces appendices ne sont pas inclus dans ce volume, mais peuvent être sollicités auprès du Secrétariat dans la langue d'origine. En outre, les tableaux de déclaration d'application ont été extraits de ces Rapports annuels et l'information contenue dans ces tableaux de déclaration a été incorporée aux tableaux d'application (Appendice 2 à l'ANNEXE 9 du Rapport de la Commission de 2017).

³ Informes recibidos y distribuidos para las reuniones anuales de ICCAT de 2017. Muchos informes presentados a la Comisión incluyen información detallada en apéndices. Por razones de economía, dichos apéndices no se incluyen en esta edición, pero pueden solicitarse a la Secretaría en su idioma original. Además, las tablas de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento se han eliminado de los informes anuales y la información de dichas tablas se ha incluido en las tablas de cumplimiento (Apéndice 2 al ANEXO 9 del Informe de la Comisión de 2017).

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

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

SUMMARY

In accordance with the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (Rec. 14-04), in January 2016, Albania prepared a Ministerial Order (legal act) to authorize the Directorate of Fisheries' Bi-annual Management Plan establishing a multi-annual recovering plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. In accordance with Albanian bluefin tuna fishing quota, as determined by ICCAT, and the Bluefin Tuna Fishing and Management Plan for 2016/2017, as well as the Ministerial Order referred to above, the fishing vessel ROZAF 15 was authorized. ROZAF 15, which is owned by Gjergj Luca and registered with the Port Authority under No. 446, and NFR: ALB22REG0649, caught 39.65 t of bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean, using purse seine. At the end of this process, Albania submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat, using the forms published on the ICCAT web site, the information relating to the authorised fishing vessel, including the quota allocated to it and the designated landing port. No recreational BFT fishing has been authorized and/or planned. No scientific research has been carried out during 2016. No infringements have been reported in relation to tuna fishing during the fishing season.

RÉSUMÉ

Conformément à la Recommandation de l'ICCAT pour amender la Recommandation 13-07 de l'ICCAT visant à l'établissement d'un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée (Rec. 14-04), l'Albanie a élaboré en janvier 2016 un décret ministériel (acte juridique) autorisant le plan de gestion biannuel de la Direction des pêches établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée. Conformément au quota de pêche du thon rouge albanais, tel que déterminé par l'ICCAT, et au plan de pêche et de gestion du thon rouge pour 2016/2017, ainsi qu'à l'arrêté ministériel susmentionné, le navire de pêche ROZAF 15 a été autorisé. ROZAF 15, qui appartient à Gjergj Luca et qui est enregistré auprès de l'autorité portuaire sous le numéro 446, et NFR : ALB22REG0649, a capturé 39,65 t de thon rouge en Méditerranée, en utilisant la senne. À la fin de ce processus, l'Albanie a soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, en utilisant les formulaires publiés sur le site web de l'ICCAT, les informations relatives au navire de pêche autorisé, y compris le quota qui lui a été attribué et le port de débarquement désigné. Aucune activité de pêche récréative de thon rouge n'a été autorisée et/ou prévue. Aucun travail de recherche scientifique n'a été entrepris en 2016. Aucune infraction n'a été signalée en ce qui concerne la pêche de thonidés pendant la saison de pêche.

RESUMEN

De conformidad con la Recomendación de ICCAT que enmienda la Recomendación de ICCAT 13-07 sobre el establecimiento de un Plan de recuperación plurianual para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo [Rec. 14-04], Albania preparó la Orden Ministerial (acta legal) que confiere autoridad a plan de ordenación bienal de la Dirección de Pesca que establece un Plan de recuperación plurianual para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo. De un modo acorde con la cuota de pesca de atún rojo de Albania, tal y como las determina ICCAT, y el plan de ordenación para la pesca de atún rojo para 2016-2018 así como con la orden ministerial citada, se ha autorizado al buque pesquero "ROZAF 15". El buque "ROZAF 15", que es propiedad del Sr. Gjergj LUCA y está registrado ante la autoridad portuaria con el nº P-446, y el NFR ALB22REG0649, capturó 39,65 t de atún rojo con cerco en el Mediterráneo. Al final de este proceso, Albania presentó a la Secretaría de ICCAT, utilizando los formularios publicados en la página web de ICCAT, la información relacionada con los buques pesqueros autorizados, lo que incluye la cuota asignada a ellos y el puerto de desembarque designado. No se ha previsto ni autorizado ninguna actividad de pesca de recreo de atún rojo. En 2016, no se han emprendido actividades de investigación científica. No se han comunicado infracciones relacionadas con la pesca de túnidos durante la temporada de pesca.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information****ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)**

No.	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Albania has not yet started research activities related to tuna stock management. So, the Task II data has been done. Not any National Sampling Program has been compiled and carried out except of what has been done during the estimation quantity with stereoscopic camera in the moment of releasing from cage to farm (Malta, on 14/09/2016).
S2	Fleet Characteristics	28/09/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28/09/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not available
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not available
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not tuna & tuna like species was authorized and reported for 2016, sport & recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not recreational tuna fishes & tuna like species was authorized in Albania for 2016.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not domestic observer report for 2016.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not scientific information since not scientific programs has been provided for 2016.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No specific data & information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during 2016.

BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not sport & recreational tuna fishing has been authorized for 2016.
S15	Size sampling from farms	No tuna farming in Albania.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 88	Not tuna scientific & pilot studies in Albania.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopically cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all caging)	14.09.2016
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not national BFT observer activity (the tuna fishing activity, transferring to farm and farming itself happened outboard Albanian waters) and consequently no information has been provided.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. No fishery in the western Atlantic.
S20	Information on confiscated blue-fin tuna of unauthorized by-catch	Not unauthorized blue-fin tuna and by-catch happened in Albanian fisheries and waters.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not cooperative research programs on W-BFT has been undertaken in Albania.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed and lost	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
S46	Information collected by observers	N/A
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	N/A
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not yet applicable
S48	Results of research on short-fin mako	Not yet applicable
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	According the Fishery legislation all fishing vessels are obliged to avoid any incidental catch of turtles, sharks, seabirds, marine mammals, etc. When it happen should take care to free them without damaging and registering, reporting.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Idem with paragraph above (S37).

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Idem with paragraph above (S37).
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not yet applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Reported: 27 September 2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	By ending of the Authorization process, Albania tried to provide the ICCAT Secretariat with the info and accordant forms in regard of Authorized Fishing Vessel, indicating the quota allocated for the authorized fishing vessel and designated landing port, catch data's, management data's, transferring data's etc. Also, based on the Albanian fishery legislation each fishery subject, included those vessels authorized for tuna fishing are obliged to avoid any incidental catch of turtles, sharks, seabirds, marine mammals, etc. When it happen should take care to free them without damaging and registering, reporting.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Reported: August 14, 2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Albanian vessels involved in tuna or tuna-like species chartering arrangements regarding.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Albanian vessels involved in tuna or tuna-like species chartering arrangements regarding.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	Not Applicable. There are no Albanian vessels authorized to transshipment activities of tuna or tuna-like species at sea or in port.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Reported: March, 01, 2016. No change since then.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes, done in the frame of PSM, approved from Albania and approved by FAO. List sent to ICCAT 02/10/2017.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not happened during 2016.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A (The tuna amount fished has been transferred directly to the farming cages in Malta).
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No infringements happened in Albanian Ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No infringements happened in Albanian Ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No infringements happened in Albanian Ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A (No bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection).
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 meters or greater	Reported: February 05, 2016. No change since then.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Reported: 29/09/2017.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable; not any amount of tuna quotas has been dedicated to recreational & sport fishing in Albania.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not any Albanian Fishery Vessels has been engaged in IUU Fishing activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	In accordance with Rec. 11-20, par. 34, 2016 annual report, sent on 04.10.2016.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No case and no data on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No case and no data on non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A (no reports taken).
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A (no necessary actions).
BFT	1001	Blue-fin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable: No BFT farming is taking place in Albania.
BFT	1002	Blue-fin tuna farming reports	Not applicable: No BFT farming is taking place in Albania.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable: No BFT is farmed and caged in Albania.
BFT	1004	Blue-fin tuna caging declaration	Not Applicable: No any farming of BFT is taking place in Albania, consequently not caged.
BFT	1005	Blue-fin tuna traps	N/A (No tuna traps approved and used in Albania).
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	March, 05, 2016 and 11 February 2017.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not Applicable: No farming of BFT is taking place in Albania.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	March 05, 2016 and 24 March 2017.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	28/09/2017
BFT	1011	Blue-fin tuna catches 2016	October 3, 2016
BFT	1012	Blue-fin tuna catching vessels	February 05, 2016. May 16, 2016 and 3 March 2017.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1013	Blue-fin tuna other vessels	Not applicable: There are no other Albanian vessels authorized to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not Applicable: In Albania, there isn't any Joint Fishing Operations authorized to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes, the system worked properly.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	February 13, 2016 and 11 February 2017.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	QNOD (Interoperacional Maritime Center) Durres.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	February 13, 2016 and 11 February 2017.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A (not in-landed tuna fish in Albanian Ports).
BFT	1020	Blue-fin tuna transshipment ports	N/A (Not tuna fish transshipped in Albanian Ports).
BFT	1021	Blue-fin tuna landing ports	N/A (Not tuna fish landed in Albanian Ports).
BFT	1022	Blue-fin tuna weekly catch reports	May, 26, 2016; May, 30, 2016; June, 05, 2016; June, 13, 2016 and 06 June; 13 June, 20 June and 27 June 2017.
BFT	1023	Blue-fin tuna monthly catch reports	Monthly catch report was sent to ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	July 01, 2016 and 30 June 2017.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	By Fishery Management Plan, as integrated part of its.
BFT	1026	Validated blue-fin catch documents unless entered into e-BCD	June 22, 2016. eBCD used in both 2016 and 2017 fishing seasons.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	CP30-BCD-Rep October 3, 2016.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes, done in May, 16, 2016. No change since then.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes, done.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Law 64/2012 "On Fisheries", Regulation 1 "On fishery law implementing", DCM: "On management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea", Management Plan of tuna's quota fishing and Inspection Plan.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in e-BCD system	Applied April 18, 2016. Update sent 18/04/2017.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished big-eye, yellow-fin and/or skipjack tunas in 2016	N/A
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of big-eye catches	N/A
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	N/A

Category	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and long-line	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or long-line for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	N/A
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N/A
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	N/A
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Foreseen by Albanian Fishery Legislation.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Foreseen by Albanian Fishery Legislation.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of short-fin mako mortality reduction	Foreseen by Albanian Fishery Legislation.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	It is reflected in fishery law of Albania (64/2012 On Fisheries" and by laws).
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Regulation 1, Article 7 (3). It is prohibited using of bottom nets or floating nets for fishing of following species: white tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>), Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>), swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>), and sharks (<i>Hexanchus griseu</i> , <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> <i>Alopiidae</i> ; <i>Carcharhinidae</i> ; <i>Sphyrnidae</i> ; <i>Isuridae</i> ; <i>Lamnidae</i>). Check Sheet submitted 29/09/2017.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Rec.s	N/A

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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

Here, below we are representing some paragraphs taken off from Albanian legislation dealing with main management aspects as required from ICCAT:

4.1 Law 64/2012 “On Fisheries”

4.1.1 Vessel monitoring system

Fishing vessels with a total length of 12 m or longer, have on board the respective device that enables their immediate automatic identification or location at regular intervals of time, through transmission of data about the respective location from the satellite system. This system operates by IMOC Center (Interoperational Maritime Center) of Durrësi.

4.1.2 Logbook

Vessels with a total length of 10 m or longer have on board a logbook used to report all their actions.

4.1.3 Registration of production

The captains or owners of fishing vessels with a total length of 10 m or longer fill in the landing declaration declaring all the quantities for every landed type of species

4.1.4 Electronic registration and transmission of the logbook data

The captains or owners of fishing vessels with a total length of 12 m or longer register electronically all the information mentioned in article 94 and send it electronically to IMOC at least once in 24 hours.

4.1.5 Landing declaration

The captain or owner of the fishing vessel with a total length of 10 m or longer, or its representative, completes the landing declaration including the information about the amount of species to be landed.

4.1.6 National programme for the collection, management and use of data

A Multiannual National Programme for the collection, management and use of biological, technical, environmental and social-economic data is established.

4.1.7 Designated ports

The Ministry can declare a port as a designated port or a shore based place/location where landing or transshipping of fish products and port services are allowed based only on the following criteria:

4.1.8 Transshipping in ports

Fishing vessels, subject to a multiannual fishery plan, are prohibited to transship their catch on board of another fishing vessel, if the catch has not been weighted before, according to the rules established by this law.

The *Decision of a Council of Ministers (DCM)* which intends the establishment of the rules and the preparation of inspection system measures aimed at preventing, suppressing and eliminating illegal unregulated and unreported fishing, (IUU), and the establishment of a catch certification scheme for import and export of fishery products.

The *DCM: "On management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea"*, and other regulations as law application

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

Albania as a small developing country, enjoying lastly (practically) ICCAT and has not always been in a position to ensure the correct time reporting obligations to reflect correctly the management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. The small number of staff in Fishery Authority creates some delays in submitting information according the list published by ICCAT. The several changes/transferring and restructuration of fishery Administration creates some confusion, also.

Anyway, working with ICCAT, no matter how big is the operation fleet authorized to tuna fishing needs for human and institutional capacity, legal framework, and changes in the management regime. This brought the almost absence of our experts in different inter-sessional activities/meetings.

After four years working with ICCAT and the kindly patience and support from the ICCAT secretariat, we are better learning to fulfill our obligations in future.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALGERIA**

SUMMARY

*Algerian catches of tuna and tuna-like species recorded for 2016 are in the order of 668.43 t of swordfish, 448.4 t of bluefin tuna and 2313.948 t of small tunas. In 2016, the statistics on two species of shark taken as by-catch were made available: the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*). Fishing for live bluefin tuna was carried out by tuna purse seine vessels flying the Algerian flag. In 2016, 11 tuna purse seine vessels satisfied the regulatory requirements to participate in the fishing campaign, with vessel lengths of between 22 and 40 m. The Algerian fleet is organised in a joint fishing group. The entire quota allocated to Algeria was fished. A sample of 20 individuals of bluefin tuna caught dead during the fishing campaign were measured and sexed. The total weight of the individuals sampled is 1935 kg. Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) were also sampled for size and sex at landing ports. With regard to collecting statistical data on fishing activity, the mechanism that exists at national level contributes effectively to feeding and updating the database maintained by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture. This mechanism is strengthened by the carrying out for the third consecutive year of two assessment campaigns for pelagic and demersal resources in Algerian waters. Research is carried out by the National Centre of Research and Development of the Fisheries and Aquaculture (CNRDPA) as well as some national universities that provide scientific data and advice for decision-making on management of fisheries resources.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les captures algériennes des thonidés et des espèces voisines enregistrées pour l'année 2016 sont de l'ordre de 668,43 tonnes pour l'espadon, de 448,4 tonnes pour le thon rouge et 2313,948 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. En 2016, les statistiques de deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement ont été disponibles, il s'agit du requin à peau bleue « *Prionace glauca* » et du requin renard « *Alopias vulpinus* ». La pêche au thon rouge vivant s'effectue par des navires thoniers senneurs battant pavillon algérien. Pour l'année 2016, 11 navires thoniers senneurs ayant satisfait aux exigences réglementaires pour participer à la campagne de pêche, dont la longueur des navires est comprise entre 22 et 40 m. La flottille algérienne s'est organisée en groupe de pêche conjointe. La totalité du quota octroyé à l'Algérie a été capturée. Un échantillonnage de 20 individus de thon rouge capturés morts durant la campagne de pêche a fait l'objet de mensuration de taille et de sexage. Le poids total des individus échantillonnés est de 1935 kg. Pour l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont aussi été effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement. S'agissant de la collecte des données statistiques de l'activité de pêche, le dispositif existant à l'échelle nationale contribue efficacement à l'alimentation et l'actualisation de la base de données au niveau de la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture. Ce dispositif est renforcé par la réalisation pour la troisième année consultative de deux campagnes d'évaluation des ressources pélagiques et démersales dans les eaux algériennes annuellement. Le volet recherche est pris en charge par le Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) ainsi que certaines universités nationales qui fournissent de l'information scientifique et les orientations pour les prises de décision de gestion des ressources halieutiques.*

RESUMEN

*Las capturas argelinas de túnidos y especies afines registradas para 2016 se sitúan en 668,43 t para el pez espada, 448,4 t para el atún rojo y 2.313,948 t para los pequeños túnidos. En 2016, están disponibles las estadísticas de las dos especies de tiburones capturados fortuitamente, la tintorera (*Prionace glauca*) y tiburón zorro (*Alopias vulpinus*). La pesca de atún rojo vivo la realizan los cerqueros atuneros con pabellón argelino. Para el año 2016, participaron 11 cerqueros atuneros que habían cumplido todos los requisitos reglamentarios para participar en la campaña de pesca, con una eslora de entre 22 y 40 m. La flota argelina se organizó en grupos de pesca conjunta. La totalidad de la cuota asignada a Argelia ha sido consumida. Se ha realizado un muestreo de 20 ejemplares de atún rojo capturados muertos durante la campaña de pesca para medir la talla y determinar el sexo. El peso total de los ejemplares muestreados es de 1.935 kg. En*

lo que concierne al pez espada (Xiphias gladius), se realizaron muestreos de talla y peso en los puertos de desembarque. Respecto a la recopilación de datos estadísticos de pesca, el dispositivo existente a nivel nacional contribuye eficazmente a la alimentación y actualización de la base de datos de la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura. Este dispositivo está reforzado por la realización, por tercer año consecutivo, de dos campañas de evaluación de los recursos pelágicos y demersales en aguas argelinas anualmente. La investigación la lleva a cabo el Centro Nacional de Investigación y desarrollo de la pesca y la acuicultura (CNRDPA), así como ciertas universidades nacionales que aportan información científica y orientaciones para las tomas de decisión en materia de ordenación de los recursos pesqueros.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines en 2016 sont de l'ordre de 3430,778 tonnes réparties comme suit :

- Thon rouge	448.4 t
- Espadon	668.43 t
- Thonidés mineurs	2313.948 t

La quantité pêchée de thon rouge au titre de la campagne de 2016 est de 448.4 t sur un quota total de l'Algérie de 452,98. La quantité du quota attribué aux navires thoniers senneurs est de 450 t. La campagne de 2016 a été réalisée par l'intervention de 11 navires thoniers senneurs, regroupé en deux (02) groupes de pêches conjointes entre navires nationaux. Depuis la reprise de la pêche par les navires battant pavillon national, il y a une amélioration en matière de maîtrise de cette pêcherie, notamment les techniques de pêche. Toutefois, il existe un maillon faible en matière de valorisation de cette pêcherie, à savoir les fermes d'engraissement. Il n'existe aucune ferme en Algérie et l'ensemble de la pêche algérienne est transférée dans des cages tunisiennes et maltaises.

Pour l'espadon, les captures réalisées au cours de l'année 2016 sont de l'ordre de 668.43 t, contre 568 t en 2015, soit 100 t de plus que l'année antérieure. Ces tonnages sont réalisés presque en totalité par une flottille palangrière artisanale qui ne peut exercer que quelques mois de l'année. Dans ce cadre, il est important de noter qu'en plus des deux périodes de fermetures de pêche réglementaires dont la première s'étale du 1^{er} octobre au 30 novembre et la deuxième allant du 15 février au 15 mars, les professionnels qui ciblent l'espadon sont confrontés aux longues périodes de mauvaises conditions météorologiques qui immobilisent leur petites embarcations, ce qui engendre un impact sur les conditions socio-économique de cette filière d'activité.

Néanmoins, conscient de l'importance des mesures de conservation et de gestion instituées, la communauté des pêcheurs respecte toutes les mesures dans l'objectif d'assurer la pérennité et la durabilité de cette ressource et préserver ainsi leur emploi.

Il est important de noter que l'année 2016 a été marquée par les résultats d'évaluation du stock de l'espadon de la méditerranée, qui ont abouti à la Recommandation 16-05, dont les mesures proposées ont perçues un refus des pêcheurs espadonniers, notamment en ce qui concerne l'instauration des quotas individuels. Un programme de vulgarisation a été engagé pour sensibiliser les professionnels sur l'intérêt des mesures de gestion arrêtées. Dans ce cadre, le secteur de la pêche a mis en place pour 2017 un programme pour le renforcement de l'échantillonnage de la taille et de poids.

S'agissant du thon rouge, les 20 individus capturés morts lors des opérations de pêche au thon vivant, le poids total de ces pièces mortes 1935 kg le **Tableau 1** présente la Distribution de fréquence de taille de thon rouge morts campagne de pêche 2016, qui ont fait l'objet de pesée et de mensuration dont l'intervalle de taille est compris entre 105 cm et 235 cm, le nombre d'individus le plus élevé est représenté dans la classe de 130 cm.

Pour l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont été aussi effectués durant le mois mai de l'année 2016.

La distribution de fréquence de taille de l'espadon échantillonné au niveau des ports sur 54 individus, présente deux modes, celui de 140 cm de taille, et de 170 cm de taille, les autres classes de taille sont peu représentées, notamment celle de 155 cm.

Le groupe de thonidés mineurs, est capturé moyennant différents types d'embarcation de pêche utilisant différents types d'engins, Cependant, ces espèces notifiées dans les formulaires Tâche II, ont atteint un tonnage de 2314 tonnes pour l'année 2016

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Dans le cadre du contrat programme d'une durée de 05 ans signé entre le secteur de la pêche et le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA), deux campagnes d'évaluation sont effectuées annuellement, une pour les ressources pélagiques et l'autre pour les ressources démersales. Dans ce cadre, deux campagnes ont été réalisées en 2016.

Concernant l'échantillonnage biologique, il est effectué sur quelques espèces cibles les plus commercialisées. Il s'agit notamment des espèces de petits pélagiques qui font l'objet d'évaluation hydroacoustique (*Sardina pilchardus*, *Angraulis encrasicolus* et *Boops boops*). Pour les espèces démersales, les espèces concernées par l'évaluation et l'échantillonnage biologique sont *Merluccius merluccius*, *Mullus barbatus*, et la crevette blanche.

Cette évaluation directe des ressources halieutiques des eaux algériennes conforte l'évaluation indirecte des ressources halieutique par la collecte des données sur les statistiques de débarquement des productions halieutiques débarquées aux niveaux des ports nationaux. Les données statistiques sont collectées par des agents collecteurs déployés par les Directions des Pêches et des Ressources Halieutiques des Wilayas maritimes « DPRHW ».

En matière de l'amélioration du système statistique, l'Algérie a inscrit dans le cadre du programme de coopération avec l'Union Européenne (DIVECO II), la mise en place d'un système de collecte des statistiques en temps réel. Le système sera mis en place en 2017.

La compilation, le traitement et l'analyse des données se font par le CNRDPA et en collaboration avec l'administration de la pêche, dont une partie des données se rapportant aux thonidés et espèces apparentées (thon rouge, espadon, thonidés mineurs, prises accessoires et les rejets) serviront à renseigner les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II

Aussi dans le cadre de l'organisation des circuits de commercialisation des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, l'amélioration de la traçabilité, des statistiques de débarquement et l'hygiène et la salubrité des produits de la pêche, le secteur de la pêche a mis en fonctionnement en 2016 cinq nouvelles halles à marée.

En matière de gestion des ressources halieutiques, la restitution préliminaire du Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Pêcheries Algériennes (PAGPA), a permis de diagnostiquer et de dresser un état sur l'activité de pêche et de cartographier tous les ports et abris de pêche et les infrastructures de soutien à la pêche.

Pour la pêche artisanale dont la flottille représente plus de 60% de la flottille nationale, et en application du modificatif et complément de la loi 01-11 relative à la pêche et l'aquaculture, un chantier a été engagé avec les représentant de la profession pour la mise en œuvre d'un cadre réglementaire organisant cette filière d'activité.

Les pêches accidentelles de toutes espèces de tortues, d'oiseaux de mer et de mammifères marins, sont systématiquement rejetées à l'eau vivante. Les rejets étant estimés à 2 à 3%.

Les informations des prises accessoires et accidentelles sur les requins, ont été collectées et inventoriées, notamment l'inventaire des différentes espèces de requins rencontrés dans nos eaux, dont la majorité ne fait pas l'objet de consommation par la population locale.

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

N°	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRALES		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Information transmise le 24 Septembre 2017.
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Transmis le 30/07/2017 par voie électronique.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 30/07/2017 par voie électronique.
S4	Prise&effort (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/2017 par voie électronique.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/2017 par voie électronique.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Transmis le 30/07/2017 par voie électronique.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable, aucun programme de marquage n'a été mis en place.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Un courrier a été transmis le 23/07/2017 par voie électronique.
S11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Les petites embarcations ne disposent pas d'observateurs à bord, mais un travail de sensibilisation a été effectué auprès des professionnels pour collecter l'information à la source.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable, espèce n'existe pas en Algérie.
S13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Informations transmises le 30/07/2017.
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Ne s'applique pas à l'Algérie, il n'existe actuellement aucune ferme en Algérie.
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage).	Non concernée, l'Algérie ne dispose pas de cages, aucune ferme d'élevage.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non concernée, l'Algérie ne dispose pas de cages, aucune ferme d'élevage.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable à l'Algérie il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.

S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable, espèces tropicales ne fréquentent pas les eaux Algériennes .
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S28	Rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturus spp.	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriées en Algérie.
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non concernée, données de captures par type de métier pour les deux espèces rencontrées en Algérie : Requin à peau bleu et requin renard ont été portées sur les formulaires de TASK II et communiquées en date du 30 /07/2017.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable, espèce non répertoriée.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Informations sur les captures par type de métier portées sur le formulaire TASK II, transmis le 30 Juillet 2017.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Un travail a été effectué dans le cadre du programme inscrit par le CNDPA, notamment en ce qui concerne les requins et tortues marines, cependant peu d'informations existent en ce qui concerne les oiseaux de mer, s'agissant des mammifères marins, un groupe de scientifiques de l'Université d'ORAN se penche sur l'identification et le suivi des mammifères marins, mais aussi sur l'ampleur des prises accessoires ou accidentelles ainsi que le phénomène d'échouage spontané des marsoins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique le 30/07/2017, toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau vivante.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non applicable, très peu de prises accidentelles d'oiseaux sont enregistrées, information consignée dans le formulaire TASK II transmis en date du 30/07/2016. Des modifications du cadre réglementaire régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche afin d'instaurer l'obligation de consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Information inclus dans le présent rapport scientifique PARTIE I.

S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Information inclus dans le présent rapport scientifique PARTIE I.
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IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	L'Algérie n'aménagé aucun effort pour remplir ses obligations en matière de déclaration, dans le respect des protocoles et des dates limites de notification par voie électronique et par courrier protocolaire. En matière de recherche, l'Algérie engage chaque année des améliorations en matière de collecte d'information et de recherche par l'intermédiaire du Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'aquaculture. Date de transmission du rapport scientifique : 24 Septembre 2017. Date de transmission du rapport annuel : 27 Septembre 2017.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Toutes les obligations de l'ICCAT ont été mis en œuvre pour les pêcheries algériennes et notamment celles du thon rouge et de l'espadon. Depuis 2016, l'Algérie a fourni des données de captures sur deux espèces à savoir le requin à peau bleue et le requin renard. Toutefois, Les requins ne sont pas ciblés et ne sont pas commercialisés en Algérie. Rapport transmis en date 27 Septembre 2017.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 14 Août 2017 et par courrier.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'affrète aucun navire. L'affrètement des navires est non autorisé par la réglementation algérienne en vigueur. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 30 Juillet 2017.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, l'affrètement des navires ne s'applique pas pour l'Algérie.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable, le transbordement est interdit par la législation algérienne. Information transmise par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2017.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, le transbordement est interdit par la législation nationale.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit par la législation Algérienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable, les opérations de transbordement sont interdites en Algérie.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	Il y a lieu de signaler que la gestion des ports en Algérie relève de plusieurs départements ministériels (Ministère des transports, Service National des Gardes Côtes). Par ailleurs, il est à noter que l'intervention des navires étrangers pour la pêche est interdite dans les eaux sous juridiction algériennes. De se fait, la recommandation 12-07 n'est pas applicable par l'Algérie.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Non applicable. Aucun accord n'est accordé pour l'accès des navires sous pavillon étrangers pour débarquement des produits de la pêche dans des ports algériens.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non applicable. Aucun navire étranger n'a formulé une demande d'accès à un des ports Algérien.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas le débarquement aux navires sous pavillon étranger.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Non applicable. Aucun rapport d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions n'a été établi.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. Il n'y pas eu de présomption d'infraction
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. Il n'y pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. Aucun accord bilatéral d'inspection n'a été conclu par l'Algérie.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun accord d'accès.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 11 Mai 2017.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. Les pêcheries sportive et récréative en Algérie ne ciblent pas les thonidés.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	L'Algérie n'a aucune information sur des cas d'activités de pêche IUU de navires de pêche de 12 mètres ou plus. Information transmise, par voie électronique, en date du 13 juillet 2017.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer. Information transmise, par voie électronique, en date du 13 Septembre 2017.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	L'Algérie n'a aucune information sur les cas présumés de non application des mesures de l'ICCAT. Information transmise, par voie électronique, en date du 13 juillet 2017.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non application n'a été signalé.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucune information sur des observations de navires n'a été effectuée.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucun navire battant pavillon Algérien n'a été observés.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède pas ferme d'engraissement de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune activité d'élevage du thon rouge en Algérie. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 30 Août 2017.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède aucune ferme d'engraissement de thon rouge. Information transmise le 08 Juin 2017.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède aucune ferme d'engraissement de thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne possède pas de madrague opérationnelle. Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 30 mars 2017.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Information transmise par courrier en date du 15 février 2016 par voie électronique.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne pratique pas d'élevage au thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a effectuée aucune modification de son plan de pêche ou des quotas individuels.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04.	Rapport transmis le 27 Septembre 2017.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Information transmise par voie électronique le 30 Juillet 2017.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Information transmise par voie électronique le 11 Mai 2017.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. Aucune activité d'élevage ou de transport du thon rouge n'existe en Algérie.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Information relative la pêche conjointe entre opérateurs algériens transmise par voie électronique en date du 16 mai 2017.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection international (l'Algérie a participé à la campagne 2017 avec 14 navires).
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. L'Algérie a participé à la campagne 2017 avec 14 navires.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection international conjointe.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable. Aucun rapport n'a été produit.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit par la loi 01-11. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 01 Mars 2017.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	La liste des ports autorisés pour le débarquement du thon rouge par les navires battant pavillon algérien a été transmise le 01 Mars 2017.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Cinq (05) rapports envoyés (rapports transmis en date du 1 ^{er} , 08, 15, 23 et 27 juin 2017).
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	2 rapports transmis (29 juin et 30 juillet 2017).
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de BFT	Information transmise en date du 25 juin 2017. L'Algérie a déclaré la fermeture de la pêche au thon rouge le 24 juin 2017.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm	Aucun programme de marquage et de remise à l'eau de spécimens de -de 30 Kg/115 c n'est actuellement opérationnelle.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Information transmise par voie électronique le 26 Septembre 2017.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Pas de changement. Les sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD ont été transmis en date du 4 juin 2015.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 28 Avril 2016.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Texte réglementaire régissant l'activité de la pêche au thon rouge dans les eaux sous juridiction Algérienne comportant la disposition relative à l'obligation du BCD ainsi que le modèle type du BCD a été transmis au Secrétariat de la Commission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable. Aucune opération de marquage n'a été effectuée en Algérie.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable. Aucun navire ne figurant pas comme navire de thon rouge n'a pêché du thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Information transmise le 04 Avril 2017.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne possède pas des navires ciblant le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne. Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 31 Juillet 2017.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Aucune importation de thon obèse n'a été enregistrée. Information transmise par courrier électronique en date du 30 Mars et 26 Septembre 2017.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou de l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable. Le thon obèse ou l'albacore n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. Le thon obèses et /ou l'albacore sont des espèces non ciblées par les pêcheries algérienne.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Cette exigence n'est pas appliquée. Information transmise par voie électronique le 15 Septembre 2017.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Aucune importation de l'espadon n'a été enregistrée. Information transmise par courrier électronique en date du 30 Mars et 26 Septembre 2017.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Information transmise le 2 Août 2005.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Information transmise en date du 12 Janvier 2017.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ciblant l'espadon en Algérie.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Information transmise par courrier électronique le 30 Juillet 2017.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Information transmise par envoi électronique le 17 Septembre 2017.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. Information transmise par courrier électronique le 15 Septembre 2017.
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Information transmise en date du 12 Janvier 2017.
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO.	Information transmise en date du 12 Janvier 2017.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Information transmise en date du 01 Mars 2017.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Informations transmises en dates du 30 Avril 2014, 30 juillet 2017.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. Aucun programme de marquage.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, Il s'agit du stock de l'Atlantique Sud.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Il s'agit du stock de l'Atlantique Nord.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, Il s'agit du stock de l'Atlantique Sud.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie du germon de la Méditerranée. Information transmise le 08 Juin 2017.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Il s'agit du stock du germon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Il s'agit du stock du germon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Il s'agit du stock du germon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Il s'agit du stock du germon de l'Atlantique Sud.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires.	Non applicable. Cette pêcherie n'existe pas en Algérie.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. Cette pêcherie n'existe pas en Algérie.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable. Cette pêcherie n'existe pas en Algérie.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international.	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algérienne.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international.	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algérienne.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée en Algérie.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Il est à signaler que les requins, tel que mentionné dans les exigences (7001 à 7004) ne sont pas ciblés et commercialisés en Algérie. Cependant, nous enregistrons quelques prises accidentelles dont le taux n'est pas très important, mais qui reste à déterminer. Une concentration avec nos chercheurs pour faire un état sur ces espèces est en cours.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	Non applicable. Information transmise le 11 Septembre 2017. Feuille de contrôle des mesures applicable aux requins transmise le 12 Octobre 2017.
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	L'Algérie a fourni des données de captures sur le requin à peau bleue, collectées par le biais du système de collecte de données statistiques sur l'activité de la pêche. Cette espèce est pêchée de manière accessoire. A ce titre, sollicite l'exemption quant à l'application des mesures prises par la recommandation 16-13.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non applicable. Des prises accidentelles de tortues marines sont rarement observées par nos pêcheurs qui les rejettent immédiatement vivantes à l'eau. Des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration sont introduites dans le modificatif de la réglementation régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable. il est à noter le caractère artisanale de la pêcherie algérienne et que les palangres utilisées sont de petite dimension utilisées au niveau des côtes, les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer sont très rares.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Non applicable.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document électronique de capture.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2016.

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

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT relatives aux mesures de conservation et de gestion, l'Algérie a instauré depuis 2010, un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux.

Tenant compte de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations ont été effectuées au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Ainsi, des modifications de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national ont été réalisées pour pallier aux insuffisances enregistrées durant les différentes campagnes.

Cette amélioration progressive de la performance du dispositif d'encadrement de cette pêcherie a permis d'accroître le nombre d'armements algériens participant à cette pêche spécifique et à l'exploitation de la totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie et ce, depuis 2012, passant de deux navires engagés en 2012 à 11 navires pour 2016 et 14 pour 2017.

En 2017, un autre modificatif à l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 suscité, a été signé en date du 01 mars 2017 et porte essentiellement sur les modalités de l'inspection internationale conjointe et les nouvelles dispositions relatives au carnet de pêche.

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

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

En 2017, dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la mise en œuvre des exigences de l'ICCAT, il a été procédé à la mise en place d'un nouveau modèle du journal de pêche. Néanmoins, il a été constaté durant la campagne 2017, des insuffisances en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche. Afin de remédier à ces insuffisances, nous comptons a des nouvelles réadaptations du carnet de pêche et la mise en œuvre un programme de formations aux capitaines de pêche.

Durant la campagne de pêche 2017, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et celle de l'ICCAT et de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert, aux déclarations de transfert.

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

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

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

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle disposition de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a pris des dispositions pour renforcer le contrôle de débarquement au niveau des ports autorisés.

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

Par ailleurs et conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, deux périodes de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon sont arrêtées, du 1 au 31 octobre et du 15 février au 15 mars. Les textes réglementaires mis en place concernant les périodes de fermeture de l'espadon ont déjà été transmis à l'ICCAT.

Pour une meilleure prise en charge des dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de la pêche au thon rouge et de l'espadon et en application du modificatif et complément de la loi 01-11 relative à la pêche et à l'aquaculture, un nouveau dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche aux grands migrateurs halieutiques a été élaboré et qui est actuellement en cours d'examen au niveau des Services du Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement pour adoption par le Gouvernement.

Aussi, dans le cadre de modification du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche des nouvelles dispositions réglementaire, notamment en matière de déclaration seront intégrées pour prendre en charge les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer, tortues et requins.

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

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

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

Il est à signaler également, qu'étant donnée, que la pêche au thon rouge vivant à la senne est une activité récente en Algérie, quelques difficultés ont été rencontrées par les capitaines de pêche et les observateurs nationaux en matière de suivi des opérations de pêche à bord des navires, communication et de collecte d'informations.

Aussi, des insuffisances sont encore constatées en matière de maîtrise de l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de renseignement du journal de pêche, dont l'administration de la pêche programmera des formations afin d'améliorer la maîtrise des capitaines de pêche.

En matière de la pêche à l'espadon, il est important de signaler qu'il y a eu presque un refus catégorique des professionnels de la pêche à l'espadon concernant la mise en place de la recommandation 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment en matière du quota individuel et la période de fermeture biologique.

Enfin, pour améliorer la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT et répondre à toutes les exigences de l'ICCAT dans les délais et améliorer la qualité, une assistance technique par l'ICCAT est sollicitée.

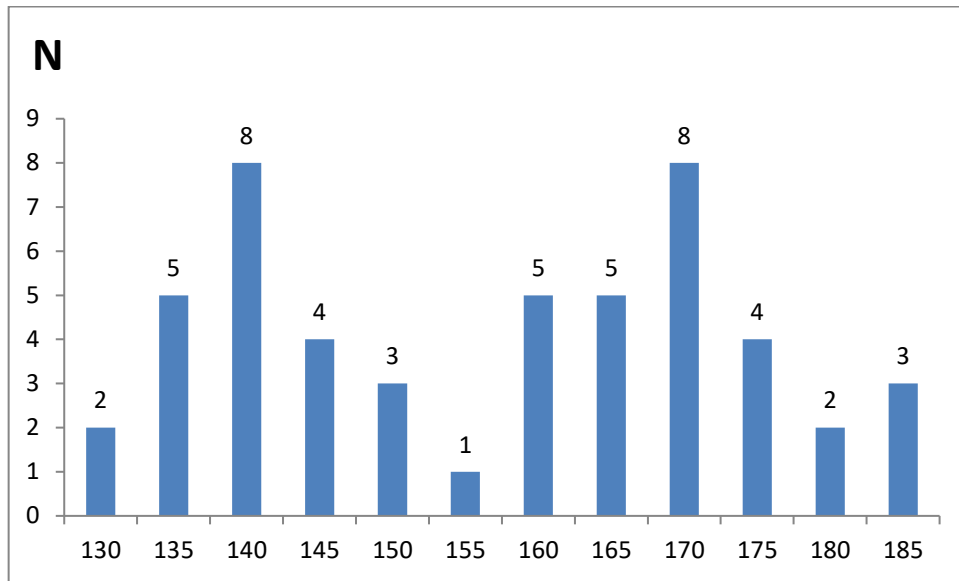
Tableau 1. Distribution de fréquence de taille de thon rouge 2016.

<i>Classe de taille LT</i>	<i>Effectif Ni</i>
105	1
110	1
115	0
120	2
125	1
130	3
135	0
140	0
145	1
150	0
155	0
160	0
165	1
170	1
175	0
180	0
185	1
190	2
195	1
200	0
205	0
210	1
215	1
220	0
225	1
230	1
235	1

Tableau 2. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2016.

<i>Classe de Taille LJFL</i>	<i>Effectif Ni</i>
130	2
135	5
140	8
145	4
150	3
155	1
160	5
165	5
170	8
175	4
180	2
185	3
190	1
195	2

Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius*.



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

SUMMARY

In 2016 Angola licensed 39 foreign vessels from ICCAT Contracting Parties to operate in its waters. Procedures for licensing followed ICAAT Recommendation 10-2 and national regulations. The total catch reported to the National Fisheries Directorate was 19,890,416 kg, distributed as follows: 7,000 kg of Thunnus alalunga (albacore), 1,139,453 kg of Thunnus obesus (patudo), 4,854,123 kg of Thunnus albacares (yellowfin tuna), 13,479,000 kg of Katsuwonus pelamis (skipjack), 90 kg of Xiphias gladius (swordfish) and others not identified 410,750 kg. From the total caught in Angolan waters, 99.9% were taken by purse seiners (1,872,000 kg) and skipjack represented about 64% of the total catch. The spatial distribution of skipjack catches showed that the main fishing area is located in the southern region between Namibe and the Cunene River. The artisanal fishery also makes an important contribution to catches of small tropical species, using gillnets, line and hook and traps as the fishing gear. The total catch was 7,518 kg which was half compared with 2015. The main species caught were: Sarda sarda (Atlantic bonito) (3,396 kg), representing 45% of the catch, followed by Euthynnus alletteratus (little tunny) with 1.044 kg and scomberorus tritor (thazard) (1,014 kg). Auxis thazard (frigate tuna), Katsuwonus pelamis (skipjack) and other species represent 546 kg, 888 kg and 631 kg, respectively.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, l'Angola a autorisé 39 navires étrangers provenant des Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT à opérer dans ses eaux. Les procédures d'octroi de licences ont suivi la Recommandation 10-2 de l'ICCAT et les réglementations nationales. La capture totale déclarée à la Direction nationale des pêches était de 19.890.416 kg, répartis comme suit : 7.000 kg de Thunnus alalunga (germon), 1.139.453 kg de Thunnus obesus (thon obèse), 4.854.123 kg de Thunnus albacares (albacore), 13.479.000 kg de Katsuwonus pelamis (listao), 90 kg de Xiphias gladius (espadon) et d'autres non identifiés 410.750 kg. Sur le total capturé dans les eaux angolaises, 99,9% ont été capturés par des senneurs (1.872.000 kg) et le listao a représenté environ 64% de la capture totale. La répartition spatiale des captures de listao a montré que la principale zone de pêche est située dans la région sud entre Namibe et la rivière Cunene. La pêche artisanale, utilisant comme engins de pêche le filet maillant, la ligne et l'hameçon et la madrague, contribue également dans une grande mesure aux prises de petits thonidés tropicaux. La prise totale était de 7.518 kg, soit la moitié de celle de 2015. Les principales espèces capturées étaient : Le Sarda sarda (bonite de l'Atlantique) (3.396 kg), représentant 45% des prises, suivi par Euthynnus alletteratus (thonine commune) avec 1.044 kg et Scomberorus tritor (thazard) (1.014 kg). L'Auxis thazard (auxide), Katsuwonus pelamis (listao) et les autres espèces représentent respectivement 546 kg, 888 kg et 631 kg.

RESUMEN

En 2016, Angola concedió licencias a 39 buques extranjeros de partes contratantes de ICCAT para operar en sus aguas. Para los procedimientos de concesión de licencias se siguieron las disposiciones de la Recomendación 10-02 y de los reglamentos nacionales. La captura total comunicada a la Dirección nacional de pesca fue de 19.890.416 kg, distribuidos del siguiente modo: 7.000 kg de Thunnus alalunga (atún blanco), 1.139.453 kg de Thunnus obesus (patudo), 4.854.123 kg de Thunnus albacares (rabil), 13.479.000 kg de Katsuwonus pelamis (listado), 90 kg of Xiphias gladius (pez espada) y otros no identificados 410,750 kg. Del total capturado en aguas de Angola, el 99,9% fue capturado por cerqueros (1.872.000 kg) y el listado respondió de aproximadamente el 64% de la captura total. La distribución espacial de las capturas de listado mostraban que los principales caladeros están situados en la región meridional, entre Namibia y el río Cunene. La pesquería artesanal también realiza una importante contribución a las capturas con de especies de pequeños tropicales utilizando como artes de pesca redes de enmalle, anzuelo y liña y almadrabas. La captura total se situó en 7.518 kg, lo que supone la mitad de la captura de 2015. Las principales especies capturadas fueron: Sarda sarda (bonito) (3.396 kg), que respondió del 45% de la captura, seguido del Euthynnus alletteratus (bacoreta), con 1.044 kg y Scomberorus tritor (melva) (1.014 kg). Auxis thazard (melvera), Katsuwonus pelamis (listado) y otras especies tuvieron unas capturas de 546 kg, 888 kg y 631 kg respectivamente.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fishery

The fishery is comprised by foreign chartered vessels using longlines and purse seiners. Nine flag countries were fishing in Angolan waters, Spain and France having the majority of the vessels (**Table 1**).

Angola has two flag vessels registered at ICCAT (DEMERSAL 8 and DEMERSAL 9). However, one is fishing in Namibian waters and the other has recently changed its gear from longline to gillnet.

The artisanal vessels use gillnets, hand line and traps in areas up to 6 nautical miles.

1.2 Catch statistics

A summary of reported annual catches from 2012 is shown in **Table 2**. The trend observed may be related to an improvement in statistical records more than an increase in the number of vessels or the biological status of the resource. In the last two years, skipjack was the main species caught representing around 64% of the total catch (**Table 3**).

The total annual of small tropical tuna was 7518 kg, almost half from the last year (**Table 4**). There is some evidence that the presence of marine mammals in trap areas represents a threat to fishermen due to damaging of nets, dispersing the fish and reducing the fish catch. This could justify the lower catch of the trap fishery in 2016 that contributes to the reduction of overall catch of the artisanal fishery.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Institute of Fisheries Research (INIP) is in charge of the Tuna Technical Working Group in cooperation with the National Directorate of Fishery and Protection of Fisheries Resources (DNPPRP) which is in charge of data collection and management of tuna and tuna-like species fishery statistics. The compiled data, including Task I as well as the number of fishing and characteristics of the vessels, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

In 2016, INIP and DNPPR implemented a programme to map the distribution of the catch of the vessels operating in Angola. Skipjack was caught throughout the Angolan coast, but the highest concentration of vessels was observed in the southern region (**Figure 4**).

Angola continues to collect biological samples from the small tropical tuna fish to ensure 100% coverage of all gear in March this year the biological sampling programme was redefined aiming to report the catch by fish size. In 2016, the length of small tropical tuna fishery, mainly LTA and FRI caught by the trap fishery were recorded (Task II) and reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1 The observer programme

Angola has still not implemented the observers programme. Angola recognizes the importance of this programme for the sustainability of tuna and tuna-like species and has requested support from ICAAT to design the programme.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Annual Report submitted on 5/10/2017.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/07/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27/07/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/07/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/07/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	As no vessel fishing with Angola flag, not applicable.

S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	Number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
S46	Information collected by other observers	Not applicable
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable
S51	Information on bluesharks	Not applicable

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	AnnualReports (Commission)	Annual Report submitted 6/10/2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Angola submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/08/2017
GEN	0004	VesselChartering - summary report	Not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipmentdeclaration (atsea)	Not applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	27/07/2017
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>The Aquatic Biological Resources Law in its Article 43 establishes the rights of sport and recreational fisheries through the registration of this activity.</p> <p>To enforce the stipulations of the law, Executive Decree N° 82/13 of March 18 was published and signed by the Minister for Fisheries which approved three provisional models of licensing for sport and recreational fishing.</p> <p>The Decree stipulates that individual and collective entities that wish to engage in sport and recreational fishing must apply for a provisional license.</p> <p>The application is submitted to the Ministry of Fisheries through the National Directorate of Fisheries and Protection of Resources.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Commentson IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessel sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	20/10/2016
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	20/10/2016
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Not applicable
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The National Services for Surveillance and Monitoring of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SNFA) inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licences, equipment and VMS are in conformity with national and international laws.

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

The National Plan of Action for conservation of sharks has not yet been elaborated and this makes it difficult to enforce mitigating measures aimed at reducing by-catch in the trawl and longline fisheries. The SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and transboundary.

Table 1. Number the license issued by Angola per country.

Country Flag	N° of vessels	Gear
Cabo Verde	3	Purse seine
Curaçao	4	Purse seine
El Salvador	2	Purse seine
Spain	13	Purse seine
France	11	Purse seine
Guatemala	2	Purse seine
Japan	1	Longliner
Panama	2	Purse seine
Senegal	1	Purse seine
TOTAL		39

Table 2. Total catches for high sea tuna from 2012 to 2016.

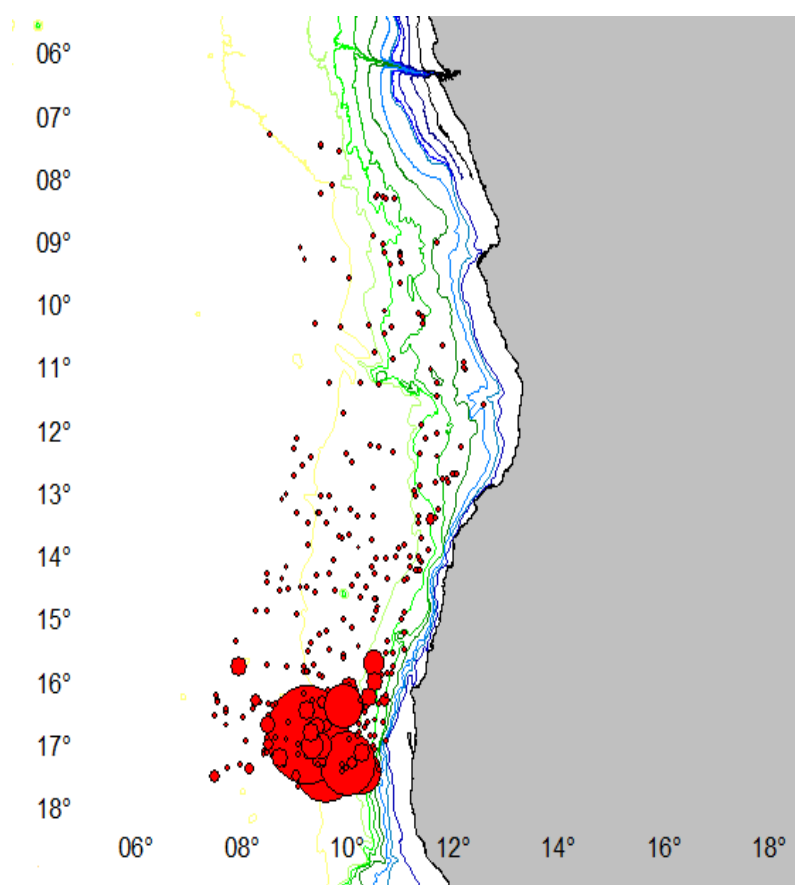
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Catch	8155,93	9496,43	17877,58	17630,81	19890,42

Table 3. Total catch reported by gear operating in Angola waters in the last two years (kg).

Species	2015			2016		
	Purse seine	Longline	Total	Purse seine	Longline	Total
ALB	36000	14	36014	7000		7000
BET	1347300	323458	1670792	1139453	17453	1139453
YFT	3032000	543014	3575071	4854000	123	4854123
SKJ	11864390		11864390	13479000		13479000
SWO		21790	21790		90	90
WHM		6	6			
Oth	406000	56833	462839	410000	750	410750
Total	1668596	945109	17630805	19872000	18416	19890416

Table 4. Total catch reported by the artisanal fishery in the last two years.

Species	2015			2016			
	Gill net	Trap	Total	Gill net	Trap	Hand	Total
LTA	4457	1450	5917	195	505	344	1044
FRI		1680	1680	126	331	84	546
BOM	2900		2900	3226		170	3396
MAW	2755		2775	480			1014
SKJ	1160		1660	888		544	888
Oth	415		415		631		631
Total			14847				7518

**Figure 1.** Spatial distribution of the catch of skipjack species.

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

SUMMARY

In 2016 a total of 510 t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. Thirty-one (31) Barbadian registered longline vessels ranging in size from 9.8 m to 14.8 m LOA (mean 12.8 m LOA) fished during the year. Draft legislation has been developed to more stringently control all foreign-flagged vessels' fishing related activities conducted in Barbados Ports. This legislation is part of Barbados efforts to prevent IUU fishing and is based on local and international best practices and laws and clearly defines the legal requirements for the use of Barbados Ports, the process of applying for the necessary permissions and mandatory vessel records and inspection protocols. Up to the time of writing, the draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic resources and the proposed new fisheries management regulations have not been officially enacted but it is hoped that these instruments and adjunct legislation directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will be in place shortly. The pilot project on satellite tracking and options for electronic trip reporting for local fishing vessels is continuing. The expected benefits include improvements in the contexts of safety at sea for local fishing vessels, collection of more accurate data and information on fishing activities and Control, Monitoring and Surveillance.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, un total de 510 t de grandes espèces pélagiques gérées par l'ICCAT a été débarqué à la Barbade par la flottille de pêche de l'île. Trente-et-un (31) palangriers enregistrés à la Barbade, dont la taille varie de 9,8 m à 14,8 m de LOA (longueur hors-tout) (moyenne de 12,8 m de LOA), ont pêché au cours de l'année. Un projet de loi a été élaboré pour contrôler de manière plus stricte les activités de pêche menées par tous les navires battant pavillon étranger dans les ports de la Barbade. Cette législation fait partie des efforts de la Barbade pour empêcher la pêche IUU et est basée sur les meilleures pratiques et lois locales et internationales et définit clairement les exigences légales pour l'utilisation des ports de la Barbade, le processus des demandes d'autorisations nécessaires et de registres de navires obligatoires, ainsi que les protocoles d'inspection. Jusqu'ici, le projet de plan de pêche pour la gestion des ressources de grands pélagiques et les nouveaux règlements proposés pour la gestion des pêcheries n'ont pas été officiellement promulgués, mais on espère que ces instruments et la législation connexe directement pertinente pour les espèces gérées par l'ICCAT seront en place prochainement. Le projet pilote sur le suivi par satellite et les options de déclaration électronique des sorties pour les navires de pêche locaux se poursuit. Les avantages escomptés incluent des améliorations des aspects de sécurité en mer pour ces navires de pêche locaux, la collecte de données et d'informations plus précises sur les activités de pêche ainsi que le contrôle, le suivi et la surveillance.

RESUMEN

En 2016 la flota pesquera insular desembarcó en Barbados un total de 510 t de grandes pelágicos gestionados por ICCAT. Treinta y un (31) palangreros registrados en Barbados, con una LOA de entre 9,8 y 14,8 m (media de 12,8 m de LOA) pescaron durante el año. Se ha desarrollado un proyecto de ley para un control más estricto de todas las actividades relacionadas con la pesca realizadas por buques pesqueros con pabellón extranjero en los puertos de Barbados. La legislación forma parte de los esfuerzos realizados por Barbados para evitarla pesca IUU y se basa en las mejores prácticas y legislaciones locales e internacionales, y define claramente los requisitos legales para utilizar los puertos de Barbados, el proceso para solicitar los permisos necesarios y los protocolos obligatorios para el registro e inspección de buques. En el momento de redactar este informe, no se han promulgado oficialmente el plan de pesca para la ordenación de los recursos de grandes pelágicos ni los nuevos reglamentos propuestos para la ordenación de pesquerías pero se espera que estos instrumentos y la legislación asociada vinculada directamente

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con ICCAT entre en vigor en breve. Prosigue el proyecto piloto para la localización por satélite y las opciones de comunicación electrónica de las mareas para los buques locales. Los beneficios previstos incluyen mejoras en el contexto de la seguridad en el mar para los buques pesqueros locales, la recopilación de datos más precisos e información sobre actividades pesqueras y seguimiento, control y vigilancia.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2016 a total of 510 t of ICCAT managed large pelagic species was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. As usual the longline fleet landed the majority of catches of the highly migratory species of tuna (97%), billfish (81%), swordfish (99%) and sharks (75%) while the majority (72%) of wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) was landed by smaller vessels using single hook lines during flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2016 thirty-one (31) Barbadian registered longline vessels ranging in size from 9.8 m to 14.8 m LOA (mean 12.8 m LOA) fished during the year. It is reiterated that there are no vessels greater than 24 m LOA in the Barbados fishing fleet although one vessel greater than 20 m LOA remains nominally registered but was again inactive throughout the reporting period. In addition there are no foreign owned vessels registered in the Barbados fishing fleet, with all Barbadian fishing vessels being home-based. No Barbadian registered vessel uses purse seine gear. No transshipments of ICCAT species were made through Barbados in 2016.

Although the observed overall abundance of pelagic *Sargassum* sp. in the waters around Barbados was less in 2016 than for the previous year, several episodic incursions of varying intensities still occurred leading to overall above par levels of *Sargassum* for the area. However, the observed reduction in overall *Sargassum* abundance in 2016 compared with what obtained in 2015 did not redound to any significant improvement in catches of flying fish (mainly *Hirundichthys affinis*) the traditionally main fishery of the island, with the estimated total flying fish catch ranking as the third lowest recorded for the island during the period starting in the late 1940s for which official fish landing records were kept.

Conversely, in 2016 the island's total catch of highly migratory pelagic species by the longline fleet (469 t), mainly influenced by the tuna catch (381 t), was the highest reported for the island for the period 1997 through 2016. It should be noted that the second highest catch over this period was recorded in 2015.

As noted in the 2016 national report, Barbadian longline vessels often turn to harvesting flying fish using the traditional gillnet gear and hand lines for associated large pelagics especially dolphinfish especially during the flyingfish season and periods of decreased catch rates of large pelagics species targeted with longline gear. The number of fishing trips (350) made in 2016 was however, just 3 more than in 2015 (347) and represented only the third highest number of longline fishing trips made in a single year during the twenty-year period. While the continued above-average number of *bona fide* longline trips made in 2016 is at least partially attributable to the increased dependence on pure longline fishing in the face of the reduced fishing opportunities for flying fish, the marked increased catch rate is not proportional to the increase in effort using the number of trips as an effort measure.

In this context the most longline fishing trips reported in any given year were respectively 396 trips in 2005 followed by 366 trips in 2006. Nevertheless, the mean tuna catch per trip of 1089 kg in 2016 far surpassed the reported landings per trip in both 2005 (772 kg per trip) and 2006 (557 kg). It is further noteworthy that the mean tuna catch per trip in the intervening period (2007 through 2014) was 548 kg, only marginally lower than the value for 2006 despite the increased effort, with the mean catch over the ten-year period 2005-2014, inclusive being 578 t. A number of other effort parameters ranging from those that are quantifiable (e.g. number of hooks, number of sets per trip) to more qualitative in nature (e.g. fishing technologies, fisherman expertise) may have changed incrementally over the ten-year timeframe. However, such a gradual change in these effort parameters does not explain the sudden increase in catches observed in 2015 and even more so in 2016, the latter being doubling of the mean catch per trip observed in the preceding ten years.

As such, as posited in the previous annual national report, it is suggested that the observed increase in the national landings of tunas and other large pelagic species is primarily the result of a *bona fide* increased abundance of these species within the fishing range of the Barbados fishing fleet. In this context, the continued above normal levels of *Sargassum* and the associated faunal assemblage in the waters around Barbados is believed to be major factor in drawing these predatory fish into the area. Regardless of the underlying reasons, the increased catches of these large pelagics was again important in buffering the reduction in the fish supply and wider food security of the island's population caused by the low flyingfish catch.

Section 2: Research and statistics

During the reporting period significant staffing changes occurred in the Fisheries Division with the departure of the lead data collector responsible for the dockside interview programme. As a result there was a short hiatus and overall below par performance of this aspect of the data collection programme before the new data collector was trained. Consequently length and weight measurements of a total of only 532 tunas and 10 marlins were collected in 2016.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2016
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2016
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2016
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2016
S6	Catch estimated by size	This level of detailed information is not collected at present. However, it is hoped that proposed legislation will soon be put in place & systems to collect this data to generate the information.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011. The feasibility of using electronic monitoring systems will be assessed.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Included in Barbados Annual Report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of bluefin.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of bluefin.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.

S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	A draft format for a paper logbook has been completed and is currently being reviewed by the newly formed Stakeholder Advisory Committee before implementation. Nevertheless, methods for electronic reporting of catch and effort information are also being examined.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse seine or baitboat fishing.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Barbados does not have any vessels greater than 20 m actively fishing.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for billfish in particular during the year.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Other than under extraordinary circumstances, all fish captured are retained and none discarded. However fishers will be required to report any catch discards in logbook records when implemented.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A plan will be developed within the framework of the NPOA for sharks currently being developed.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for shortfin mako in particular during the year.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Estimated 2016 catch reported in Task I (Nominal catch) and II (Catch and effort) data submitted July 31, 2017.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Relevant information for sharks and turtles included in this section submitted to ICCAT in 2016 Annual Report. However, the Fisheries Division is working with the Barbados Sea Turtle Project to formulate an instruction programme for longline fishermen on the most effective ways to remove hooks from turtles to maximise their survival. Consequently, carrying the necessary equipment to effect such hook removals will be made mandatory as will reporting incidences of sea turtle entanglements with fishing gear.

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Since the capture of turtles is prohibited by law in Barbados, and the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The abundance of sea birds around Barbados is comparatively low compared to other Caribbean islands and the frequency of interactions with the local fleet is also likely to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	26 October 2017
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	16 September 2017 in Part 1 of National Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	16 September 2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports or were authorised in Barbadian waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at-sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned. However, this matter is being addressed under draft Fisheries Port control regulations referred to in text.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned. Matter being addressed under draft Fisheries Port control regulations referred to in text.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port. However, this matter is being addressed under draft Fisheries Port control regulations referred to in text.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port. However, this matter is being addressed under draft Fisheries Port control regulations referred to in text.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port. However, this matter is being addressed under draft Fisheries Port control regulations referred to in text.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port. However, this matter is being addressed under draft Fisheries Port control regulations referred to in text.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port. However, this matter is being addressed under draft Fisheries Port control regulations referred to in text.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	26 October 2017. See text in Section 4 and note in Section 5.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	Names of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in the transshipment of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	31 July 2017
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in previous year	31 July 2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. The area of interest here is far beyond the range of Barbadian fishing vessels.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. Barbados vessels are not large enough to facilitate carrying observers. However, there have been discussions with local boat owners about the possibility of vessels carrying CCTV for working decks as part of an observer program.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Arrangements are being made to submit catch statistics of bigeye tuna on a quarterly basis in the future.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Barbados does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	16 September 2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See Section 5.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	See section 5.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Swordfish catches are not considered by-catch in the context of Barbadian fisheries.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Barbados vessels do not fish the S.SWO stock.
ALB	4003	List of vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. Barbados vessels do not fish the S.ALB stock.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Albacore catches are not considered by-catch in the context of Barbadian fisheries.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Barbados vessels do not fish the S.ALB stock.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Barbados has no applicable legislation.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Collection of information related to contribution of sailfish to landings collected via dockside interview programme described in section 1 and previous reports. Collection of size data will be started in the near future.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See section 5.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	See section 5.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	See section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Testing the feasibility of electronic statistical reporting is part of an on-going pilot VMS tracking programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

As part of Barbados' contribution to stamping out IUU fishing, draft legislation is being developed aimed at more strictly controlling all fishing related activities conducted or planned to be conducted by all vessels not entitled to fly the flag of Barbados inter alia at first landing and transshipment of fish or fish products through Barbados ports. The legislation will clearly define the legal requirements for the use of Barbados Ports for such activities and the process of applying for the required permission including the mandatory vessel and records inspection protocols, to ensure that all activities are conducted in keeping with the laws of Barbados and relevant international laws.

The review of a draft National Plan of Action for Sharks prepared through a collaborative effort of the FAO, Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) and the Fisheries Division is continuing and it is hoped that the Plan will be officially endorsed by 2018. However, certain key aspects of the plan especially related to improving species identification and data collection are already being implemented. Barbados is also working with the FAO-WECAFC shark working group to develop a draft Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for sharks.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local longline fishing vessels is on-going. Cognizant of the need to systematically collect data on recreational fisheries, the Fisheries Division is participating in the development of a template for collecting recreational fisheries data through the FAO SmartForms programme being developed in collaboration with the Caribbean Billfish Project.

The draft Large Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan has yet to be officially adopted. Nevertheless, a number of components of the plan are still being implemented and the implementation in the near future of other components is planned. In this context, the promising results of recent research that indicates the utility of using non-offset circle hooks in reducing the mortality of sensitive species including marlins, sharks and turtles, while not significantly reducing catch rates of other key large pelagic species is noted. The Barbados Fisheries Division will work with fishers especially through the Longline Fisheries Advisory Group, to encourage local longline fishers to use non-offset circle hooks as the most viable means of reducing catches of these species. In this regard it will also necessary to develop a plan to instruct fishers in the most efficient ways of releasing live animals in a manner that maximises the animal's survival while not endangering the fishers.

The new draft Fisheries Regulations promises to offer an improved framework for introducing and implementing several legislative management measures in a timelier manner that is more consistent with the dynamic nature of fisheries management is to be enacted. The introduction of these revised regulations is considered as pivotal in bringing into effect a number of ICCAT recommendations.

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

GEN 0020 and GEN 0021: There is one fishing vessel greater than 20m LOA registered but has not actively fished in well over a decade. ICCAT will be duly notified in the event that the vessel returns to active fishing.

GEN 0023: The Fisheries Act (1993) mandates the licensing of all fishing vessels involved in sport fishing in the waters of Barbados. The legal definition in the Act for sport fishing is "fishing for the purposes of recreation, personal consumption or competition". In addition to the suite of draft fisheries regulations that apply to all persons fishing in the waters of Barbados, additional controls on sport fishing in particular will be applied via conditions attached to the issue of the sport fishing licences and additional regulations for the sport fishery.

GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001: This matter is being urgently addressed and methods of improving the traceability of fish and fish products is being developed in the upgrade of food safety legislation.

SWO 3007: A plan for the management of the swordfish fishery is included in the draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources, which has not been officially adopted but will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

BIL 5002: As noted in text of Section 4, The use of non-offset circle hooks in the longline fishery to reduce the mortality of billfish and thereby reduce landings of marlins is considered the only viable means of reducing billfish landings given the low-tech nature of the local longline fishery and plans for the introduction of this alteration to the local longline gear is being considered. Relevant legislative measures are predicated on the enactment of the new draft Fisheries Regulations.

SHK 7003 through SHK 7005: The development of a Barbados NPOA and participation in the development of an RPOA have already been mentioned in Section 4 of this report. Legislative support specific to the respective ICCAT recommendations in relation to the management of shark species where applicable will be put in place through the new draft regulations and any adjunct legal instruments.

BYC 8001: The incidence of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels is believed to be very low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports. The Fisheries Division is collaborating with the Barbados Sea Turtle project in a programme to advise fishers on best practises to reduce turtle bycatch, the introduction of circle hooks has already been noted, and to reduce turtle mortality due to accidental entanglements in fishing gear.

BYC 8002: Fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip records. In addition the use of Tori lines to reduce such occurrences will be promoted.

BYC 8003: It must be reiterated that the current longline gear used by local fishers targets all species in the range of the gear and any species is equally likely to be taken. The definition of any species as “by-catch” is difficult and not appropriate in the context of most Barbadian fisheries as it is only under extraordinary circumstances that any of the catch is deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BÉLIZE
INFORME ANNUAL DE BELICE

SUMMARY

As a Member of two major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2016 comprised of purse seiners and longliners which were licensed to target tuna and tuna like species. We also had 1 support vessel which operated for a short time in the area. While our fleet, in previous years consisted predominantly of longliners, we have seen a gradual decline in this type of vessel and an increase in our purse seine fleet. The total number of tuna purse seiners have fluctuated over the years from 5 in 2012, 7 in 2013, 5 in 2014 and 7 in 2015 and 6 in 2016. Our longline fleet has declined over the past five years, from 19 in 2012, 17 in 2013 and 9 in 2014 to 4 in 2015 and 5 in 2016. Despite our fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years from 22,265 t in 2012; 15,060 t in 2013, 19,973 t in 2014, 22,117 t in 2015 and 16,231 t in 2016, inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin tuna has been predominantly the main catch for the past several years amounting to 71% of the total catch in 2006, 69% in 2007, 81% in 2008 and 59% in 2009. However, in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to 51%, 57%, 41%, 55%, 58% and 49% respectively of our overall catches. The average size of our longline and purse seine vessels were 629 GT in 2012, 468 GT in 2013, 674 GT in 2014, 1075 GT in 2015 and 916 GT in 2016. Blue shark and mako shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our longline fishery followed by blue marlin. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2016 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT. Subsequent updates have also been sent to the Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

En sa qualité de membre de deux ORGP importantes, dont l'ICCAT, le Belize ne cesse de maintenir une flottille respectueuse des normes dans toutes les zones où ses navires opèrent. La flottille de pêche du Belize qui a opéré dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT en 2016 était composée principalement de senneurs et de palangriers munis d'une licence pour cibler les thonidés et les espèces apparentées. Elle comptait également un navire de support qui a opéré brièvement dans la zone. Tandis que, dans les années précédentes, notre flottille se composait principalement de palangriers, nous avons vu un déclin progressif de ce type de navire et une augmentation de notre flottille de senneurs. Le nombre total de senneurs thoniers a fluctué au fil des ans, passant de 5 unités en 5 en 2012, à 7 en 2013, 5 en 2014, 7 en 2015 et 6 en 2016. Notre flottille de palangriers a diminué au cours des cinq dernières années, passant de 19 en 2012, 17 en 2013, 9 en 2014, 4 en 2015 et 5 en 2016. En dépit de la taille et de la structure de notre flottille, les prises de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées et de requins ont fluctué au cours des cinq dernières années, s'élevant à 22.265 t en 2012, 15.060 t en 2013, 19.973 t en 2014, 22.117 t en 2015 et 16.231 t en 2016 comprenant des thonidés, des istiophoridés et des requins. L'albacore constituait la prise dominante au cours des dernières années, représentant 71% de la capture totale en 2006, 69% en 2007, 81% en 2008 et 59% en 2009. Néanmoins, en 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 et 2016, notre prise dominante était le listao, représentant 51%, 57%, 41%, 55%, 58% et 49% respectivement de nos prises globales. La taille moyenne de nos palangriers et senneurs était de 629 TJB en 2012, 468 TJB en 2013, 674 TJB en 2014, 1075 TJB en 2015 et 916 TJB en 2016. Le requin peau bleue et le requin-taupo bleu demeurent les espèces non thonières les plus communes au sein de notre pêcherie palangrière, suivies du makaire bleu. Les données compilées incluant les données de la tâche I et de la tâche II au titre de 2016 et la liste des navires autorisés ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT. Des actualisations ultérieures ont également été envoyées au Secrétariat.

¹ Valerie Lanza (Head Delegate), Delice Pinkard (Delegate), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, emails: director@bhsfu.gov.bz, sr.fishofficer@bhsfu.gov.bz

RESUMEN

En su calidad de miembro de dos de las principales OROP, incluida ICCAT, Belice sigue manteniendo una flota que cumple las normas en todas las zonas en las que operan nuestros buques. La flota pesquera de Belice que opera en la zona de ICCAT durante 2016 estuvo compuesta en su mayor parte por cerqueros y palangreros que tenían licencia para dirigirse a túnidos y especies afines. También dispusimos de buques de apoyo que operaron brevemente en la zona. Aunque nuestra flota, en años anteriores, ha consistido predominantemente en palangreros, hemos observado un descenso gradual en este tipo de buque y un aumento en nuestra flota de cerco. El número total de cerqueros ha fluctuado a lo largo de los años con cinco en 2012, siete en 2013, cinco en 2014, siete en 2015 y seis en 2016. Nuestra flota de palangre ha descendido en los últimos cinco años, cinco pasando de 19 en 2012, a 17 en 2013, a 9 en 2014, a 4 en 2015 y a 5 en 2016. A pesar del tamaño y estructura de nuestra flota, durante los cinco últimos años las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones han fluctuado: 22.265 t en 2012, 15.060 t en 2013, 19.973 t en 2014, 22.117 t en 2015 y 16.231 t en 2016, incluidos túnidos, istiofóridos y tiburones. El rabil ha sido nuestra captura predominante en los últimos años, respondiendo del 71% de la captura total en 2006, del 69% en 2007, del 81% en 2008 y del 59% en 2009. Sin embargo, en 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 y 2016, la especie predominante en nuestras capturas ha sido el listado, que respondió, respectivamente, del 51%, el 57%, el 41%, el 55%, 58% y del 49% de las capturas totales. El tamaño medio de nuestros buques palangreros y cerqueros fue de 629 TB en 2013, de 468 TB en 2014, de 674 TB en 2014 y de 1075 TB en 2015 y 916 TB en 2016. La tintorera y los marrajos siguen siendo las especies más comunes, al margen de los túnidos, en nuestra pesquería de palangre, seguidas por la aguja azul. Se comunicaron a ICCAT los datos recopilados, lo que incluye la Tarea I y Tarea II para 2016, así como la lista de buques autorizados. También se han enviado a la Secretaría actualizaciones posteriores.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

Tables 1 and 2 below shows the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet which operated in the area over the past 5 years (*source: Fishing logs and fishing vessel voyage reports, discharge data*).

All of our catches remained within the quota levels set for each species in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011 our vessels exceeded their northern albacore quota levels due to increased demand for this species within our fisheries. Our swordfish quota was also exceeded in 2011 and 2012 due to developing capacity in this fishery. Payback and management plans relating to these two species were submitted to the Secretariat. Our levels of catches of albacore and swordfish have declined drastically as a result of changes in our fleet composition as is noted in the summary above.

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

Our fleet in 2015 consisted of 11 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT area. **Table 3** shows the number of active vessels which operated within the Convention area by year, gear and size.

1.3 Fishing patterns (catch by area)

See **Table 5**.

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

See **Table 6**.

1.5 Useful information

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize. Belize updated its fishing legislation in 2013 and implemented new subsidiary regulations, including our License Regulation, Sanction Regulation and our Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation. There is also now a Fisheries Monitoring Center within the structure of the High Seas Unit. We have adopted our National Plan of Action for IUU, Sharks and Seabirds and have implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programmes

Belize’s national observer program which is facilitated by Capricorn Fisheries located in South Africa was implemented in May 2014. In late 2015 we deployed the first observer to one of our longline vessels and in early 2016 we deployed an observer to one of our purse seine vessel in accordance with the ICCAT recommendation. Similarly, we have developed the necessary regulations for our High Seas Inspection Program, however, this program has yet to be implemented in the ICCAT Convention area. We do not currently have a port sampling program.

2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities or engage in any scientific programs in the Convention area.

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessel owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reporting, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report, Log books and discharge reports. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system, however we have not been able to fully utilize the system as a stand alone system for catch data collection.

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

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS which is applicable for all vessels regardless of size. As a result our VMS coverage is 100%. The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species and are taken and provided by the vessel operators. Where observer coverage is available this data are also taken from the observer reports, where appropriate.

2.5 Measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards

In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular will be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT since that time. In accordance with Recommendation 11-10, Belize does not operate an artisanal fisheries, however, we do require that all data on bycatch and discards be reported in the bonded logbooks kept on board the vessels and as part of the vessel’s monthly reporting requirements.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	01-August-2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	20-July-2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	20-July-2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	20-July-2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	20-July-2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	20-July-2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	13-March-2017

S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31-July-2017
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	13-March-2017
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	13-March-2017
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	13-March-2017
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	13-March-2017
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	13-March-2017
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	13-March-2017
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	13-March-2017
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	13-March-2017
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	13-March-2017
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	31-July-2017
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	13-March-2017
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	17-July-2017
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	13-March-2017
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31-July-2017
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	13-March-2017
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	31-July-2017
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	13-March-2017
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	13-March-2017
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	13-March-2017
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	13-March-2017
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	13-March-2017
S51	Information on blue sharks	13-March-2017
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	13-March-2017

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31-July-2017
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31-July-2017
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	13-March-2017
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	13-March-2017

Part II (Management implementation)

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

All our fishing vessels which are operating in the ICCAT Convention Area are compliant with ICCAT's Conservation and Management Measures as well as our National Laws and International Regulations.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Belize implements CMMs adopted by ICCAT through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our High Seas Fishing Act. The ICCAT Statistical Documentation Program has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 1005/2008. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems has been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT Resolutions. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from Belize High Seas fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT Convention area and is mandated by national legislation that are implemented through Belize's High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and Fishing Vessel Circulars and domestic regulations. These legislations are implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT Resolutions to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species as appropriate.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	11 August 2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	14 March 2017
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	14 March 2017

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	30 August 2017
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	14 March 2017 – a total of 8 declarations were sent to the Secretariat.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	14 March 2017
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	15 March 2017
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	21 February 2017
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	21 February 2017
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	21 February 2017
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	21 February 2017
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	21 February 2017
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	21 February 2017
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	21 February 2017
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	21 February 2017
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	21 February 2017
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	21 February 2017
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	21 February 2017
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	31 July 2017
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	21 February 2017
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	31 July 2017
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	31 July 2017
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	21 February 2017
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	31-July-2017
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	31-July-2017
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	14 March 2017
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regards to reports of vessel sightings	14 March 2017
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	21 February 2017
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	21 February 2017
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	21 February 2017
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	21 February 2017
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	21 February 2017
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	31-01-2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	21 February 2017
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	21 February 2017
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	21 February 2017
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	21 February 2017
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	21 February 2017
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	21 February 2017
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	21 February 2017

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1015	VMS messages	21 February 2017
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	21 February 2017
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	21 February 2017
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	21 February 2017
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	21 February 2017
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	21 February 2017
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	21 February 2017
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	21 February 2017
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	21 February 2017
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	21 February 2017
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	21 February 2017
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	21 February 2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	21 February 2017
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	21 February 2017
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	21 February 2017
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	21 February 2017
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	21 February 2017
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	21 February 2017
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	14 March 2017
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31 July 2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	31 July 2017
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	21 February 2017
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	21 February 2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	21 February 2017
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	21 February 2017
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	28 August 2017
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	5 June 2016
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	14 March 2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	21 February 2017
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	16 February 2017
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	21 February 2017
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	21 February 2017
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	16 February 2017
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	21 February 2017
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	16 February 2017
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	16 February 2017
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	16 February 2017
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	16 February 2017
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	21 February 2017
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	16 February 2017
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	16 February 2017
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	28 June 2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	28 June 2017
SWO	3017	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. SWO	23 August 2017
SWO	3018	Maximum on board bycatch limit of S. SWO	23 August 2017

Category	N°	Information required	Response
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	14 March 2017
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	28 June 2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	28 June 2017
ALB	4006	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. ALB	23 August 2017
ALB	4007	Maximum on board bycatch limit of S. ALB	23 August 2017
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	21 February 2017
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 /15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	21 February 2017
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	31 July 2017
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	21 February 2017
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	21 February 2017
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage Shortfin Mako sharks	21 February 2017
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	21 February 2017
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	31 July 2017
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark.	<p>Our vessels which target blue shark in association with other ICCAT fisheries consist of only three vessels. These vessels target blue shark as bycatch species in minimal quantities. Our fleet's average catches over the past five years amounted to 736 m/t. Our yearly catches of blue sharks have decreased from previous year, but continues to fluctuate annually.</p> <p>All our vessels which target blue shark in association with other ICCAT fisheries are required to record and report their catches, including data and catch, effort and discards. This data is provided to the Secretariat annually in our Task 1 and II reports.</p> <p>Belize has a distant water fisheries which makes it difficult for us to undertake any form of scientific research in accordance with paragraph 7 Recommendation 16-12.</p>

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			Belize has implemented internal measures to ensure that the catches of blue shark does not exceed our 2012 catches of 1386 m/t, which is our highest recorded catch for this specie.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	21 February 2017
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	21 February 2017
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	14 March 2017
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	21 February 2017
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	21 February 2017

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

After reviewing additional measures adopted at ICCAT, we have taken the following measures to set in place the necessary framework to ensure Belize's ability to comply with all other relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, inter alia:

1. In November 2013, we adopted a revised holistic High Seas Fisheries Act, 2013 which allows for all conservation and management measures to be implemented through legally binding circulars.
2. In March 2014, pursuant to the above Act, we adopted a Sanction Regulation as well as a new License Regulation.
3. In May 2014, we also adopted a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation and our National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing.
4. In May 2014, we also adopted a Belize High Seas Fleet Policy which caused a drastic reduction in our current high seas fishing fleet, and which now allows for the more effective management of our vessels
5. On 12 March 2015, we adopted our National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks on the High Seas and are currently working on a revised plan to incorporate our domestic fisheries.
6. On 30 March 2016, we adopted our National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Long Line Fisheries.
7. In August 2015, we also adopted a National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet.
8. In April 2014, we contracted the services of a recognized provider of observer services, Capricorn Fisheries for the provision of observer coverage of our vessels. We have deployed several observers under this program in the ICCAT area.
9. In January 2014, we launched our Fisheries Monitoring Center under the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit.
10. Our withdrawal from the WCPFC, IOTC and SPRFMO areas has allowed us to focus on the management of our fleet which operates in the ICCAT Convention area.
11. In May 2016, we issued Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines to all our vessel owners and operators.

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

As a small developing country, having a distant water fishing fleet, Belize has not always been able to ensure full compliance with some of the important conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. This has been because of several factors including, but not limited to, fleet size, human and institutional capacity, and changes in the management regime. We fully appreciate that, because of these factors we have experienced some difficulties in meeting our reporting and compliance obligations and due to limited human and institutional capacity we are not able to attend important inter-sessional meetings. Nonetheless, the adoption of our new fishing legislations has allowed us to easily adopt and implement relevant conservation and management measures. Despite our minor limitations with our compliance obligations, the Government of Belize is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for our Long Line Vessels for Major Tuna Species only.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Hooks)</i>	<i>N. ALB</i>	<i>S. ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>N. SWD</i>	<i>S. SWD</i>	<i>Total</i>
2012	328690	155	171	40.989	11.603	141	197	716.00
2013	277130	230.13	87.00	59.80	102.60	142.22	135.90	757.65
2014	153015	79.199	98.362	34.886	162.634	75.613	45.292	495.986
2015	1278280	.741		7.217	220.171	8.4	103.55	340.08
2016	2661446	398.510	122.866	39.4	474.497	29.517	149.601	1214.391

Table 2. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for our Purse Seine Vessels for Major Tuna Species only.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Fishing Days)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>Total</i>
2012		5861	1230	12816		NIL	NIL	19,907
2013	612	5186	1233	6218		NIL	NIL	12,637
2014	776	7034.30	1339.00	10779.3	36.00	NIL	NIL	19,188.60
2015	1238	7124.64	1657.11	12598.825	266	NIL	NIL	21,646.575
2016		5620.47	1289.57	7893.768	824	NIL	NIL	15,627.808

Table 3. Authorized longline vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2012	TTO	10		10	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	GHA		6	2	4
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
2013	URY	1	2	2	1
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	TTO	10		10	
	GHA		1	1	
2014	ZAF		1		1
	TTO	10		10	
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	GHA		1	1	
2015	URY	1	2	2	1
	GHA		3	3	
	NAM		1	1	
2016	SUR	2		2	
	NAM		2		2
	SEN		1		1

Table 4. Authorized purse seine vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2012	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2013	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2014	GHA		6		6
	CIV		1		1
2015	CIV		5		5
	GHA		2		2
2016	CIV		4		4
	GHA		2		2

Table 5. Area of operation of vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
2012	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2013	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2014	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2015	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 00W-25W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 00W-25W
2016	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 00W-25W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 00W-25W

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>MAK</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>BLM</i>	<i>SPF</i>
2012	1388.97	191.65			10.22	7.239
2013	1450.17	186.77	3.704	18.786	2.238	1.825
2014	562.50	2.701	2.927	8.473	6.615	
2015	109.705	15.287		4.716	.463	
2016	173.111	14.479	10.851	13.121		

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

SUMMARY

In 2016, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of about 450 fishing boats, including about 300 artisanal and small scale fishing boats. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 50,957.84 t (live weight), similar to the catches recorded in 2015, when about 50,000 t were landed. Most of the catches were made by handline fishery (20,307.52 t; 39.0%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT. The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2016, representing 33.4% (17,402.01 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ being the most abundant species caught (16,417.63 t). Longline catches reached 12,831.85 t, representing 24.6% of the total, being made up mainly of BET (3,798.08 t), SWO (3,442.27 t), YFT (3,026.52 t), and BSH (1,262.81 t). About 50% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from 300 artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL and a variety of small tunas species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in progress to reverse this regrettable situation. Research on bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, la flottille de pêche thonière du Brésil ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se composait de 450 navires de pêche, dont 300 navires de pêche artisanaux de petite dimension. La prise brésilienne de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, incluant les makaires, les requins et d'autres espèces d'importance secondaire (par ex. thazard bâtard, coryphène commune, etc.) s'élevait à 50.957,84 t (poids vif), chiffre similaire à celui des captures enregistrées en 2015 où environ 50.000 t avaient été débarquées. La plupart des captures ont été effectuées par la pêcherie opérant à la ligne à main (20.307,52 t, 39,0%), dans des bancs associés, ciblant les thonidés tropicaux, principalement l'albacore. La pêcherie de canneurs représentait la deuxième plus grande prise en 2016, constituant 33,4% (17.402,01 t) du total des thonidés et des espèces apparentées capturés cette année, le listao étant l'espèce la plus abondamment capturée (16.417,63 t). Les captures palangrières ont atteint 12.831,85 t, soit 24,6% du total, constituées principalement de thon obèse (3.798,08 t), d'espadon (3.442,27 t), d'albacore (3.026,52 t) et de requin peau bleue (1.262,81 t). Environ 50% de toutes les prises brésiliennes de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées provenaient de 300 navires artisanaux et de petite dimension (10 à 20 m de longueur hors-tout), ayant pour la plupart leurs ports d'attache dans la région du Sud-Est et du Nord-Est et ciblant l'albacore, le thon obèse, le listao, la coryphène commune et plusieurs espèces de petits thonidés, avec divers engins de pêche, notamment la ligne à main, la ligne traînante et d'autres engins de surface. En raison de l'interruption de l'appui financier que fournissait le Secrétariat de l'aquaculture et des pêcheries au Sous-comité scientifique du Comité permanent pour la gestion des pêcheries thonières au Brésil, plusieurs activités scientifiques ont été suspendues, telles que la collecte des données biologiques, y compris la taille des poissons capturés. Néanmoins, des initiatives sont en cours en vue d'inverser cette regrettable situation. La recherche sur les prises accessoires d'oiseaux de mer et de tortues marines dans la pêcherie palangrière s'est cependant poursuivie, notamment l'élaboration de mesures destinées à éviter leurs captures.

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RESUMEN

En 2016, la flota pesquera brasileña dirigida a los túnidos y especies afines estaba compuesta por aproximadamente 50 buques, lo que incluye aproximadamente 300 barcos pesqueros artesanales y de pequeña escala. La captura brasileña de túnidos y especies afines, incluidos istiofóridos, tiburones y otras especies de menor importancia (por ejemplo, peto y dorado) ascendió a 50.957,84 t (peso en vivo), una cifra similar a la de las capturas de 2015, año en el que desembarcaron aproximadamente 50.000 t. La mayoría de las capturas fueron realizadas por pesquerías de liña de mano (20.307,52 t; 39,0 %) en asociación con bancos y se dirigieron a los túnidos tropicales, sobre todo rabil. La pesquería de cebo vivo respondió de la segunda captura más grande en 2016, representando el 33,4% (17.402,01 t) del total de túnidos y especies afines capturados este año, mientras que el rabil es la especie capturada más abundante (16.417,63 t). Las capturas de palangre llegaron a 12.831,85 t, lo que representa el 24,6% del total, y estuvieron compuestas sobre todo de BET (3.798,08 t), SWO (3.442,27 t), YFT (3.026,52 t) y BSH (1.262,81 t). Aproximadamente el 50% de las capturas brasileñas de túnidos y especies afines procedieron de 300 barcos de pesca artesanal de pequeña escala (10 a 20 m de eslora total), con base predominantemente en la región sureste y nordeste, y que se dirigían a una variedad de especies, con diferentes artes de pesca que incluyen liña de mano, curricán y otros artes de superficie. Debido a la discontinuidad del respaldo financiero proporcionado por el la Secretaría de Acuicultura y Pesca al Subcomité científico del Comité Permanente de ordenación de las pesquerías de túnidos de Brasil, se suspendieron varias actividades científicas, como la recopilación de datos biológicos, lo que incluye la recopilación de datos de talla de los peces capturados. Sin embargo, hay varias iniciativas en curso para revertir esta lamentable situación. Sin embargo, han proseguido los trabajos de investigación sobre captura fortuita de aves marinas y tortugas marinas en la pesquería de palangre, lo que incluye el desarrollo de medidas para evitar estas capturas.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information***Tuna fleet and ports*

In 2016 the Brazilian longline fleet consisted of 74 boats based in Rio Grande (South coast; 17), Itajaí (South coast; 11), Recife (Northeast coast; 4); and Natal (Northeast coast; 42). The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28m, with 72% having more than 20m.

The baitboat fleet consisted of 35 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in the fishing effort in relation to the previous year, when 44 operated in this fishery. This fleet is based in the following ports: Rio Grande (south coast; 7), Itajaí (South coast; 18), and Rio de Janeiro (Southeast coast; 10). The great majority of these boats have more than 20 m LOA, with only six having less than 20 m LOA.

Another fishery, composed of about 50 boats using a surface longline (and others fishing gears, as trolling and handline) operated in the central coast of Brazil targeting dolphin fish and small tuna. Besides this fleet, a new fishing activity has developed very fast in the past 4 years in the northeastern coast of Brazil, targeting tropical tunas, with artisanal and small scale boats. In this new fishery, called “associated school”, the hull of the boat acts as an aggregating fish device for tunas, with the school being caught using hand line as a fishing gear. In 2016, there were about 250 artisanal and small-scale fishing boats in this activity. The total number of artisanal and small scale boats fishing tunas in Brazil in 2016 was about 300.

Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2016, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.), was 50,957.84 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing a stability in catches compared to 2015, when around 50,000 t were landed. The main species caught were skipjack - SKJ (18,231.36; 35.8%) and yellowfin tuna - YFT (16,681.78; 32.7%), followed by bigeye tuna (7,660.18; 15.0%) and swordfish - SWO (2,934.78; 5.8%), which, together accounted for 89.3% of the total.

Most of the catches were made by handline fishery (20,896.52; 41.0 %), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT, which accounted for the majority of their catches (13,658.38 t; 65.4%). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2016, representing 34.1% (17,402.02 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ being the most abundant species caught (16,417.63t). Longline catches reached 9,780.58 t, representing 19.2% of the total, being made mainly of SWO (2,922.50 t), YFT (2,566.53 t), BET (2,087.87 t), and BSH (1,262.81 t). The landings of billfishes caught in longline fishery reached 175.48 t, including the WHM (49.51 t), SAI (47.95 t), and BUM (78.02 t).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Brazilian Government (Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including information on the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in progress to reverse this situation. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catch in a research initiative carried out by Projeto TAMAR and Instituto Albatroz.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	05 March 2018
S2	Fleet Characteristics	28 March 2018
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28 March 2018
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	28 March 2018
S5	Size samples (Task II)	No data
S6	Catch estimated by size	No data
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No data
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No data
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	No data
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	No data
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Base of Task II.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	No data
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No data
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No data
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	28 March 2018
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No data
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No data
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No data
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable (all silky sharks must be released at sea, dead or alive).
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No data
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No data

S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No data
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No data
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Data presented in Ecosystem Group.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Data presented in Ecosystem Group.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	No data
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No data
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No data

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2017 the Annual Report was not submitted by the deadline due mainly to difficulties in collecting data from Brazilian fisheries, as reported during 2017 ICCAT meeting. The Annual Report submission will be made in March 2018 with all the necessary information according to ICCAT recommendation.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries Brazil has faced some difficulties in collecting data from its fisheries, such as statistical and biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in progress to reverse this situation and the expectation is that in 2018 all information regarding reporting obligations will be collected in the following years.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	The compliances tables were not submitted by the deadline. Submission will be made until August 2018 including 2016 and 2017 information.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Brazil does not have more foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	39 active fishing boats. List submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Information concerning some modifications or additions were submitted to ICCAT recently (March, 2018).
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catches data of marlin caught using observers onboard.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. There is no fishery that targets BFT in Brazil. The occurrence of the species is extremely rare in the South Atlantic.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made by current BCD legislation.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification or an addition occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Reported as GEN 0020.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Data for 2016 and 2017 under review. will be submitted in the second quarter 2018.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not submitted yet.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted when appropriate.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	A fishing/management plan will be presented to ICCAT until the deadline (September 15, 2018).
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Information will be provided in 2018 Annual Report.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Information will be provided in 2018 Annual Report.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Information will be provided in 2018 Annual Report.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Information will be provided in 2018 Annual Report.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The Brazilian Government has instituted the prohibition of the international trade of hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 08, November 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	The Brazilian Standing Committee for the Management of Tuna Fishery has discussed possible conservation and management measures to be adopted in the Brazilian longline fisheries, but this issue is still under discussion. Hence, there is no specific regulation in place for this species.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule N° 08, November 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Regarding bigeye thresher shark, Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 05, April 2011, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this species. Regarding oceanic whitetip sharks, Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 01, March 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this shark. Regarding the inclusion of shark species in the Task I and II, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule N° 14, November 2012, which institutes laying down rules and procedures for the landing, transport, storage and marketing of sharks and rays. They shall be landed on the Brazilian coast, whether in port infrastructure, national, public or private fishing terminal, or at any other landing place used by the leased domestic and foreign fleet, with all their fins naturally attached to into a body of the animal.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No. 74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 07, October 2014, which institutes the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline vessels that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude. Research on the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian government, including the test of circle hooks and fishing gears and strategies to reduce or avoid it.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

In order to adequately comply with ICCAT recommendations, the Brazilian Government has implemented several rules in recent years, complementing rules already published before aiming at regulating Brazilian tuna fishery, as indicated below:

- Interministerial Rule N° 08, 10 November 2014, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*;
- Interministerial Rule N° 07, 30 October 2014, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20°S of latitude;
- Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 March 2013, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*;
- Interministerial Rule N° 14-N, 28 November 2012, that prohibit the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed and establish a proportion between fins and the weight of sharks carcass that are landed;
- Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 April 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Through Normative N° 05, of December 21, 2009, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture established the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas- RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation N° 1005/2008.

To obtain this certification, the exporting company that process the product for export and the fishing vessels must request it from the Ministry, considering the normative.

Aiming at validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintain a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2016.

Species	BB	HAND	LL	LL-surf	UNCL	Total
ALB	54,92		442,10	52,13	108,45	657,59
BET	1,86	5.336,06	2.087,87	234,39		7.660,18
BLF		38,20		158,13	31,29	227,62
BLT			92,85	37,84		130,69
BON				1,52		1,52
BRS				0,76		0,76
BSH			1.262,81	71,49		1.334,30
BUM			78,02	1,17		79,19
DOL	183,13	357,12	48,59	676,05	196,54	1.461,43
FRI	169,22			100,75	0,96	270,93
LTA	0,27					0,27
OIL			12,07			12,07
RSK					1,73	1,73
SAI			47,95	10,78		58,73
SBF	68,90					68,90
SKH			1,56			1,56
SKJ	16.417,63	1.169,10		644,63		18.231,36
SMA			119,27	4,97		124,24
SWO			2.922,50	12,28		2.934,78
TIG			0,28			0,28
TUN	61,22	245,09	0,64	240,28		547,24
WAH		92,57	48,04	154,77	108,38	403,76
WHM			49,51	17,42		66,93
YFT	444,86	13.658,38	2.566,53	12,01		16.681,78
Total Geral	17.402,02	20.896,52	9.780,58	2.431,38	447,35	50.957,84

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CANADA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CANADA
RESUMEN ANUAL DE CANADA**

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from July through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2016 was 506.74 t which includes a 55.98 transfer from Mexico. A total of 700 licensed fishermen were active (i.e. licenses that had landings) in the directed bluefin fishery using rod and reel, handlines, tended lines, electric harpoon and trap nets to harvest 385.2t. An additional 80.9 t was harvested as bycatch in the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. These figures include 8.7t of mortality associated with tagging studies. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2015 was 2040.2t with landings reaching 1547.9t. The tonnage taken by longline gear was 1462.6t while 85.3t were taken by harpoon. Of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 43 were active in 2016. Only 161 of 1,157 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2016. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from May through October. In 2016, other tunas accounted for approximately 9%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research such as; the reprocessing of acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets which yielded a new relative index of relative abundance, tagging of Bluefin tuna that addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution within the Canadian EEZ, the collection of Bluefin tuna otoliths and spines which will contribute to a mixing analysis, diet analysis and lipid analysis. For sharks, recent research has been focused on a conventional tagging program for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle and Shortfin Mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen and a fixed station longline survey designed to give abundance and distribution information for porbeagle shark.

RÉSUMÉ

Le thon rouge est pêché dans les eaux canadiennes de juillet à décembre. Le quota ajusté du Canada au titre de 2016 s'élevait à 506,74 t, ce qui inclut un transfert de 51,98 t du Mexique. Au total, 700 pêcheurs titulaires de permis (à savoir de permis pour débarquer) ont participé à la pêche dirigée sur le thon rouge en utilisant la canne et moulinet, la ligne à main, la ligne tendue, le harpon électrique et les filets de madrague, avec une capture de 385,2 t. Un volume supplémentaire de 80,9 t a été capturé en tant que prise accessoire par la flottille palangrière pélagique dans le cadre de la pêche ciblant l'espadon et d'autres pêcheries thonières. Ces chiffres incluent 8,7 t de mortalité associée aux études de marquage. La pêche d'espadon a lieu à partir du mois d'avril jusqu'à décembre dans les eaux canadiennes. Le quota ajusté d'espadon du Canada était de 2.040,2 t au titre de 2015, avec des débarquements atteignant 1,547,9 t. Le tonnage capturé à la palangre se chiffrait à 1.462,6 t, tandis qu'un volume de 85,3 t était capturé au harpon. Sur les 77 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche d'espadon à la palangre, 43 étaient actifs en 2016. Seuls 161 des 1.157 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche au harpon ont déclaré des débarquements d'espadon en 2016. Les autres thonidés (germon, thon obèse et albacore) se trouvent à la limite septentrionale de leur aire de répartition au Canada et sont capturés de mai à octobre. En 2016, les autres thonidés constituaient près de 9% en poids des débarquements commerciaux de grands pélagiques réalisés dans le Canada atlantique. Les systèmes statistiques du Canada atlantique fournissent un suivi en temps réel des données de prise et d'effort pour toutes les sorties de pêche visant les espèces pélagiques. À la fin de chaque sortie de pêche, des observateurs de quai indépendants et agréés doivent être présents lors du déchargement afin de peser le poisson débarqué et vérifier les données consignées dans les carnets de pêche. Le Canada continue à soutenir activement la recherche scientifique grâce aux activités suivantes : le retraitement des données acoustiques provenant de la prospection sur le hareng réalisée dans le golfe du Saint Laurent pour les cibles de thon rouge qui ont produit un nouvel indice de l'abondance relative ; le marquage du thon rouge qui se consacre aux questions liées au

mélange ; la migration et la distribution au sein de la ZEE du Canada et le prélèvement des otolithes et des épines de thon rouge qui contribueront à une analyse des mélanges, une analyse du régime alimentaire et une analyse des lipides. En ce qui concerne les requins, la recherche s'est récemment concentrée sur un programme de marquage conventionnel des captures accidentelles de requin peau bleue, requin-taupe commun et requin-taupe bleu capturés par des pêcheurs récréatifs opérant sur des embarcations affrétées et sur une prospection palangrière de poste fixe conçue pour fournir des informations sur l'abondance et la distribution du requin-taupe commun.

RESUMEN

El atún rojo se captura en aguas canadienses desde julio hasta diciembre. La cuota ajustada de Canadá para 2016 se estableció en 506,74 t, que incluye una transferencia de 55,98 de México. Un total de 700 pescadores con licencia (a saber, licencias para desembarques) estuvieron activos, participaron en la pesquería dirigida al atún rojo con caña y carrete, liña de mano, barrilete, arpón eléctrico y almadrabas y capturaron 385,2 t. Además, la flota de palangre pelágico capturó 80,9 t adicionales de forma fortuita en la pesquería de pez espada y otros túnidos. Estas cifras incluyen una mortalidad de 8,7 t asociada con estudios de marcado. La pesquería de pez espada en las aguas canadienses se desarrolla de abril a diciembre. La cuota ajustada de pez espada canadiense para 2015 fue de 2.040,2 t, con desembarques de 1.547,9. Se capturaron 1.462,6 t con palangre y 85,3 t con arpón. De los 77 pescadores con licencia para pescar pez espada con palangre, 43 estuvieron activos en 2016. Sólo 161 de las 1.157 licencias de arpón comunicaron desembarques de pez espada en 2016. El resto de túnidos (atún blanco, patudo y rabil) se encuentran en el límite septentrional de su rango de distribución en Canadá y se capturan de mayo a octubre. En 2016, los otros túnidos respondieron de casi el 9%, en peso, de los desembarques de grandes pelágicos comerciales en la parte atlántica de Canadá. El sistema estadístico atlántico canadiense proporciona un seguimiento en tiempo real de la captura y el esfuerzo para todas las mareas de pesca dirigidas a especies pelágicas. Al final de cada marea, durante el desembarque, deben estar presentes los controladores a pie de muelle, independientes y certificados, para pesar los desembarques y verificar los datos del cuaderno de pesca. Canadá sigue respaldando activamente la investigación científica como, el reprocesamiento de datos acústicos de la prospección de arenque del golfo de San Lorenzo para el atún rojo que produjo un índice de abundancia relativa nuevo, el marcado de atún rojo que aborda cuestiones relacionadas con la mezcla, migración y distribución dentro de la ZEE canadiense, la recogida de otolitos y espinas de atún rojo que contribuirán a los análisis sobre la mezcla, análisis de la dieta y análisis de lípidos. Para los tiburones, la investigación reciente se ha centrado en un programa de marcado convencional para las capturas incidentales de tintorera, marrajo dientuso y marrajo sardinero capturados por pescadores de recreo y de alquiler y en una prospección de una estación fija de palangre diseñada para proporcionar información sobre distribución y abundancia de tintorera.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bluefin tuna

Directed Bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from July through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and off Newfoundland. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2016 calendar year was 506.74t which include a 55.98t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings (directed and by-catch) of Atlantic Bluefin tuna in 2016 was 466.1t (**Table 1**) including 385.2t from the directed fishery and 80.9t from by-catch in the Swordfish and other tuna's fishery. There were 7.6t of observed dead discards in 2016.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in 2016 (**Table 2**). In 2016, the average weight of Bluefin tuna caught was 250kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 200kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 326kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2016, 700 licensed fishermen participated in the directed bluefin fishery with rod and reel or tended line, and 3 fish-trap licence holders in St. Margaret's Bay used Bluefin tuna trap nets. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small Bluefin by-catch provision (**Table 3**). Since 2006, the pelagic longline fleet has been permitted to retain Bluefin tuna incidentally harvested in their Swordfish and other tunas fishery resulting in significant reductions in dead discards.

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

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for swordfish for 2016 was 1348t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2016 was 2040.2t which included transfers to Canada of 35t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 125t transfer from Senegal and 295t from the European Union. Canadian nominal landings in 2016 were 1547.9t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 492.3t.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1462.6t (or 94.5% of the catch), while 85.3t were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 90kg and 126kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 43 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2016 fishery (Table 4). This number is lower than the mid-1990's when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active annually given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1157 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 161 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 1990's and early 2000's. The remaining licence holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2016, only 53 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.3 Other tunas

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

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from May through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2016, other tunas accounted for approximately 9% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (171.1t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by albacore (19.9t) and yellowfin tuna (19.5t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 16.5 kg, 30.0 kg and 27.3 kg, respectively. Approximately 43 of 78 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2016.

1.4 Sharks

As of 2014, 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. All information on shark landings is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and Silky sharks. Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks can't be retained by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Canada

strictly prohibits shark finning and all but one fleet is required to land sharks with fins partially attached. For this remaining fleet, all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% in weight of shark landings onboard any vessel. As per ICCAT recommendations, Canada is in the process of implementing a fins-attached policy for all landed sharks this will be fully in place by March of 2018. Total reported landings in 2016 of porbeagle and Blue sharks were very low, at 1.9 mt and 0.3 mt, respectively. Landings of shortfin mako were similar to 2015 (82.5 mt).

At-sea discards of large pelagic sharks from Canadian fisheries are observed primarily in the swordfish longline fishery, as well as in the groundfish otter trawl and bottom longline fisheries. Small amounts are also incidentally captured by other Canadian fleets. For at-sea observers, a comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards was implemented in 2010, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries and discard estimates for 2016 represent the cumulative total of observer reports. In 2016, live releases of porbeagle, Blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 24.2 mt, 132 mt and 2.0 mt, respectively; dead discards totaled 3.3 mt, 15.7 mt and 0.7 mt, respectively.

Approximately 565 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2016 (**Table 3**). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only permitted when participating in a community-organized shark fishing tournament where scientific information is collected. A federal license is required for each tournament which stipulates minimum sizes, prohibited species, logbook reporting requirements and other vessel regulations. In 2016, a collective total of 47 Blue sharks and three shortfin makos were landed at four recreational tournaments.

Section 2: Research and Statistics

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

Canada continues to collect biological samples from the Bluefin tuna fisheries and in 2016 a financial commitment was made to support the work indefinitely. This will allow any funding provided by collaborative agreements with the fishermen to support research initiatives. The biological sampling provides the GBYP with estimates of the occurrence of eastern Bluefin tuna in the Canadian EEZ and contributes to age-length keys that improve the age characterization of the catch. The sampling also supports diet, lipid and genetic analyses of the catch. PSAT tagging work initiated in 2013, continued in 2016 using funds contributed by DFO. Cumulatively, 51 PSAT tags were purchased between 2013 and 2015, 48 of which were manufactured by Wildlife Computers and 3 manufactured by LOTEK for comparative purposes. Canada was able to tag 20 Bluefin tuna in 2016 with PSAT tags (18 Wildlife Computer and 2 LOTEK tag). The program will continue in 2017 with the goal to deploy the 7 newly purchased PSAT tags off the coast of Newfoundland. This funding also partially supports a conventional tagging program initiated in 2015 for the catch and release Bluefin tuna fishery. The tagging research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of the Bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. In 2016, the Canadian catch and release Bluefin tuna fishery tagged a total of 515 Bluefin Tuna, which was approximately 50% of the hook-ups. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2017 with the goal of improving on the percentage of hook-ups which result in a tag deployment.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided to through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2017. By catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

2.1 Bluefin Tuna Research

Highlights of the 2016 scientific research program at the Biological Station (St. Andrews) included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagic Group in St. Andrews NB, deployed 20 PSAT tags on Bluefin tuna caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in two separate locations in the Atlantic Ocean: 1) off the southern tip of Nova Scotia, near Port Mouton, NS and 2) off the eastern edge of Newfoundland, near Saint John's, NFLD.
2. 2016 was the second year that Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program. The tagging was conducted in the Bluefin Tuna Catch and Release Fishery and resulted in a total of 515 conventional tags being deployed, which is roughly 50% of the total hook ups. The number of tags deployed was nearly double that of what was deployed in 2015. The program will continue in 2017.
3. The reprocessing of acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was completed and yielded a new relative (fishery independent) index of relative abundance that was subsequently used in the 2017 stock assessment. The acoustic surveys were continued in 2016 and the fishery index will continue to be updated moving forward.
4. Canada sampled 476 Bluefin tuna heads and collected 65 dorsal spines. Only 340 otolith pairs could be extracted and these will be aged and tested for natal origin. 325 head steaks will contribute to a mixing analysis, diet analysis and lipid analysis. Tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of Bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from almost every one of the 476 heads collected. The otolith samples collected from 2015 were aged and tested for natal origin in 2016.
5. An analysis of PSAT tag data that began in 2013 continued into 2016 and contributed to conditioning the operating model for a Bluefin tuna MSE model.
6. Images of otoliths have been provided to collaborators in support of shape analyses of both albacore and Bluefin tuna that will determine if there are features that are unique to stocks within a population. Albacore otoliths will also support the characterization of the catch into ages.
7. Preliminary work was done on the development of a joint Canadian – American relative index of abundance for the Western Bluefin Tuna stock from both the Rod and Reel and Longline fishing sectors. The goal is to provide stronger fishery dependent time series of relative abundance indices.

2.2 Swordfish Research

1. Canada provides estimates of dead swordfish and bluefin discards based on observer coverage of the domestic large pelagic longline fleet.

2.3 Sharks

Highlights of the 2016 scientific research program at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Halifax) included the following activities:

1. A renewed focus was put on a conventional tagging program for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle and Shortfin Mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen. A total of 94 tags were deployed in 2016. This program will continue to grow in 2017.
2. Planning was undertaken to initiate a fixed-station longline survey for large pelagic sharks in the summer of 2017. This survey is designed primarily to give abundance and distribution information for porbeagle shark, but will serve as a platform for multiple tagging projects, DNA collection, and other research.
3. Acoustic monitoring of tagged porbeagle, Blue shark and shortfin mako continued in 2016, although tags are getting close to the end of their battery life and the number of detections is progressively lower each year.

4. An assessment of possible population-level changes in abundance due to different levels of incidental fishing mortality was completed for white shark in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. This is an example of data-poor assessment that could be applied to other shark species.

2.4 Precautionary Approach

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

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Submitted 25/09/2017.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2; TG-01 to TG-03 submitted 01/03/2017.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	There is no recreational or sport fishery harvesting tuna, tuna like species or shark fisheries. There is limited catch and release fisheries for tuna and shark. Retention of recreationally harvested sharks is only permitted in a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Harvests from derbies are submitted in Task I and II data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 31/07/2017.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No data to report.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake Bluefin tuna farming.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake Bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Number	Information required	Response
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. From 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. None confiscated WBFT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	<p>-Distinguish stocks using shape analysis of otoliths (AZTI), completed.</p> <p>-Develop protocol for direct ageing of BFT tuna otoliths (SCRS/2014/038) and spines (Spain,US).</p> <p>-Indication of condition through tissue samples (GMRI).</p> <p>-Contributed PSAT tag data to collaborative project to estimate transition probabilities of Bluefin tuna between 11 stock areas.</p> <p>-Contributed data to develop annual western age-length keys</p> <p>-Re-estimate the western Bluefin tuna growth curve, completed.</p> <p>-Determine stock origin through genetic samples and otolith microchemistry contributing to ICCAT stock assessment inputs.</p> <p>-Provide genetic samples for close-kin analysis with larval samples (US).</p> <p>-Assess impact of integrating climate indicators and climate adjusted catch rate indices into the stock assessment and influence of changing ocean conditions on CPUE indices of Bluefin tuna US and Canadian waters.</p> <p>-Develop a species distribution model for Atlantic Bluefin tuna in US and Canadian waters in relation to ecosystem variables and hindcasts of availability of Bluefin tuna to US and Canadian fleets.</p> <p>-See Section 2.1 for additional detail.</p>
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	<p>-Reprocessing of acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was completed and yielded a new relative (fishery independent) index of relative abundance. The acoustic surveys were continued in 2016 and the fishery index will continue to be updated moving forward.</p> <p>-Preliminary work was done on the development of a joint Canadian – American relative index of abundance for the Western Bluefin Tuna stock from both the Rod and Reel and Longline fishing sectors. The goal is to provide stronger fishery dependent time series of relative abundance indices.</p>
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	See Section 2.1.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Canada does not operate fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.

Number	Information required	Response
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Submitted 31/07/2017 in National Observer Programme and Task I and II data.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No current science program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Blue and White marlin are an incidental by-catch and in limited quantities. All retained marlins are reported in Task data. Live and dead discards are reported in National Observer Programme Data. All data submitted 31/07/2017.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No retention permitted. Dead discards and live releases reported 31/07/2017 in National Observer Programme Data and Task I and II data.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2017 shark data submitted 31/07/17. Shark research highlights from 2016 in Section 2.3.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No dead discards or live releases reported in 2017.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No dead discards or live releases reported in 2017.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	The longline fleet has Identification guides for sharks, whales and turtles. Those tuna fleets which have a high probability of interacting with sharks are provided identification guide books.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	Submitted 31/07/2017.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data awaiting AH input	Reporting by-catch data via form ST09.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in National Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

For bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder consultation and announces a management plan {conservation harvesting plan (CHP)} measures prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. These CHPs are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under the *Fisheries Act of Canada*. The necessary ICCAT regulatory recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations* (1985) (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are handled as written in fish harvester's Conditions of Licence (issued pursuant to the Fishery (General) Regulations), both of which are legally binding on fishermen.

3.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

3.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The 2016 quota was set at 506.74t (see 1.1 above), and no person shall have in their possession any bluefin weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for bluefin tuna was last published in 2008 and continues to be in force with annual amendments implemented to meet ICCAT obligations. The 2008 Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is the current evergreen that outlines the integrated approach and is readily available on the Department's website at <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/bluefin-tuna-thon-rouge/bluefin-thonrougeatl-eng.htm>

3.1.2 Swordfish

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the 2013 updated Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2016 adjusted quota was set at 1348t (see 1.2), and there continued to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15% tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2016, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

3.1.3 Other Tunas

In 1998-1999, the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan was issued for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2013. A multi-year management plan was approved in 2013 for both swordfish and other tunas and is available on the Department's website at <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/swordfish-espado/NEW-swordfish-2013-espado-eng.htm>. Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline licence and to one offshore vessel with an "other tunas" longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin weighing less than 3.2 kg.

3.2 Closed seasons

3.2.1 Swordfish

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

3.3 Observer programs

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

3.4 Vessel Monitoring

Currently the fishery is mainly prosecuted by vessels less than 20 meters. Most fishing is conducted within the 200 mile zone. In line with the recommendation adopted by ICCAT, all vessels greater than 20 meters are equipped with VMS systems. In addition all Canadian large pelagic vessels, regardless of length, are required by condition of licence to use VMS when fishing with longline gear.

3.5 Inspection Schemes and Activities

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

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

Canada participates in the Statistical and Catch Document Programs for bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye. Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced in 2003 for all exports. Since 2016, Canada has participated in the eBCD program. All Bluefin tuna must be entered in the system no matter whether they are sold/exported in Canada or to international destinations.

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program, Canada developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to be attached to all bluefin tuna landed in Canada so that the origin of all Canadian harvested bluefin can be tracked right to the marketplace. Since 1995, it has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information on the Bluefin tuna catch documents. Statistical Document Programs for swordfish and bigeye use government accredited organizations to validate export documents.

The commercial Bluefin tuna fishery is also subject to 100% dockside monitoring for all landed fish. No tuna can be offloaded from a vessel unless a certified Dockside monitor is present. The dockside monitor must verify information that includes: the weight of the fish, tag number, vessel, gear, etc)

3.7. Other Recommendations

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

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

The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course for turtles in 2007 with a second training and certification program being conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. This training is a mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders. As per licence conditions, at least one member of the crew on board must hold a valid certificate identifying that they have successfully completed a DFO approved dehooking/ disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be on board the vessel and be provided to a fisheries officer upon request. Dehooking/disentanglement equipment must be on board the vessel and accessible at all times when fishing using longline gear.

Details on Canadian interactions with both seabirds and sea turtles for the years 2001 to 2016 has been provided with Task data in July 2017.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of Task data, Compliance table, the National Report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its National Report, Document 07-2014 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Canada has submitted all of the applicable reporting requirements. Dates of submission are noted below where applicable.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted 09/08/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea or in port)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Submitted 26/09/2017
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted 26/09/2017
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted 26/09/2017
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT managed species in Canadian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels 20 metres or greater	New vessel IMO number added for Emery&Boys (24/02/2017)

GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.</p> <p>Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish.</p> <p>Charters also participate in an observe program (5% coverage) and a camera monitoring program (whereby license holders are required to take a camera).</p> <p>The catch and release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS.</p> <p>There are also 2 catch and retain tournaments (Wedgeport and NSITT) and 1 catch release tournament (PEI) and all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota</p> <p>While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's National Report.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry- over of caged fish	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. From Rec 14-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Five reports submitted – (for months of June to November 2016 inclusive).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of Bluefin tuna under 30KG. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit "Charter Boat" operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30kg/115 cm.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged, 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted 22/09/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every Bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	no change
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Submitted as required
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No changes since last submitted (29/06/2017).
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2016	Submitted 31/07/2017
TRO	2003	Report on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2015.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted 07/03/2017 and 22/09/2017.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Changes are submitted in season as required.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Submitted quarterly as required.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Submitted 15/09/2017.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted 07/03/2017 and 22/09/2017.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Changes are submitted in season as required.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.

SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Submitted 15/09/2017
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N.SWO	Submitted 29/06/2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Submitted 29/06/2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable as Canada's landings are well below the 200t CPC limit
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	By licence condition, commercial harvesters are required to land dead marlins and must release any live fish in a manner that causes the least amount of harm to the fish.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>In Canada, the issuance of licences and the ability to apply conditions to that licence are provided to the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada through the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and <i>Fishery General Regulations</i>.</p> <p>Participation in the commercial fishery is limited entry and marlins are only permitted to be fished by harvesters licensed to fish other tunas. There is no recreational fishery for marlins or other billfish permitted.</p> <p>All marlin catches are reported in Part I of the annual report</p> <p>By licence condition, commercial harvesters must release all live marlin in a manner that causes the least harm to the fish. All vessels permitted to land marlins are subject to observer coverage (5%), 100% dockside monitoring of all catches and have mandatory logbook where they are required to list all harvested and released marlins.</p>
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec.16-11	Not applicable – Canada does not catch sailfish
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing hammerhead sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing silky sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2008 Canadian harvesters have been releasing all shortfin makos that are alive when they reach the vessel.

SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	As noted in the National Report, all sharks landing information is collected through logbooks as well as through 100% dockside monitoring of catches. There is also 5% mandatory observer coverage. This information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain silky sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Canada has small landings of blue sharks. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel. Annex 1 Submitted 29/09/2017

SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	<p>Retention of sharks as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Canada has small landings of blue sharks.</p> <p>All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>The Pelagic Longline Fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000's, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival</p> <p>The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).</p> <p>CP44 – BirdMit does not apply in Canadian waters</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a policy on Managing Bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canadian fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for.</p> <p>This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the <i>Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards</i> adopted in early 2011.</p>

SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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

Observer coverage is used periodically to monitor important management questions in the commercial and catch and release fisheries.

There were no landings of tuna or tuna like species at Canadian ports by non-Canadian vessels during 2016. While some US/Japanese swordfish vessels unload catch in several Canadian ports, this fish is not considered as being landed in Canada as it is placed immediately in bond and shipped directly to the USA/Japan. Canadian fisheries officers monitor these offloads.

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

There were no difficulties in the implementation of or in the compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures during the 2016 fishery. ICCAT related fisheries receive a high level of compliance monitoring in Canada and there were no significant compliance issues identified in any of the Canadian fisheries covered by ICCAT in 2016.

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2006-2016.

<i>Species</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Swordfish	1557.9	1403.6	1334.0	1299.7	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9
Bluefin tuna	599.7	732.9	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4	462.9	530.6	466.1
Albacore tuna	52.1	27.3	33.4	10.7	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8	47.1	32.2	19.9
Bigeeye tuna	186.6	196.1	130.2	111.0	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3t	218.2	257.3	171.1
Yellowfin tuna	239.5	292.9	167.9	53.4	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5	34.2	59.0	19.5
Unspec. tuna	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.0
Blue shark	11.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.3
Shortfin mako	90.9	71.4	42.8	53.2	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2	54.6	84.6	82.5
Porbeagle	202.2	192.2	123.9	62.4	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6	8.9	4.2	1.9
Unspec. shar	14.7	8.3	5.8	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marlin	4.7	3.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	3.1	1.1

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area, 2007-2017.

<i>Bluefin fishing area</i>										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Southwest Nova Scotia	174	231	234	240	145	192	182	152	158	194
Northeast Nova Scotia ¹	60	65	13	17	26	14	20	20	44	11
Gulf of St. Lawrence	226	263	263	211	207	228	228	246	278	231
Newfoundland	14	0	9	35	21	26	27	23	27	20
Offshore	17	16	11	2	74	17	16	20	24	9
Year-end adj ²	<1	-	-	1.5	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Total Landings	491.0	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.2	462	530.6	466.1
Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality ⁴	-	-	-	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	0.273	1.654	8.7
Dead Discards ³	0.72	1.2	2.9	1.3	3.0	3.1	0	0	2.8	7.6
Canadian quota	571.4	626.2	553.8	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5	487.3	528.88	506.74

¹ Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd

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

³ Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

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

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species¹ in 2016.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of licences¹</i>							
	<i>Bluefin</i>		<i>Swordfish (LL)</i>		<i>Other tuna (LL)³</i>		<i>Sharks</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Explor.</i>	<i>Rec.</i>
Gulf	600	579	-	-	-	-	0	20
Newfoundland	54 ²	29	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	45	38	76	52	76	49	0	373
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	51	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	778	700	77	53	77	50	0	592

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

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

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

Note: Active fishermen are those that picked up their licences, licence conditions and tags, and submitted log records.

Table 4. Summary of 2007-2016 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (tonnes round weight), discards¹, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number², and percentage of catch sampled for size.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of vessels landing fish										
Longline	55	53	52	47	40	44	48	46	52	53
Harpoon	76	75	74	74	69	50	63	66	52	53
Landings (t)										
Longline	998.8	1076.1	1051.8	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2	1481.0	1462.6
Harpoon ¹	267.4	257.9	247.7	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3
Total	1266.2	1334	1299.7	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9
Discards (t) ²	60.8	38.7	9.3	15.2	7.8	71.1	59.4	12.1	37.2	30.8
Average weight (kg)										
Longline	75	73	76	78	88	81	77	79	81	90
(# sampled)	(14246)	(11648)	(12473)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)
Harpoon	102	106	100	98	106	105	91	125	125	126
(# sampled)	(2327)	(2757)	(2074)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)
% small fish by number landed ³										
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	2.7	1.8
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4
% of catch sampled	96	86	89	88	97	92	90	100	90	91

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

² Discarded dead from swordfish longline fishery: estimate for entire fishery based on Observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77); 2014 calculations are still to be determined (TBD) as they are under review.

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

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

SUMMARY

The number of vessels from China operated in the Atlantic Ocean increased from 24 in 2015 to 34 in 2016. The longline was the only fishing gear used to target bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna. The total catch of main species including bycatch was 7049.098 t (in round weight), 1207.6 t higher than that in 2015 (5841.5 t). The catch of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna amounted to 5852.39 t and 53.89 t in 2016, respectively. The catch of bigeye tuna accounted for 83.02% of the total in 2016. Yellowfin tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna, etc. were taken as bycatch. The catch of yellowfin tuna was 467.746 t in 2016. The catch of swordfish was 357.277 t. The catch of albacore tuna was 197.565 t. The data compiled, including TASK I and TASK II as well as the number of fishing vessels, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of PRC. PRC has carried out a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2001. Three observers in 2016 have been dispatched on board five Chinese longliners covering the fishing areas of S8°53'-N13°04', W01°26'-W44°39' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N52°41'-N50°28', W32°35'-W29°57' (targeting bluefin tuna). Data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, especially) were collected during the observation.

RÉSUMÉ

Le nombre de navires chinois opérant dans l'océan Atlantique a augmenté, passant de 24 en 2015 à 34 en 2016. La palangre était le seul engin de pêche utilisé pour cibler le thon obèse et le thon rouge. La prise totale des principales espèces, y compris les espèces accessoires, s'est élevée à 7.049,098 t (en poids vif), soit une augmentation de 1.207,6 t par rapport à 2015 (5.841,5 t). La capture de thon obèse et de thon rouge a atteint respectivement 5.852,39 t et 53,89 t en 2016. La capture de thon obèses a représenté 83,02% du quota en 2016. L'albacore, l'espadon et le germon, entre autres, ont été capturés en tant que prise accessoire. En 2016, la prise d'albacore s'est élevée à 467,746 t. La prise d'espadon s'est située à 357,277 t. La prise de germon a totalisé 197,565 t. Les données compilées, y compris les données de tâche I et de tâche II, ainsi que le nombre de navires de pêche, ont été régulièrement soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT par le Bureau des pêches (Bureau of Fisheries, BOF), du ministère de l'Agriculture de la République populaire de Chine. Depuis 2001, la République populaire de Chine mène un programme national d'observateurs scientifiques pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En 2016, trois observateurs ont été embarqués à bord de cinq palangriers chinois ciblant les thonidés de l'Atlantique couvrant les zones de S8°53'-N13°04', W01°26'-W44°39' (ciblant le thon obèse) et N52°41'-N50°28', W32°35'-W29°57' (ciblant le thon rouge). Pendant l'observation, des données ont été collectées sur les espèces cibles et les espèces non ciblées (notamment les requins et les tortues marines).

RESUMEN

El número de buques de China que operó en el océano Atlántico ha aumentado, pasando de 24 en 2014 a 34 en 2016. El palangre ha sido el único arte de pesca utilizado para pescar patudo y atún rojo. La captura total ascendió a 7.049,098 t (peso en vivo), 1.207,6 t más que en 2015 (5.841,5 t). Las capturas de patudo y atún rojo ascendieron a 5.852,39 t y 53,89 t, en 2016, respectivamente. La captura de patudo respondió del 83,02% de la captura total en 2016. El rabil, pez espada y atún blanco, etc. se capturaron de forma fortuita. La captura de rabil se situó en 467,746 t en 2016. La captura de pez espada fue de 357,277 t. La captura de atún blanco de 197,565 t. Los datos recopilados, lo que incluye los datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, así como el número de buques pesqueros, han sido comunicados a la Secretaría de ICCAT de forma regular por el Departamento de Pesca (Bureau of Fisheries - BOF), Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Popular China.

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China ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2001. En 2016, tres observadores embarcaron a bordo de cinco palangreros chinos y cubrieron las áreas de pesca S8°53'-N13°04', W01°26'-W44°39' (zona en la que la especie objetivo es el patudo) y N52°41'-N50°28', W32°35'-W29°57' (zona en la que la especie objetivo es el atún rojo) Durante la observación se recopilaron datos de especies objetivo y no objetivo (sobre todo tiburones y tortugas marinas).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna, also the hooks per basket may be slightly changing during a single trip. The branch line was about 49-53 m long. The length of the main line between the two branch lines was about 46-51 m. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin, longbill spearfish and sharks as the bycatch. In 2016 there were 34 deep frozen longliners operated in the high seas of tropical Atlantic Ocean including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 7049.098 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 1207.6 t higher than that in 2015. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts increased from 1.3×10^7 hooks in 2015 to 1.66×10^7 hooks in 2016 (27.7% increase) (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2007-2016 were listed in **Table 2**. The quarterly fishing efforts of the Chinese longline fleet were shown in **Figure 1**. The quarterly CPUE of bigeye tuna and yellowfin was shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. The spatial distributions of fishing effort by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ and quarter in 2015 and 2016 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of quarterly CPUEs of BET and YFT by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ in 2015 and 2016 were shown in **Figure 5**.

1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2016 was estimated to be about 197.565 t, 56.165 t higher than the catch of 2015 (141.4 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 103.196 t and 94.369 t in 2016, respectively.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 53.89 t in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2016, 8.8 t higher than the catch in 2015 (45.084 t). There was no bluefin tuna fishing on the Western Atlantic stock.

1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2016 was 5852.39 t, which was 910.59 t higher than that in 2015 (4941.8 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 467.746 t in 2016, 298.146 t higher than the catch of 2015 (169.6 t).

1.5 Swordfish

The total catch of swordfish in 2016 was 357.277 t, 111.233 t lower than that of the previous year (468.5 t in 2015). Of the total, 135.057 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 222.22 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2016 was 49.711 t, 5.311 t higher than that of the previous year (44.4 t in 2015).

1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2016 was 0.263 t.

1.8 Sail fish

The total catch of sailfish in 2016 was 4.29 t, which was higher than that of the previous year (2.6 t in 2015).

1.9 Longbill spearfish

The total catch of longbill spearfish in 2016 was 0.837 t.

1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2016 was 57.767 t, 36.067 t higher than that of the previous year (21.7 t in 2015). The total catch of shortfin mako was 7.361 t, 1.261 t higher than that in 2015 (6.1t).

Section 2: Research and Statistics

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

Three observers in 2016 have been dispatched on board five Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S8°53'-N13°04', W01°26'-W44°39' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N52°41'-N50°28', W32°35'-W29°57' (targeting bluefin tuna) since October 2016. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 100%, and the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was 10.11% (calculated using fishing days as effort) or 7% (calculated using hooks as effort). The data covering all catch species including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were collected during the observer trips. Fishing operation information was also available by observers. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

BOF is leading and supervising the data collection of Chinese tuna fisheries. The China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and SHOU host and maintain the fishery and observer database for tuna fishery of China. National-wide meeting on tuna data quality have been organized at least once a year in recent years. Participants are managers of tuna fishing companies and tuna-related fishery enterprises. Each vessel engaged in tuna fishing is required to report monthly fishery data (such as catch and effort by species, month, gear, area etc.) to COFA. Data coverage of catch and effort has reached to 100%. Since 2008, each LL vessel is mandated to use uniformed logbook and return it back to SHOU before the end of March next year. The data contained in the logbook is evaluated to further promote data collection quality of China. Failure to doing so will lead to sanctions by the government, as China implements performance review on each fishing company on annual basis. New logbooks covering more shark species and information were used starting from 2015. Electronic logbooks were also accepted by BOF.

For the longline fishing by Chinese vessel, sea turtle, seabird and shark are important by-catch species that are required to be recorded in the logbook. BOF required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles, sea birds and sharks if their fishing boats happened to catch them and encouraged scientists to conduct research on the mitigation methods. Booklets/posters on some sea turtles, sea birds, billfish and sharks are printed and distributed to each longline vessel. Workshop on seabird and shark bycatch mitigation in China's tuna longline fisheries was held on annual basis.

The BOF was emphasizing to the improvement of the data report system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the east bluefin tuna fishing season, the vessels directly reported its position to ICCAT secretariat via VMS. The BOF also reported the catch data, and the tag recorded information of the east bluefin tuna to ICCAT secretariat, weekly and monthly, as well as the date of starting and ending of the fishing operation.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23/September/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/July/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/July/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/July/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/July/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/July/2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Neither conventional nor electronic tag found in the previous year.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/July/2017
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. China has no small scale vessels.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. No information is available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries in Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30/July/2017
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT /SKJ vessels	30/July/2017-Data of Task I & II are estimated from catch statistics and logbooks.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed and lost	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities with FADs.

Number	Information required	Response
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	30/July/2017. China conducted port sampling at one of our port, the data and information collected from it are attached in the form of ST10-PortSamp.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. China has no such programmes.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Any discards, including blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, must be recorded in the logbook including their status (live or dead) when releasing. When an observer on board, the observer record these information in detail.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. China reported the species-specific shark data.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. China has no such programmes.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	30/July/2017. Shark/sea turtle/sea bird/billfish identification guides are distributed to each vessel.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/July/2017. All this information can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	This information was reported in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. For 2016, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill the logbook. In the logbook, there was the identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen and introduced the species identification guides to them each year to give the knowledge to mitigate the mortality of bycatch species. Key shark species posters, key sea turtle species posters, key sea birds posters and billfish posters were distributed to each trainer. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data were collected by the observers. All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker device since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and sea birds on logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures as per ICCAT recommendations.

Number	Information required	Response
		<p>The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliner. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in tuna longline fishery.</p> <p>Chinese government issued a Notification of management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Annual report submitted on 30/9/2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Annual report submitted on 30/9/2017.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/8/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	14/9/2017
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	4/1/2017
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	4/1/2017
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable as China is not coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operated in ICCAT area entered into Chinese port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable as China is not coastal state of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operated in ICCAT area entered into Chinese port.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No such bilateral arrangement so far.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	34
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	14/9/2017
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No report received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable as China has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	13/2/2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modification.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	30/9/2017
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	31/7/2017
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	13/2/2017
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	13/2/2017
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	13/2/2017
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	BFT fishing operation not start right now.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	BFT fishing operation not start right now.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	BFT fishing operation not start right now.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable as China has no BFT fishery in Western Atlantic.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/9/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	30/9/2017
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Sent but date missing.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	30/8/2017, 5/9/2017, 25/9/2017
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/7/2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no fishing vessel operating in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/3/2017, 30/9/2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	30/3/2017, 5/7/2017, 22/9/2017
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	14/9/2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/3/2017, 30/9/2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sent but date missing.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	14/9/2017
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	15/9/2017

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	15/9/2017
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	See Annual Report.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	See Annual Report.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. No Med fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	15/9/2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	15/9/2017
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	See Annual Report.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	See Annual Report.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	30/9/2017
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	30/9/2017
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not developing coastal CPCs.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not developing coastal CPCs.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Translate the Rec. into Chinese and distribute to company; distribute shark poster to vessel; observer coverage; training.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Translate the Rec. into Chinese and distribute to company; distribute shark poster to vessel; observer coverage; training.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	30/09/2017 Annex 1 to Rec. 16-13 will be submitted later but before 13 Oct.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Observer coverage and monitor; filling in the logbook.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Training session; encourage to use mitigation equipment; distribute identification guide and poster.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable as all the Chinese longliners operated in the tropical area between N15° to S15°.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	30/09/2017
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	30/09/2017. Not applicable as China currently not implements pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation.

China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on.

In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behavior for tuna fishing vessels will be punished

Furthermore, I wish to inform that China is now in the process of revising Fisheries Law and Distant Water Fishing Management Regulation which will require fishery development should follow the precautionary approach, and will also establish a blacklist for vessel owners that violated both domestic and RFMOs measures, right now the revision process is almost finished and it is expected to enter into force in this year. More severe sanctions and fines will be imposed for vessel captain and vessel owner than before.

In 2016, we organized one training course for all the Chinese tuna fishing companies regarding the most updated t-RFMO conservation and management measures and strengthen their compliance capacity and capacity-building.

3.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

In order to comply with the catch limits on BET, BFT, N-SWO, S-SWO, N-ALB, S-ALB, BUM and WHM, adopted by ICCAT, the catch limits were allocated to EACH fishing vessels by BOF at the beginning of the year. BOF required that all the Chinese fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean to report their catch data monthly to the COFA and the Tuan Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU).

China officially issued tuna logbooks for longline fishery, and any vessel authorized by China to operate in t-RFMOs Areas shall therefore carry on board such logbooks and fill them every day. Logbooks of the previous year must be submitted to SHOU before end of March each year, where data in these logbooks will be carefully collected and analyzed. And from 2015, a new version logbook was distributed to record the fishing activities which added more information like by-catch species and fishing effort information.

Chinese fishing vessel must strictly comply with the catching quotas set by ICCAT various Recommendations, once the catch limit was exceeded, we will set up a payback scheme immediately. Also the minimum size criteria especially for SWO and BFT must be strictly followed according to ICCAT Recommendation for the conservation and protection of juvenile tunas.

3.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

All exported BFT and BET caught by Chinese tuna fleet had been accompanied by eBCD and BET Statistical Document, respectively. Tuna Statistical/Catch Documents were issued by the responsible officer of BOF as required by the resolution and recommendation adopted by ICCAT. No eBCD and BET Statistical Document would be issued for overfished catch. Besides, when SWO/BET/BFT entered into Chinese market, we will also check the catch certificate issued by the related flag states and if all the information is accurate and complete, we will issue the certificate for custom clearance for the importation.

3.3 Fishing vessel management

The BOF implements the license system for distant water fishery based on *Fisheries Law of PRC*. Fishing vessels intended to operate on high seas must apply for a High Seas fishing license according to regulation on distant water fisheries management which explicitly specifies the fishing area, main target species and the fishing time permitted as well as the fishing vessel characteristics, the vessels must operate according to the requirements of the fishing license.

3.4 VMS

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with ICCAT VMS Resolution. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner should the vessel cannot be automatically polled and ask them to repair the VMS equipment as soon as possible. For those vessels whose VMS device are turned off on purpose and/or tampered, severe sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. And from 2015, all the longliners must report six positions per day.

3.5 Transshipment and regional observer program

In accordance with the recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment at sea, Chinese LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer transshipment program. Any transshipment must be subjected to pre-notification and BOF will issue the authorization letter for each transshipment if all the requirements are met. BOF ensured that the transshipped quantities were consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration and validated the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish. Any PNCs from the observer report will be immediately corrected and report to ICCAT ROP.

3.6 National observer program

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

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

In order to better implement the observer program, the General Office of Ministry of Agriculture issued the *Implementation Regulations on the management of Distant Water Fishery National Observer program*, making the national observer program to be more standardization and institutionalization.

Three national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard two Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in Atlantic in 2016. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database, the observer will debrief their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

There are 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 10% observer coverage for targeting BET calculated by fishing days. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and sea birds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

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

3.7 Others

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

Observers (100% coverage) on board the vessel will monitor the whole BFT fishing operation process. All juvenile fish of BFT less than 30kg/115cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, so as to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

Besides, daily catch report is required to submit which the information must include catch weight, catch number, length and so on.

3.7.2 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO and S. SWO

China does not have vessels targeting N-SWO and S-SWO, all the SWO are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch SWO. In 2017, China has 88t quotas of N-SWO and 315t of S-SWO, we set catch limit for N-SWO and S-SWO for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-SWO and S-SWO. There are 13 longliners which operated in ICCAT waters since the very beginning, so these 13 longliners occupied 60% of the total TAC of N-SWO and S-SWO and each vessel share equally the quotas. The rest of the longliners account for the other 40% of the total TAC and each vessel share equally the quotas. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

3.7.3 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB and S ALB

China does not have vessels targeting N-ALB and S-ALB, all the ALB are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch ALB. In 2017, China has 250t of N-ALB and 200t of S-ALB, we set catch limit for N-ALB and S-ALB for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-ALB and S-ALB. There are 13 longliners which operated in ICCAT waters since the very beginning, so these 13 longliners occupied 60% of the total TAC of N-ALB and S-ALB and each vessel share equally the quotas. The rest of the longliners account for the other 40% of the total TAC and each vessel share equally the quotas. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

3.7.4 Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Both blue marlin and white marlin are caught as by-catch by Chinese fishing vessels. Scientific observers are in charge of collecting the data of incidental catch of marlins. All the BUM and WHM are allocated to one company which the catch limit is strictly observed by its fishing vessels. In addition to observer records, all longliners are required to record catch by species in logbooks. China has no recreational fishery.

3.7.5 Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11

China does not have vessels targeting sailfish but may catch as by-catch by the longliners. The observer on board the vessel collects the data on catches of sailfish, including live and dead discards. The fishing vessel captain must fill in the logbook timely and accurately the catches of sailfish, the circle hooks are encouraged to use by the fishing vessels to decrease sailfish mortality. China included the sailfish datas in its task I and II and submitted to SCRS.

3.7.6 Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks

The Recommendation 14-06 was translated into Chinese and sent all the fishing companies whose vessel operating in ICCAT waters to let them know the updated ICCAT requirements on shortfin mako sharks.

Shortfin mako sharks poster was distributed to each fishing vessels to help vessel captain recognized accurately shortfin mako shark in order to avoid the risk mixing shortfin mako shark with other sharks and also increase the accurate rate of catch information.

Observers will also assist to recognize shortfin mako shark. Any catch or release for this shark will be recorded in observer report. When releasing sharks, the observer will also help to ensure the maximum survival on the condition of protecting safety of observer and crews, the release status must be recorded.

Circle hooks and monofilament branch line are encouraged to be used in the longline fishing gears. Alive shortfin mako are encouraged to release unharmed immediately if captured and must record the release status in the logbook.

A national-level training course was held in 2016 which contained the shark resource, shark identification, RFMOs (ICCAT included) measures on shark as well as how to protect global sharks species, in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing manager and fisherman to better protect sharks, including shortfin mako sharks.

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

Every year, national-level meeting is organized to distribute the material of Recommendation/Resolution adopted by ICCAT after translating it into Chinese. All the shark-related Recommendations was transposed into domestic regulations and released by Ministry of Agriculture.

A national-level training course was held in 2016, our shark experts introduced shark resource, shark identification, RFMOs (ICCAT included) measures on shark as well as how to protect global sharks species, in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing manager and fisherman to better protect sharks, including silky sharks.

Silky shark poster was distributed to each fishing vessels to help vessel captain recognized accurately silky shark in order to avoid the risk mixing silky shark with other sharks and also increase the accurate rate of catch information.

Silky shark catch is prohibited for retaining on board, transshipping or landing. All the fishing vessels operating in ICCAT are required to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive and must record its status when releasing it in the logbook. The observer on board the vessel also needs to record the number of discards and release of silky sharks with indication of status.

3.7.8 All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-15, 14-06, 15-06)

All the shark related Recommendations were translated into Chinese and distributed to fishing vessel owner. And these Recommendations was transposed into domestic regulation by issuing a legal-binding Ministerial-level Notification on Compliance with t-RFMO conservation and management measures which explicitly specified the prohibition to fish, retain, transship, land and store of the four shark species in ICCAT waters.

We have made great effort to mitigate the shark by-catch. Key sharks species Poster are prepared and circulated to each vessel to facilitate fisherman to identify shark species, especially bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead shark, silky shark and whitetip shark which prohibit to retain onboard, transship, land, store and sell. Training sessions are made to abide by Recommendations for sharks each year (04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 11-08 and 11-15).

Besides, scientific observers also monitored effectiveness of conservation of sharks according to their records. Observers will also assist to recognize shark species. Any catch or release for shark will be recorded in observer report. When releasing sharks, the observer will also help to ensure the maximum survival on the condition of protecting safety of observer and crews, the release status must be recorded.

A new version logbook is used from 2015 which include more by-catch species and fishing effort information, including shark species which may catch in the three oceans.

In addition, in 2014, the BOF and the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of China jointly issued the Notification on compliance with sharks and manta rays, which stipulate that a CITES import/export license is a must when import, export or re-export the sharks listed in the Appendix II of CITES, include hammerhead shark, oceanic whitetip shark, porbeagle.

Each year, we held national-wide training activities which include how to identify different shark species, shark resource, shark conservation and management measures in all the RFMOs, the method to reduce and release shark when caught incidentally, in doing so, raising the awareness of our fishing manager and fisherman to better protect sharks, including shortfin mako sharks.

3.7.9 Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark

Each vessel must fill in the logbook timely and accurately and submit logbook to Shang Hai Ocean Univeristy for compilation and analysis, including effort, size and discard data. The observer on board the vessel will also collect such datas when performed their duty during their stay on board the vessel. Such datas are include in Task I and Task II in full accordance with ICCAT requirement and submitted to SCRS

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

Each year, training sessions are conducted to give knowledge to fishing companies to mitigate the mortality of sea turtle. The government requests all fishing vessels to submit sea turtle by-catch interaction with fishing gears. We provide longline vessels with appropriate equipment, such as de-hooks, cutters and dipnet, free of charge since 2008, and reiterate the importance of prohibition of catching these species year to year. Circle hooks are required to be used in longline fishing gears. Sea turtle's identification guide and poster is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

3.7.11 Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field according to para. 1e of Rec.11-10

Research is encouraged on mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Observers are strictly trained in order to get more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they returned on any findings regarding the record of by-catch and discards at sea.

Any by-catch and discard must be accurately and timely recorded in the logbook, including the status when released by-catch, and the release must follow scientific ways which maximize the survival of released species.

Regarding sharks, we strictly observe related Recommendation which stipulates that fins do not exceed 5% of the shark weight on board up to the first point of landing. We also observe other shark-related Recommendations, especially the four shark species which prohibit to retain onboard, transship, land ,store by issuing a mandatory notification to every fishing company.

Regarding seabirds, all the LL fishing vessels, if operate in the area applicable to the seabird Recommendation, are required to meet the requirement in that Recommendation. We organized a training course on Apr 17th, 2015 in Shanghai on mitigating the impact on seabirds of longline fisheries. During the course, we invited specialist from Birdlife International to train our crews and company managers, so that they can have a better understanding of seabirds and the implementation of the Recommendation. Seabirds' identification guide is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

Chinese longline fleets operated on the high seas of ICCAT are required to comply with and implement all the other ICCAT conservation and management measures. China Fishery Authority required all the fishery company to abide by the domestic laws and regulations which some of them are transformed from ICCAT Recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 2010, General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture issued a joint declaration which stipulates that all the imported BFT, BET, and SWO must apply for the certificate for custom clearance, when importer apply for this certificate, must accompany with the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the concerned flag state.

Likewise, when Chinese exporter exported BFT, BET and SWO, the fishery competent authority will also issue the related catch certificate after checked carefully.

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

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

Table 1. Catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2007-2016.

<i>Species</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BFT	72.0	119.0	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6	45.084	53.89
YFT	1124.0	649.0	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4	169.6	467.746
BET	7399.0	5686.0	4973.0	5489.0	3720.2	3231.2	2371.3	2231.8	4941.8	5852.39
SWO	558.0	562.0	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2	468.5	357.277
ALB	94.0	49.0	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7	141.4	197.565
BSH	943.0	149.0	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7	21.7	57.767
SMA	157.3	21.0	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4	6.1	7.361
BUM	65.0	12.7	77.0	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7	44.4	49.711
WHM	9.9	4.5	8.5	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	-	0.2	0.263
SAI	8.1	1.5	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	4.291
Other	406.0	42.6	50.0	41.7	-	-	1.3	-	0.1	5.148
Total	10836.3	7296.3	6357.5	6873.2	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7	5841.5	7049.098

Table 2. The aggregated nominal CPUE of Catch of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2007-2016.

Species	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BFT	2.7	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3	4.5	6.3	3.5	3.24
YFT	41.6	35.4	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5	13.1	28.13
BET	273.7	310.4	293.1	364	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3	382.5	352.01
SWO	20.6	30.7	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6	36.3	21.49
ALB	3.5	2.7	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5	10.9	11.88
BSH	34.9	8.1	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0	1.7	3.47
SMA	5.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.44
BUM	2.4	0.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	5	5.3	6.7	3.4	2.99
WHM	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.02	0.02
SAI	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.26
Fishing Effort	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.66

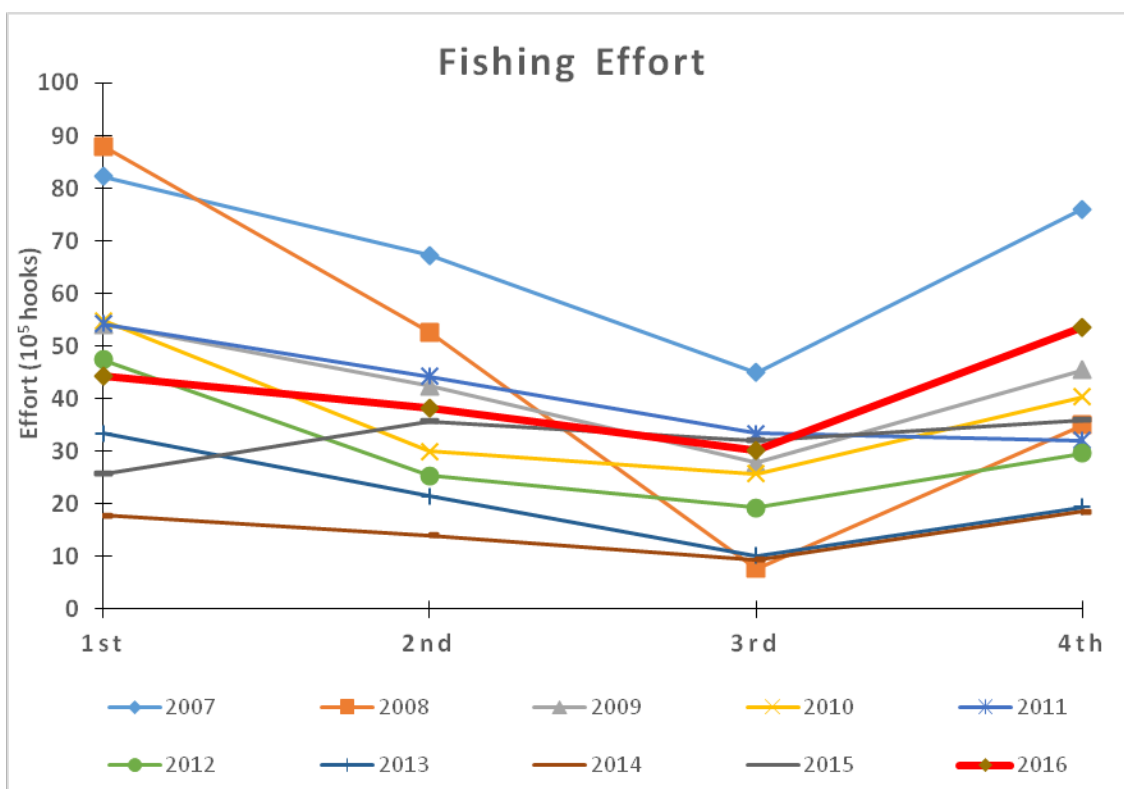


Figure 1. The quarterly fishing effort (hooks 10⁵) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent ten years.

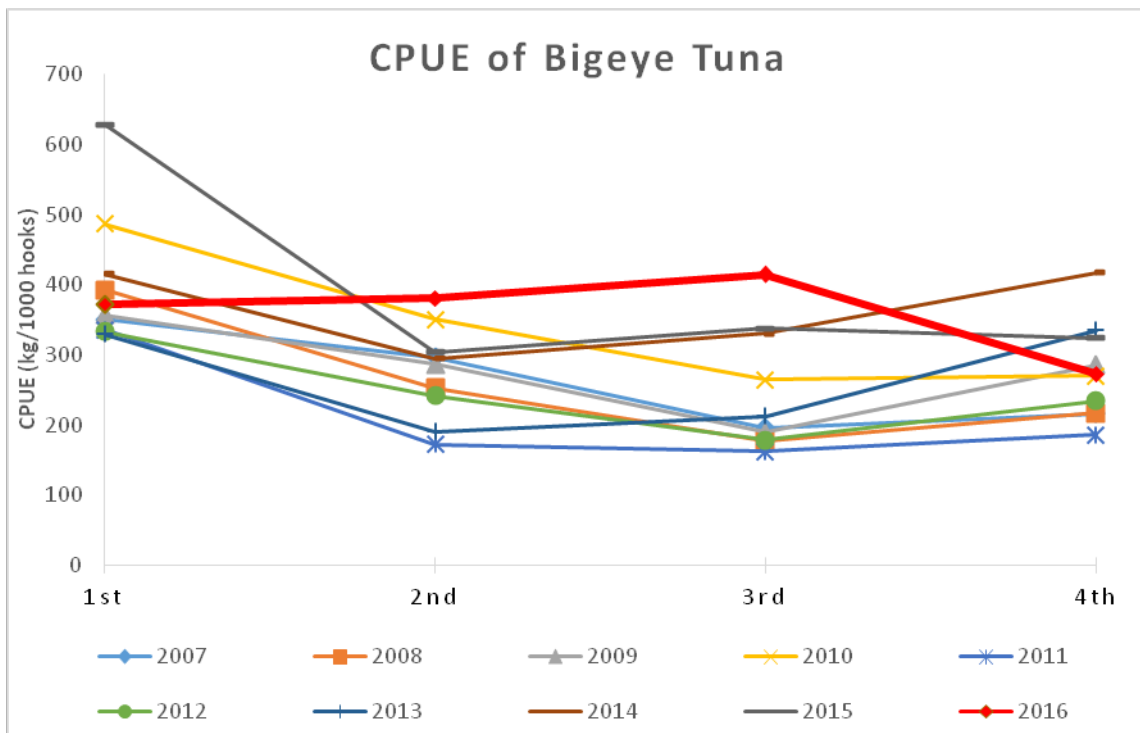


Figure 2. The quarterly CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent ten years.

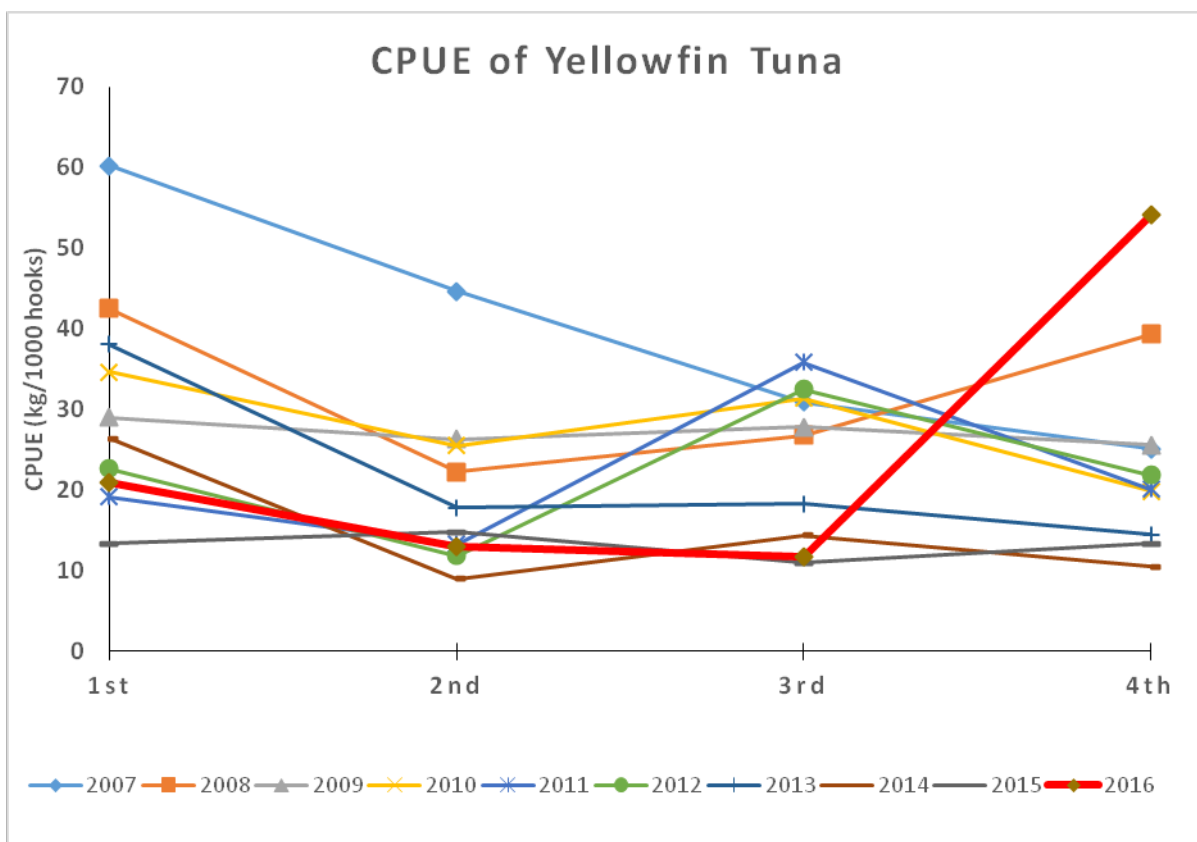
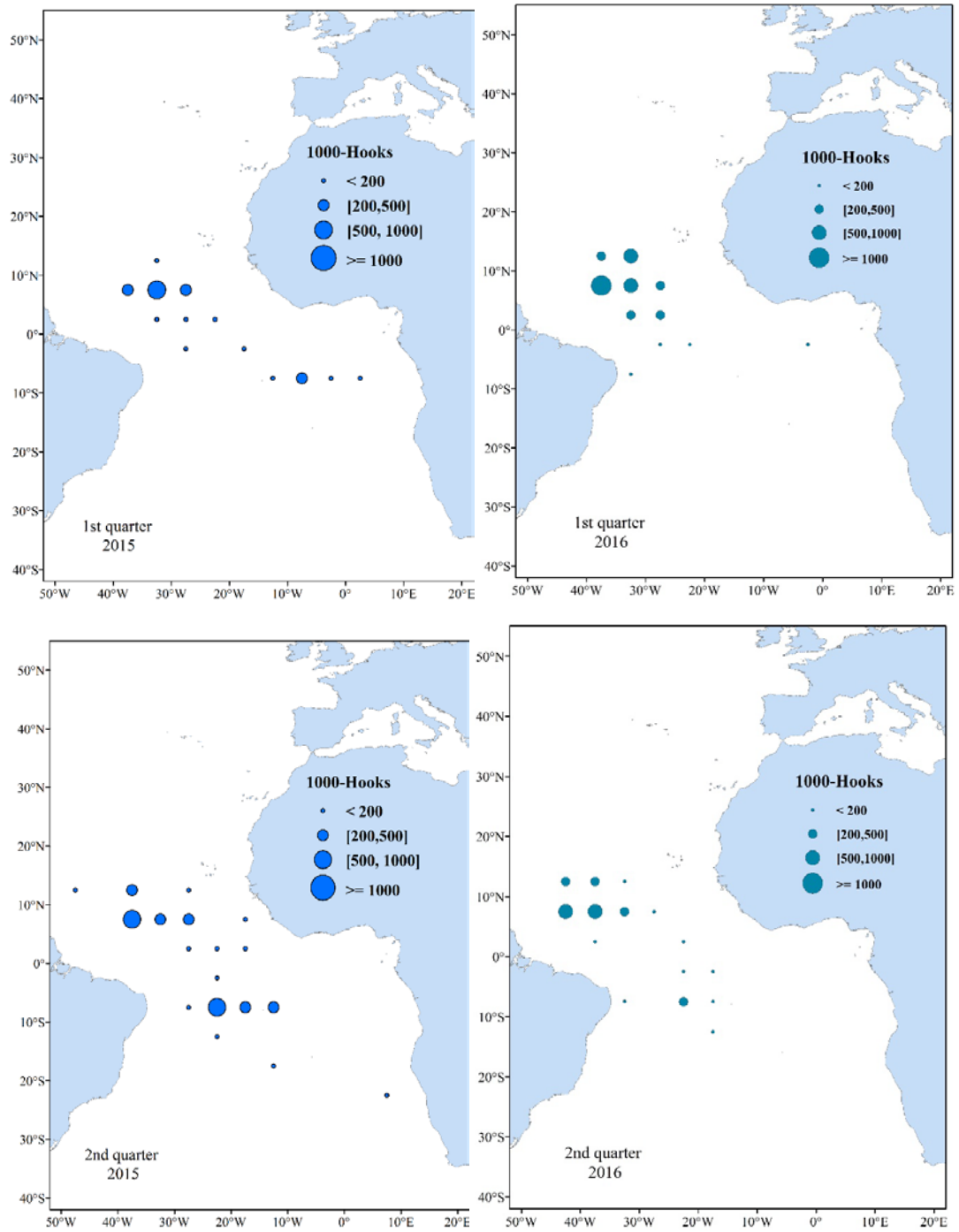


Figure 3. The quarterly CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent ten years.



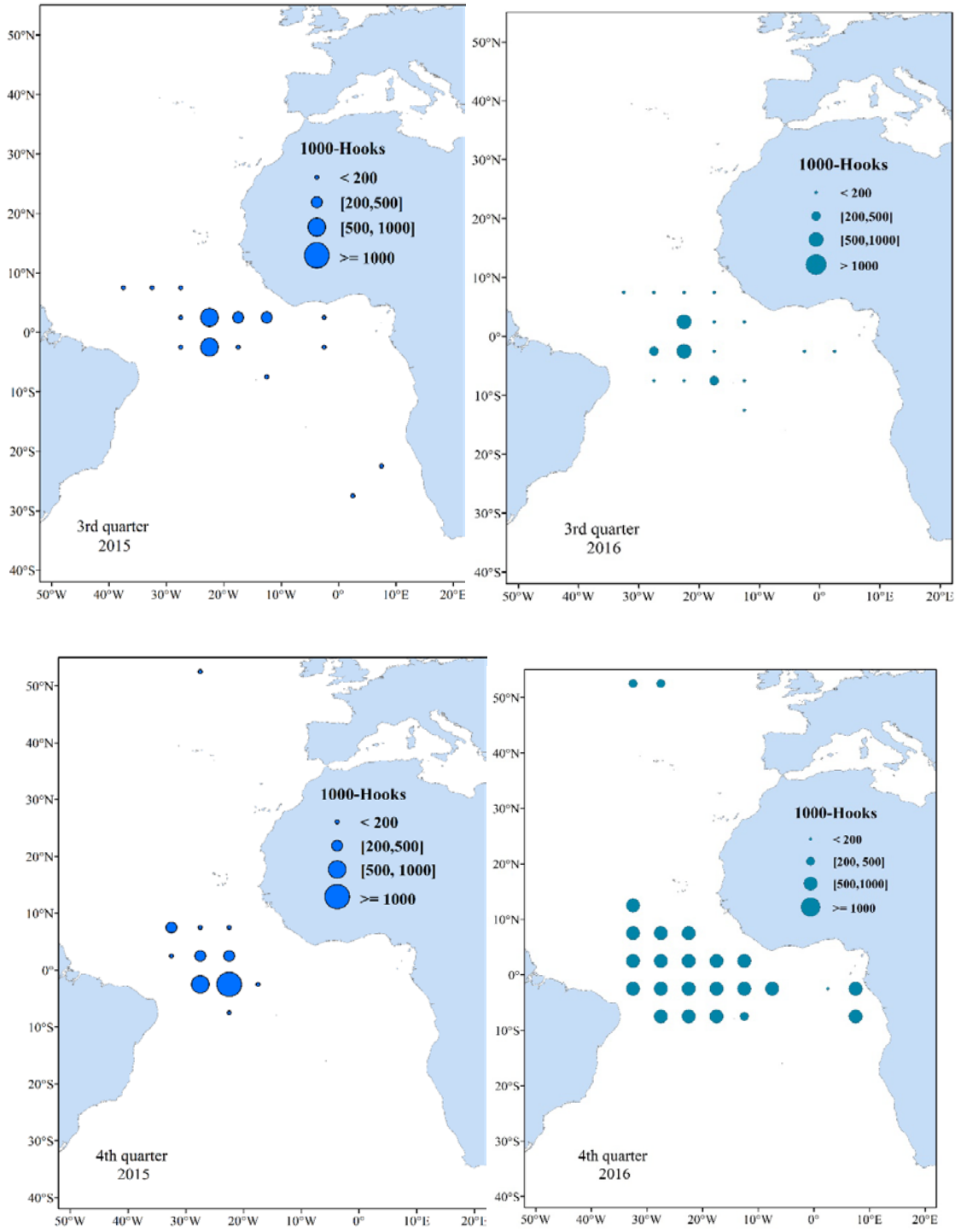
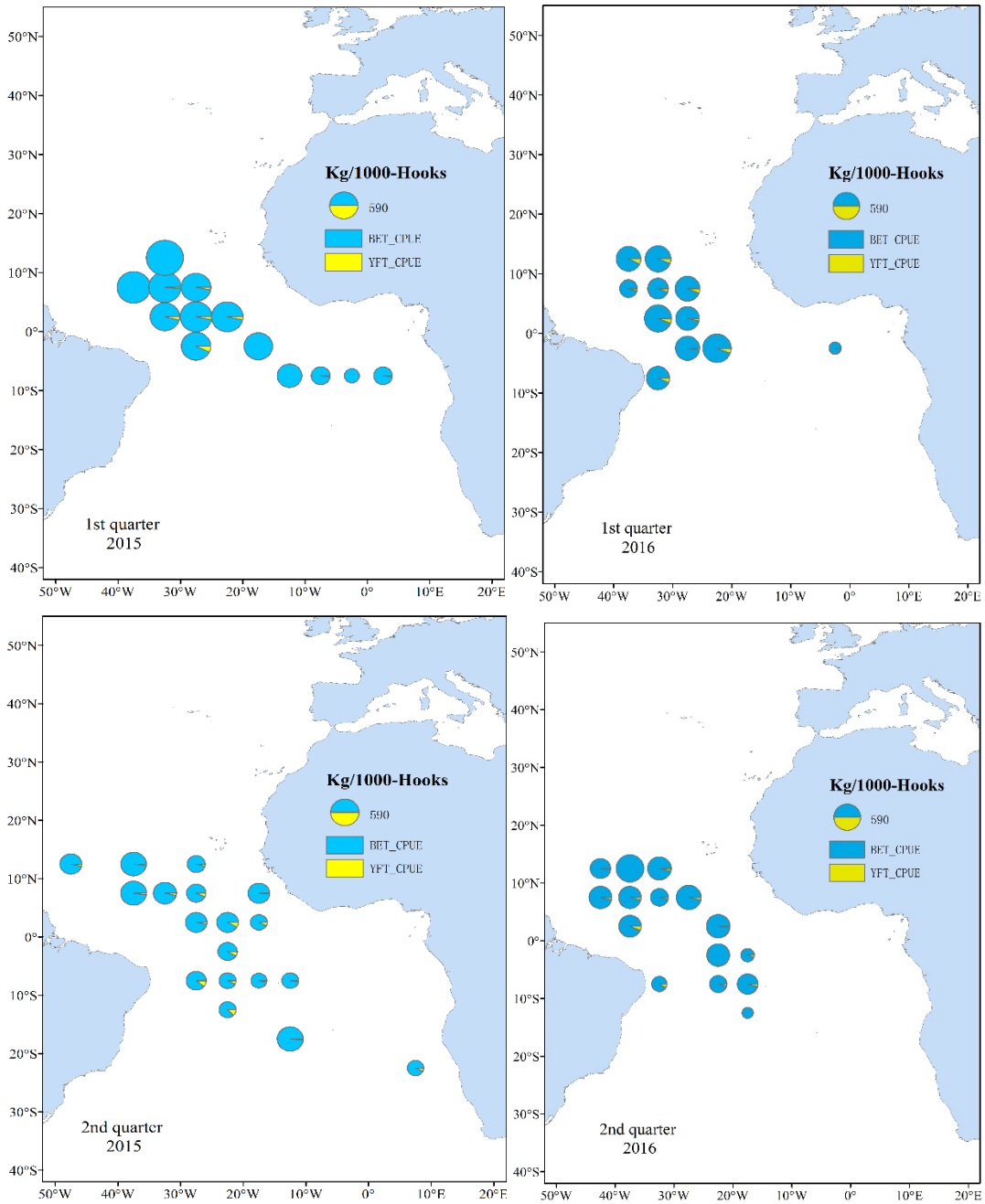


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ and quarter in 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).



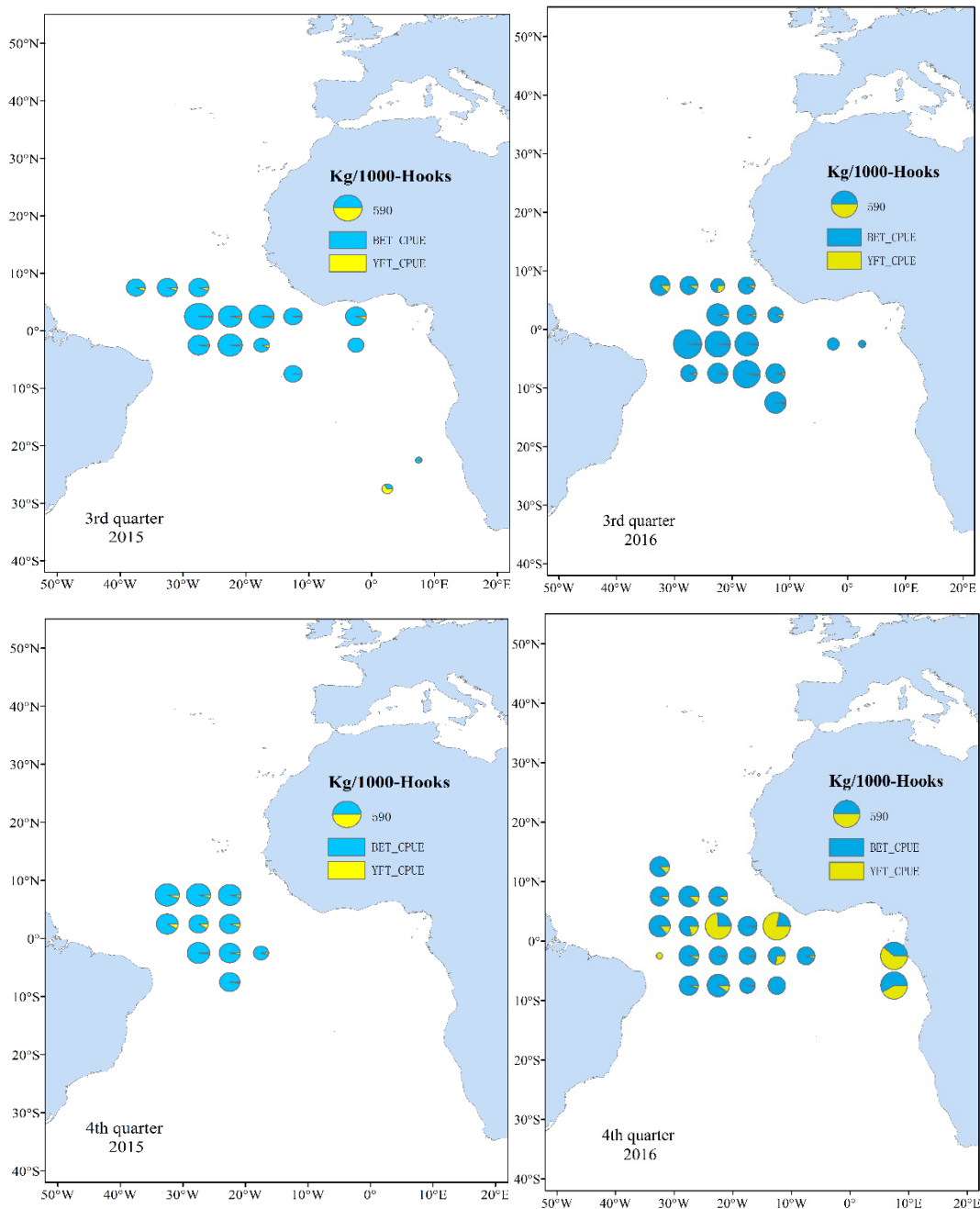


Figure 5. The quarterly CPUE distribution of BET (in blue) and YFT (in yellow) by 5°x5°in 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

SUMMARY

A total amount of 2369.59 t comprising tuna (1912.41 t), billfish (142.60 t) and sharks (314.58 t) were landed in the different docks and ports by the industrial and artisanal fishery operating in the marine environment. Tuna were dominant with 1912.41 t, followed by shark (314 t) and billfish (142 t). Skipjack tuna, blue marlin, frigate tuna and thresher were dominant in the catches. The average sizes calculated only refer to individuals taken by the artisanal fishery. In 2016, the quotas for species with an allocated quota were not exceeded and the recommendations were implemented as far as possible. In addition, given the importance of tuna and the species caught in association in the national economy and for the purpose of improving management of the existing stock, it is essential to advance knowledge on biology and strengthen the research staff. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire needs urgently to participate henceforth in the statistical monitoring programme with the presence of observers on board vessels.

RÉSUMÉ

Une quantité totale de 2369,59t constituée de thonidés (1912,41 t), istiophoridés (142,60 t) et requins (314,58 t) a été débarquée aux différents quais et ports par la pêche industrielle et artisanale qui exerce dans le milieu marin. Les thonidés ont été dominants avec 1912,41 t, suivis des requins (314 t) et istiophoridés (142 t). Le patudo, le marlin bleu, l'auxide et le requin renard ont été dominants dans les captures. Les tailles moyennes calculées ne concernent que les individus issus de la pêche artisanale. En 2016, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé dans les espèces à quota et les recommandations ont également été appliquées dans la mesure du possible. En outre, compte tenu de l'importance des thonidés et des espèces capturées en association dans l'économie nationale et dans le souci d'une meilleure gestion du stock existant, une connaissance de la biologie et un renforcement du personnel enquêteur sont indispensables. Aussi, s'avère-t-il urgent de permettre à la Côte d'Ivoire d'être désormais partie prenante dans le programme de suivi des statistiques par la présence d'observateurs à bord des navires.

RESUMEN

Se ha desembarcado una cantidad total de 2369,59 t, constituida por túnidos (1912,41 t), istiofóridos (142,60 t) y tiburones (314,58 t) en los diferentes muelles y puertos por parte de la pesca industrial y artesanal. Los túnidos han sido la presencia dominante con 1912,41 t, seguidos por los tiburones (314 t) y los istiofóridos (142 t). En las capturas han predominado el patudo, la aguja azul, la melva y el tiburón zorro. Las tallas medias calculadas solo afectan a los ejemplares procedentes de la pesca artesanal. En 2016, no se ha observado ningún exceso de la cuota en las especies con cuota y las recomendaciones han sido también aplicadas en la medida de lo posible. Además, teniendo en cuenta la importancia de los túnidos y las especies capturadas en asociación en la economía nacional y con el objetivo de gestionar mejor el stock existente, es indispensable contar con conocimientos sobre su biología y reforzar el personal investigador. Además, sería urgente permitir que, de ahora en adelante, Côte d'Ivoire participe en el programa de seguimiento de las estadísticas mediante la presencia de observadores a bordo.

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Introduction

La Côte d'Ivoire, pays membre de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique (CICTA), a le devoir de produire un rapport annuel dont l'objectif est de fournir des informations pertinentes sur les activités de pêche relatives aux thonidés. Aussi, adhère-t-elle pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées au cours de 2016 dans le cadre des statistiques de pêche et de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La Côte d'Ivoire, comme la plupart des pays côtiers, est un maillon essentiel dans la gestion des thonidés de l'Atlantique eu égard aux différents tonnages débarqués dans les différents ports. La flottille nationale pour la pêche des thonidés est constituée de deux (02) navires qui pêchent le quota qui lui est alloué. De plus, la pêche au thon dans sa ZEE est régie par un accord de pêche avec l'Union européenne dont le premier a été signé en 1991. Dans le cadre de cet accord, les navires de pêche de l'Union européenne bénéficient de licence de pêche. En 2016, seulement les 2 navires industriels ont régulièrement transbordé du poisson en mer en présence des observateurs du programme ROP-Transbordement de l'ICCAT.

Il faut relever que les thoniers français destinent une partie de leur production aux conserveries locales pendant que les espagnols transbordent presque la totalité de leur capture en Espagne pour approvisionner leurs industries.

1.1 Caractéristique de la flotte

Les thonidés tropicaux et les espèces associées ont été activement exploitées par les palangriers thoniers et les pirogues artisanales.

1.1.1 Palangrier thonier

Les caractéristiques des 2 navires industriels et qui opèrent dans l'atlantique est sont consignés dans le **tableau 1**. Ce sont des palangriers de puissance respective de 735KW

1.1.2 Embarcations artisanales

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce type d'unité de pêche qui utilise les filets maillants opère dans les eaux côtières ivoiriennes est l'objet d'un suivi quotidien depuis les années 1984 par le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques. C'est une pêche qui se pratique à la tombée de la nuit et dans la zone située entre 2 nautiques et 4 nautiques au maximum du rivage. La calée des filets dure souvent toute une nuit et le relevé a lieu à l'aube un à deux jours après.

1.2 Prises totales

Une quantité totale 2369,59 tonnes de produit halieutique a été débarquée dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2016. Sur ce total, les thonidés ont représenté la majorité des captures avec un poids total de 1912,41t, suivi des requins 314,58t et des billfish 142,60 t (**Figure 1**).

1.2.1 Thonidés tropicaux

Les thonidés débarqués par la pêche industrielle et la pêche artisanale sont essentiellement constitués de thonidés majeurs (albacore, Patudo et Listao) et de thonidés mineurs (thonine, Auxide, Bonite, Rochei, Thazard- bâtard, Thazard blanc et de Coryphène). Les thonidés majeurs constitués d'individus de grande taille sont supérieurs aux mineurs avec les pourcentages respectifs de 72% et 28 % (**Figure 2**).

- Cas des thonidés majeurs

Quatre espèces de thonidés majeurs, d'un poids total de 1383,342 tonnes, ont été activement capturées par les différentes embarcations ivoiriennes. Le BET a largement dominé les prises contrairement à l'année précédente, suivi du SKJ, de l'YFT et du ALB sud avec respectivement 544,39t, 373,47t, 314,92 t et 150,562t (**Figure 3**). Le ALB-sud qui est généralement absente dans les captures en 2015 a fait sa timide apparition par le biais des navires industriels en activité dans la zone.

- Cas des thonidés mineurs

Six espèces de thonidés mineurs ont été débarquées par les pêcheurs (artisans et industriels). FRI est majoritaire avec 310,82 t, suivi de LTA 110,94, de MAW 75,53t, DOL 24,48t ; BON 5,94t, WAH 1,20t et BLT 0,16 t (**Figure 3**). La BLT qui était au paravent confondu à FRI a pu être identifiée et quantifiée.

1.2.2 Billfish

Les billfish capturés lors de la pêche des thonidés sont : le voilier, l'espadon du nord, l'espadon du sud, le marlin bleu et le marlin blanc (**Figure 5**). Les captures évoluent de 35,61 pour le marlin bleu ; 27,44 % espadon du nord, 27% voilier ; 25,22 espadon du sud, et 1% pour le marlin blanc. L'espèce majoritaire est le marlin bleu, cependant ce tonnage élevé peut être causé par les individus de grandes tailles contenues dans les prises.

1.2.3 Requins

Les espèces de requins capturées par les différentes pêcheries ivoiriennes sont constituées de requin taupe bleue ; de requin renard ; de requin marteau commun ; de requin gros yeux ; de requin soyeux et de requin bleu. La production totale s'élève à 314,58t. La figure 6 qui représente les différentes proportions et productions des différentes espèces de requins montre que ALV (287,28t) a été l'espèce majoritaire suivie de SMA (13,23t). Les autres espèces BSH (9,287t), SPZ (2,61t), SPL (1,35t) et FAL (0,83t) ont été faiblement capturées. Les requins occupent une place importante dans les produits de pêche car ils sont à la base de nombreux mets caractéristiques des peuples lagunaires.

1.2.4 Tailles moyennes des spécimens débarqués par les pêcheurs artisans

Les tailles moyennes contenues dans le **tableau 2** sont issues des mensurations des poissons des pêcheurs artisans qui utilisent les filets maillants en guise d'engins de pêche. Pour tous les individus mesurés, une taille moyenne a été calculée dans le but d'avoir une idée de la structure de taille des différentes populations de poisson et de requins issus de la pêche.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Informations sur la recherche

Les thématiques de recherche sur les thonidés, les billfish et les requins sont généralement coordonnées par le CRO en collaboration avec la DAP. Ces centres sont basés à Abidjan. Cependant elles font le suivi halieutique des pêcheries dans certaines zones le long du littoral ivoirien par le biais de leurs agents. Ces deux structures étatiques travaillent en synergie pour une observation quotidienne des débarquements. La tâche de suivi et évaluation des captures pour les flottilles industrielles est assurée par le CRO en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Pour la pêche artisanale, le suivi est essentiellement assuré par le CRO. La collecte des statistiques de pêche au niveau de la pêcherie artisanale a été renforcée grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dit « Programme Billfish ». Des enquêteurs contractuels sont rémunérés de façon mensuelle sur le fonds de ce programme permettant ainsi un suivi régulier et rigoureux et une collecte des données permanente. Cependant des secteurs à fort débarquement de thonidés ne sont pas encore pris en compte à cause du personnel enquêteur insuffisant.

2.2 Système de collecte des données statistiques

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

2.3 Difficultés rencontrées dans la collecte des données

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

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

2.4 Informations collectées par le programme observateur

Dans le cadre du programme observateur commun unique (OCUP) initié par la CICTA dont l'objectif est de comprendre et de suivre la pêcherie afin de répondre au mieux à la stratégie la mieux indiquée pour appréhender les problématiques de la pêche et connaître ainsi l'état des ressources, plusieurs observateurs ont été formés. La phase pratique qui concerne la collecte effective des données scientifiques relatives à l'opération de pêche et à les consigner sur des bordereaux adaptés afin de permettre aux scientifiques de comprendre les interactions pêche – écosystème sont en cours.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis le 25/09/17.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces)	Non applicable

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
	apparentées)	
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose d'aucune ferme de thon rouge.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable, le thon rouge n'est pas capturé par les pêcheurs.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable, le thon rouge n'est pas capturé par les pêcheurs.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose d'aucune ferme de thon rouge.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose d'aucune ferme de thon rouge.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable, le thon rouge n'est pas capturé par les pêcheurs.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable, le thon rouge n'est pas capturé par les pêcheurs.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose d'aucune ferme de thon rouge.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose d'aucune ferme de thon rouge.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable, le thon rouge n'est pas capturé par les pêcheurs.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Transmis le 31/07/17.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant	Transmis le 31/07/17.

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
	les données historiques disponibles	
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Transmis le 31/07/17.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	31/07/2017
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIème partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	25/09/2017
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Les obligations de l'ICCAT ont été mises en œuvre pour les pêcheries ivoiriennes et notamment celles du thon obèse et de l'espardon. Les thématiques de recherche sur les thonidés, les billfish et les requins sont généralement coordonnées par le centre de recherches en collaboration avec la Direction des Pêches et les données de capture sont régulièrement transmises à l'ICCAT. Le rapport a été transmis en date 25 Septembre 2017.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	02/08/2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, aucun affrètement de navire.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, aucun affrètement de navire.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	14/09/2017
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Applicable (voir rapport observateur régionaux ICCAT).
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	Non applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	17/02/2017 et 22/02/2017.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Identique à ceux de 2013, 2014 et 2015 (voir http://iccat.int/fr/Ports.asp).
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Identique à ceux de 2013, 2014 et 2015 (voir http://iccat.int/fr/Ports.asp).
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Identique à ceux de 2013, 2014 et 2015 (voir http://iccat.int/fr/Ports.asp).
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Aucun rapport.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Aucun rapport.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Aucune action.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Aucune notification .
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Aucun accord d'inspection bilatéral.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	2 accords, 1 avec l'Union européenne et l'autre avec OPAGAC.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Accord transmis à l'ICCAT en 2014. Les détails sur les captures seront transmis dans le prochain rapport.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	17/02/2017 et 18/09/2017.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	04/10/2017
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de pêcheries sportives et récréatives.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Aucun
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucun
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Aucune
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Aucune
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Aucune
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Aucune
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Aucune
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1019	Copie des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable, pas de pêcherie de thon rouge.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et éventuelle modification ultérieure	17/02/2017 et 22/02/2017.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore/de listao en 2016	31/07/2017
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Aucun.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non soumis.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	31/03/2017 et 13/09/2017.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Inchangés, comme les existants.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	17/01/2017 et 07/09/2017.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Aucune
TRO	2011	Programmes de gestion de la pêche des thonidés tropicaux	15/09/2017
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	L'espadon n'a pas été concerné ni par les importations ni par les exportations de la Côte d'Ivoire.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Inchangés, comme les existants.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	21/08/2017 (pdf) et 13/09/2017 (Excel).
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3009	Choix de saison de fermeture pour MED-SWO	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des prises de MED-SWO	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas de programme de marquage.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, pas de navire d'inspection.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, pas de navire d'inspection.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique pour les navires de 20 m+ pêchant l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	18/09/2017
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	18/09/2017
SWO	3017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée d'espadon du Nord	Aucune
SWO	3018	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée d'espadon du Sud	Aucune
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, pas de pêche dans la Méditerranée.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique pour les navires de 20 m+ pêchant le germon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable, ne cible pas le germon du nord.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique pour les navires de 20 m+ pêchant le germon de l'Atlantique Sud	18/09/2017
ALB	4006	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée de germon du nord	Non applicable, ne cible pas le germon du nord.
ALB	4007	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée de germon du Sud	Aucune
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Aucune
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Une nouvelle loi sur la pêche a été adoptée en 2016 et les textes d'applications sont en cours d'élaboration pour faciliter l'application des recommandations pour une meilleure gestion des ressources halieutiques.
BIL	5003	Description des programmes de collecte de données et mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Voir Appendice 1 .
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La Côte d'Ivoire est une CPC côtière en développement capturant des requins-marteau destinés à la consommation locale. Toutefois, pour une meilleure gestion de la ressource, une nouvelle loi a été adoptée en 2016 et les textes d'application sont en cours d'élaboration.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La Côte d'Ivoire est une CPC côtière en développement capturant du requin soyeux destiné à la consommation locale. Toutefois, pour une meilleure gestion de la ressource, une nouvelle loi a été adoptée en 2016 et les textes d'application sont en cours d'élaboration.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	Une nouvelle loi sur la pêche a été adoptée en 2016 et les textes d'applications sont en cours d'élaboration pour faciliter l'application des recommandations pour une meilleure gestion des ressources halieutiques.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Une nouvelle loi sur la pêche a été adoptée en 2016 et les textes d'applications sont en cours d'élaboration pour faciliter l'application des recommandations pour une meilleure gestion des ressources halieutiques.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	Aucune mesure prise.
SHK	7005	Informations sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Cette espèce de requins étant totalement capturée par les pêcheurs artisans et destinée à la consommation locale, des suivis quotidiens sont effectués par une équipe d'enquêteur en vue d'évaluer les quantités débarquées.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Aucune mesure.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable, pas de prise d'oiseaux de mer.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Embarquement d'observateurs à bord des navires.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable, aucun programme de documents statistiques électronique.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable, aucune objection n'a été formulée par la Côte d'Ivoire.

3.1 Disposition légale

En 2016, la loi sur la pêche a été votée et promulguée. Il s'agit de la loi N° 2016-554 du 26 juillet 2016 relative à la pêche et à l'Aquaculture.

Par rapport à la loi n° 86-478 du 1er juillet 1986, la nouvelle loi comporte d'importantes innovations.

Sur le plan normatif, les innovations portent sur :

- la clarification du champ d'application de la loi ;
- la définition du régime des licences de pêche ;
- l'institution de plans nationaux annuels ou pluriannuels de gestion des pêcheries ;
- la prise en compte des principes fondamentaux de conservation et de gestion des pêches tels que définis par les instruments internationaux pertinents ;
- la détermination des droits et obligations des navires de pêche industriels dans les eaux sous juridiction ivoirienne ;
- l'institution d'un régime de certification des captures pour le commerce des produits de la pêche ;
- le renforcement des dispositions répressives par la définition de nouvelles infractions et la révision à la hausse des pénalités correspondantes ;
- l'attribution de la qualité d'Officier de Police Judiciaire à certains agents chargés de la police des pêches et de l'aquaculture en vue d'une plus grande efficacité des procédures de recherche, de constatation et de poursuite des infractions et cela en collaboration avec les autres Administrations concernées, conformément aux dispositions relatives aux actions de l'Etat en mer ;
- la réglementation de l'aquaculture (autorisation d'exercice, obligations de l'exploitant aquacole, mesures répressives, etc.).

Sur le plan institutionnel, des mécanismes institutionnels sont prévus pour :

- la prise en compte de l'approche participative de gestion des ressources halieutiques ;
- le financement des programmes de gestion durable des ressources halieutiques.

Le présent projet de loi vise à favoriser, en tenant compte du contexte national et international, la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques et de façon générale, le développement du secteur des pêches et de l'aquaculture.

De façon spécifique, il vise à :

- établir les principes généraux de conservation et de gestion des ressources halieutiques et de l'exercice des activités de pêche et d'aquaculture ;
- améliorer la gouvernance des pêcheries et de l'aquaculture par une gestion participative des ressources halieutiques ;
- protéger, conserver et gérer de façon durable et rationnelle les ressources halieutiques en tant que patrimoine national, pour les générations actuelles et futures ;
- prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée, conformément aux règles pertinentes du droit international ;
- promouvoir la protection des ressources bio-aquatiques et des écosystèmes fragiles de même que la restauration des milieux dégradés ;
- renforcer le dispositif de prévention et de répression des infractions en matière de pêche.

Un plan national de lutte contre la pêche illicite, non réglementée, non déclarée (INN) a été adopté en 2015.

3.2 Captures

- Espadon du Nord

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2016 est de 75 tonnes d'espadon sur le stock du Nord. En 2016, la production a été de 27,45 tonnes.

- Espadon du Sud

Le quota ajusté attribué à la Côte d'Ivoire au titre de l'année 2016 est de 162.50 t d'espadon sur le stock du Sud. En 2016 la production a été de 25,21 tonnes soit une quantité largement en dessous du quota alloué.

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

Chapitre 4 : Schémas et activités d'inspection

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

Depuis 2015, la Côte d'Ivoire a s'est doté d'un manuel de procédures et formé ses agents pour effectuer des contrôles au port – visant tout particulièrement les navires de pêche industrielle et cargos faisant escale à Abidjan.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de l'appui sectoriel 2013-2018 de l'accord de partenariat dans le secteur de la pêche entre l'Union européenne et la République de Côte d'Ivoire une convention de collaboration pour l'organisation de mission de surveillance des activités de pêche dans la zone économique exclusive ivoirienne a été signée entre la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches (DAP), le Programme d'Appui à la Gestion Durable des Ressources Halieutiques (PAGDRH) d'une part, et la Marine Nationale d'autre part.

Les Parties s'engagent à se concerter en vue de coordonner les actions susceptibles d'être conduites dans le cadre de la présente convention conformément aux dispositions du Protocole 2013-2018 de l'accord de partenariat de pêche entre la Côte d'Ivoire et l'Union européenne.

Cette convention a pour objet de définir les termes d'une collaboration entre la DAP, le PAGDRH d'une part et la Marine nationale d'autre part en vue d'organiser des patrouilles de surveillance et procéder à l'inspection des navires de pêches rencontrés dans la zone économique exclusive (ZEE) ivoirienne.

Grâce à cette convention 03 missions de 7 jours chacune soit 21 jours au total ont pu être organisées en 2016.

Tableau 1. Caractéristiques des navires.

<i>Numéro de Série ICCAT</i>	<i>No. Registre (NRN)</i>	<i>Nom du navire</i>	<i>Type de navire</i>	<i>Longueur (m)</i>	<i>Adresse armateur</i>
AT000CIV0000 3	LPCI 001/2016	EVERRICH 636	Palangrier	47,21	Kumasan Marine Shipping Services 16 BP 1871 ABIDJAN 16
AT000CIV0000 4	LPCI 002/2016	EVERRICH 1	Palangrier	43.5	Kumasan Marine Shipping Services 16 BP 1871 ABIDJAN 16

Tableau 2. Tailles moyenne des espèces de thonidés, de billfish et de requins débarqués par les pêcheurs artisans : BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao ; LTA : Thonine ; BON; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; DOL: Coryphène; BLT: Rochei et WAH: Thazard blanc, BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon ; Requin taupe bleue: SMA ; Requin renard ALV ; Requin marteau commun: SPZ ; Requin marteau Halicorne: SPL ; Requin soyeux: FAL et de Requin bleu: BSH.

Groupe	Code CICTA	Taille moyenne	Type de mesure
Thonidés mineurs	FRI	38.80	LF: Longueur à la fourche
	LTA	45.43	
	BON	46.39	
	WAH	103.00	
	BLT	37.20	
	MAW	50.80	
Coryphène	COR	59.58	
Thonidés majeurs	YFT	58.73	
	BET	69.15	
	SKJ	49.81	
Billfish	BUM	226.83	LJFL : Longueur maxillaire inférieur - fourche
	WHM	173.75	
	SAI	170.71	
	SWO	159.09	
Requins	SPZ	159.35	LF: Longueur à la fourche
	SPL	173.97	
	SMA	160.70	
	FAL	103.54	
	ALV	175.48	
	BSH	181.67	
	CCB	109.87	
	CCS	127.30	
BTH	184.48		

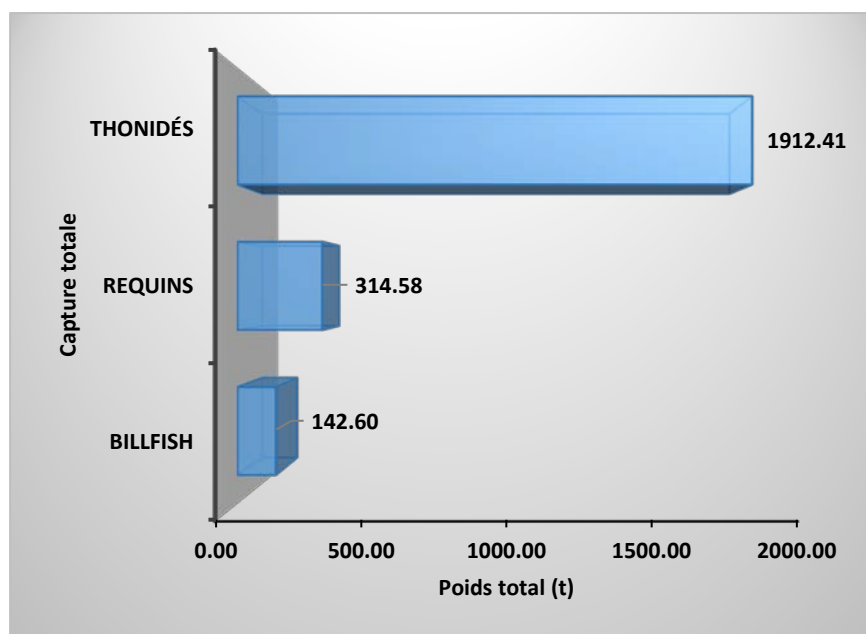


Figure 1. Quantité des groupes de poissons débarqués par la pêche thonière en 2016.

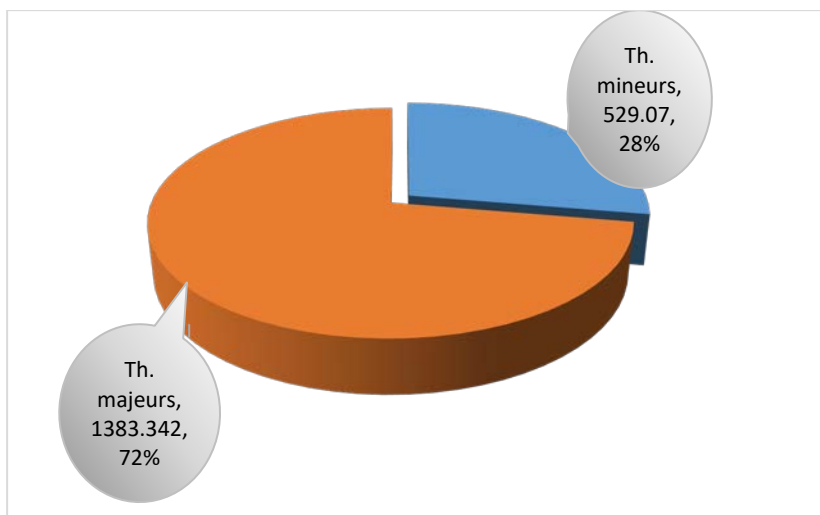


Figure 2 : Pourcentage des captures des thonidés. Th : Thonidé.

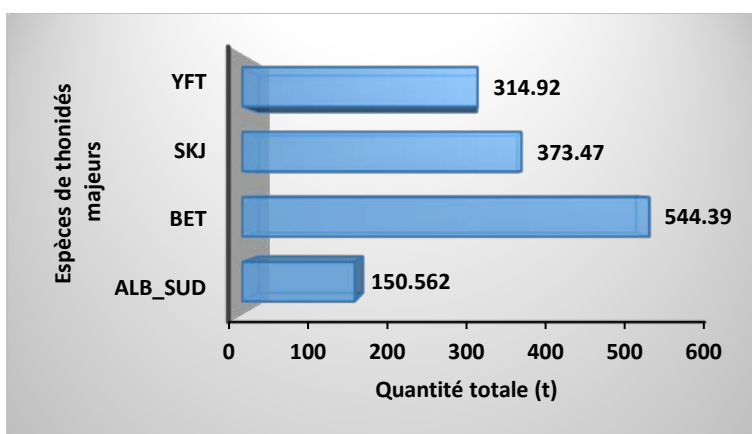


Figure 3 : Quantité des captures des thonidés majeurs débarqués dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2016. BET : Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao ; ALB_sud : Germon du sud.

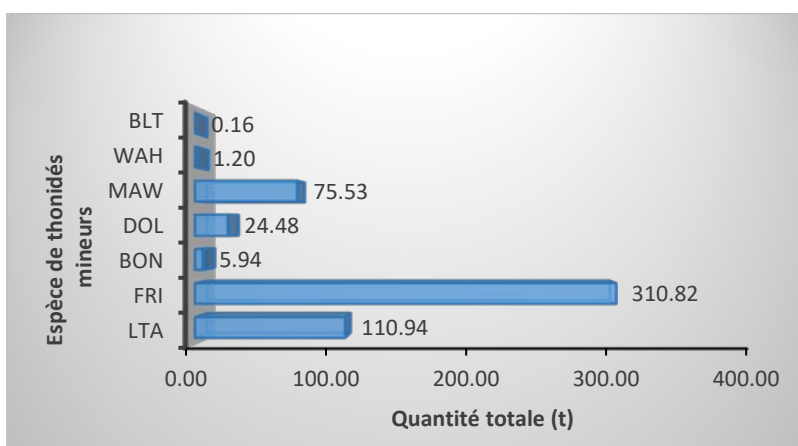


Figure 4. Quantité des thonidés mineurs et de coryphène de l'Atlantique est et débarqués dans la zone d'Abidjan. LTA : Thonine ; BON ; bonite ; MAW : Thazard bâtard ; FRI : Auxide; DOL: Coryphène; BLT: Rochei et WAH: Thazard blanc.

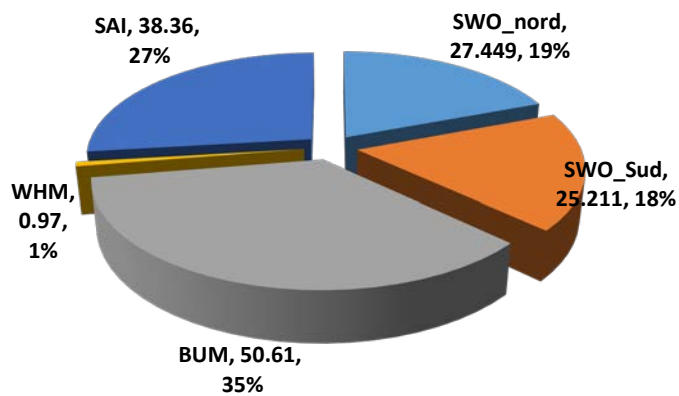


Figure 5 : Pourcentages des captures des espèces associées aux thonidés débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan. BUM : Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

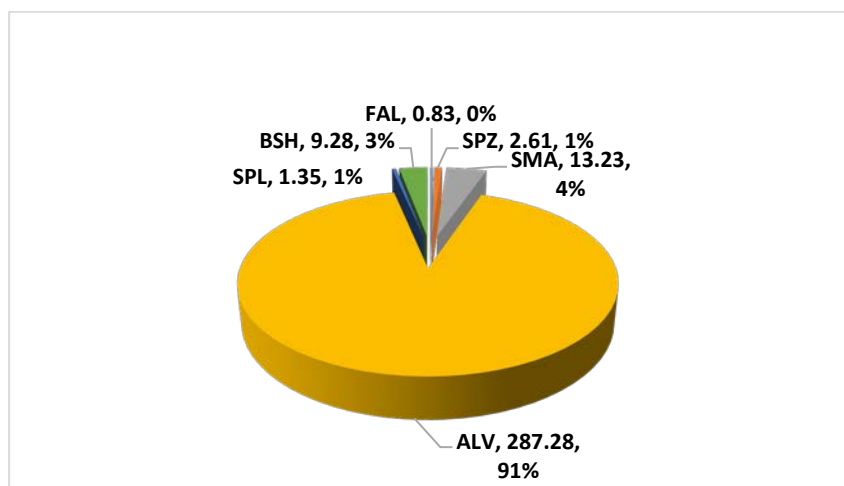


Figure 6. Pourcentages des captures des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2016. Requin taupe bleue : SMA ; Requin renard ALV ; Requin marteau commun : SPZ ; Requin marteau Halicorne: SPL ; Requin soyeux: FAL et de Requin bleu: BSH.

Appendice 1

**DESCRIPTION DE PROGRAMMES DE COLLECTE DE DONNEES ET DE
MESURES PRISES EN VUE DE METTRE EN ŒUVRE LA REC. 16-11**

De façon générale, deux séries d'activités portent sur les Billfish. La première activité concerne l'amélioration et le renforcement de la collecte des données statistiques en vue de fournir les données de tâche I et II de l'ICCAT relatives à la flottille artisanale. En effet, les spécimens sont débarqués et vendus dès le matin dans deux sites de débarquement (Abobo-Doumé et Zimbabwe). Afin de disposer des données fiables, toutes les pirogues débarquées dans chaque site sont enquêtées du jeudi au samedi. Les données obtenues de façon aléatoire sont prélevées lors des débarquements des pêcheurs à quai ou sur les étals, en limitant au maximum les gênes de vente. La date de l'enquête, l'heure de départ et de retour sont marqués. Les poissons débarqués sont ensuite identifiés et mesurés au centimètre inférieur (longueurs totale et à la fourche). Cette mesure est faite à l'aide d'un mètre ruban rétractable appliqué sur le flanc du poisson depuis l'extrémité de la mâchoire inférieure jusqu'à la fourche de la nageoire caudale (longueur standard) et à la fin de la longueur caudale (longueur totale).

La deuxième activité est un échantillonnage mensuel rigoureux en vue de la collecte des données biologiques. Depuis novembre 2015, l'étude de la biologie de reproduction et de l'écologie alimentaire a été entamée sur les voiliers. Ces données portent principalement sur la sex-ratio, la morphologie des gonades et les contenus stomacaux afin de déterminer les stades de maturité sexuelle, les périodes de reproduction, la fécondité et les habitudes alimentaires. Pour ce faire, chaque semaine, des spécimens sont achetés sur les lieux de débarquement et transportés au laboratoire. Après les mensurations et les pesées, chaque individu est disséqué puis les gonades, le foie et les estomacs prélevés.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CURAÇAO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CURAÇAO
INFORME ANUAL DE CURAÇAO

SUMMARY

During the year 2016, a total of five purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II), Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and had their operations based in the ports of Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in our register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the four purse seiners mentioned before.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, cinq senneurs étaient immatriculés sous le pavillon de Curaçao. Ces senneurs sont les suivants : Galerna, Albacora Nueve, Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II), Guria et Pacific Star. Les navires ont opéré pendant toute l'année dans la zone tropicale, et les ports d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal) constituaient les ports d'attache pour leurs opérations. Aucun palangrier ne figurait sur notre registre et la seule activité a été réalisée dans la zone tropicale par les quatre senneurs susmentionnés.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2016, un total de cinco cerqueros se registraron bajo pabellón de Curaçao. Estos cerqueros son: Galerna, Albacora Nueve y Albacora 6 (antiguo Koosha II), Guria y Pacific Star. Los buques operaron durante todo el año en la zona tropical y su base era el puerto de Abiyán, en Côte d'Ivoire y Dakar en Senegal. No hay palangreros en nuestro registro y la única actividad la desarrollaron los cerqueros mencionados antes en la zona tropical.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2015 and 2016 are shown in **Tables 1** and **2**.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (I.E.O.) of Spain in the main transshipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2016 that is Abidjan (Ivory Coast). It may be worth explaining that the tables contain the official catch figures for Curacao vessels while the data reported for Task I and II represents scientific estimates. We indicate that the precision of those estimates is not available.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	25 September 2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	St01 T1FC sent to ICCAT 29 July 2017.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	ST02-T1NC sent to ICCAT 17 07 2017.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	ST03-T2CE sent to ICCAT 17 07 2017.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	ST04 sent to ICCAT 1008 2017.

¹ Ing. Stephen Mambi P. Gr., Senior Policy Worker of the Ministry of Economic Development of Curaçao.

S6	Catch estimated by size	ST05 sent to ICCAT 17 07 2017.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	TGO1/TGO2/TGO3 No record. Curacao does not have a tagging program.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Curacao have observers only on international fishing vessels not on domestic vessels see CP 45 sent to ICCAT July 31, 2017.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Curacao has 100% observer coverage on board of the fishing vessels.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable, Curacao does not have data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, Curacao does not have longline vessels in its fleet and does not fish in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Sent September 26, 2017
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not operate in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	ST08 - Still under discussion.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	ST07 - No record.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	ST01,ST02,ST03,CP45 all sent to ICCAT see above.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	ST10 sent to ICCAT on 31 July 2017.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	No specific format/no data.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	ST09 sent to ICCAT on 29 July 2017.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable, Curacao does not target billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable, Curacao does not target billfish.

SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable, Curacao is in development phase and the MED don't have plan for data collection of sharks.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable, Curacao does not have any record of shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Not applicable. Curacao does not have data of blue sharks.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Curacao observers are trained and certified by AZTI to use best practices when dealing with sharks, marine mammals and turtles on Curacao vessels. Their operation are related to the Resolution 10-10.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Refer to ST09.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Refer to ST09.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Curacao has their own data observers and work with AZTI for 100% control on the vessels. Scientific data are being processed by AZTI and IEO.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Curacao has their own data observers and work with AZTI for 100% control on the vessels. Scientific data are being processed by AZTI and IEO.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual report was sent on September 25, 2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13 sent on 17/07/2017 and revised 19/09/2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable for Curacao vessels, Curacao does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable for Curacao vessels, Curacao does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	CP37 sent on September 25, 2017.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable for Curacao, Curacao vessels do not transship at sea only in port.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	CP01 updated on 01/07/16. It is still valid in 2017.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable for Curacao, Curacao does not have longliners only purse seiners.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	FMC Curacao communicates through email with the captain of the vessels and the observer of curacao on board of the vessels.

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable, Curacao does not have designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. The Purse Seines under flag of Curacao discharge in the harbor of Abidjan and Dakkar
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable, Curacao does not have designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. See Gen 0011
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable, Curacao only has fish inspection reports
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable, Curacao did not had any infringements in 2016 and 2017
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, Curacao did not had any infringements
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, Curacao did not had any infringements
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable, Curacao don't have arrangement for port inspection
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Curacao don't have access agreements so no changes can be made
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	This is not applicable to Curacao
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	CP01 updated on 01/07/16. Still valid for 2017
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	All fisheries in local waters require a fishing license
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable, Curacao was not involved in IUU fishing
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, Curacao was not involved in IUU fishing
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable, Curacao don't import tuna from the fishing fleet
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable, Curacao don't have data on non-Compliance
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable, Curacao did not had any non compliance investigations
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, Curacao did not get notification of vessel sightings
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, Curacao did not get notification of vessel sightings
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, Curacao do not have any farming facilities for Bluefin tuna
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, Curacao do not have any farming facilities for Bluefin tuna
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable, Curacao do not have any carry over of caged fish
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable, Curacao do not have any carry over of caged fish
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, Curacao don't have any tuna traps
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target Bluefin tuna
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable, Curacao do not have any farming facilities for Bluefin tuna

BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target Bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not target bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	CP01 updated on 01/07/16, still valid for 2017.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	ST01FC sent on 29/07/17.

TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable, Curacao did not have any IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Included in Annual Report.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, Curacao do not import big eye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	CP 15.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Reports for FAD closure of 2.015 sent on 11/10/16.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, Curacao does not target swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, Curacao does not target swordfish.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable, Curacao does not have a fleet that target MED-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, Curacao vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable, Curacao does not target SWO.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N/A
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of turtles alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.

BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A

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

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

REC 11-01 regarding management measures for the conservation of tropical big eye and yellowfin tunas, was established in November 2011 in Istanbul (Turkey) and it entered in force on 7th June 2012. In order to comply with the closure area, an agreement was signed with AZTI from Spain, and observers supplied by this scientific institution. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2015. The activity report monitored by the observers, confirmed that the vessels complied with the FAD closure and there were no infractions reported.

FAD management is compulsory in Curaçao vessels. There is a compulsory FAD logbook on all the vessels where all the activities with FADs are registered. The vessels comply with the FAD management plan of Curaçao.

Section 4: Inspection Schemes and Activities

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

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

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2015.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
8922	17830	2463	90	29305

Table 2. Catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2016*.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
11378	19827	3436	185	34826

*Catches for 2016 were updated to incorporate catches for the whole of Curaçao purse seine fleet representing now final estimates; Task 1 and Task 2 data were re-submitted to ICCAT including the revised estimates.

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

SUMMARY

*In the 2017 season, Egypt had registered just one new tuna vessel, bringing the total to three. The intention was to develop our tuna fishing in order to enhance our fishing efficiency, but unfortunately during the endorsement process of the Egyptian e-BFT fishing plan, Egypt faced some comments regarding the new vessel registration, which was considered "over capacity". Egypt, on its part, has reduced its fishing vessels that fish actively for bluefin tuna in the 2017 fishing season from three to two, in compliance with paragraph 35 of ICCAT Rec. 14-04. Therefore, there are 2 Egyptian tuna fishing vessels that are registered in the Alexandria Area, El Maadia fishing port. Tuna-like species, mainly *Scomberomorus* spp and *Euthynnus alletteratus*, were caught by purse seiners, longliners and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. Swordfish were taken as by-catch in the territorial waters by the longliners and purse seiners within the coastal area. Data collection is still ongoing. It is prohibited to catch dolphin and sharks in Egypt and considerable accidental fishing was not monitored during the previous few years. The total catches of tuna-like species for 2011-2015 and 2016 are from 1891.347 to 1746.95, respectively.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Au cours de la saison 2017, l'Égypte n'avait enregistré qu'un seul thonier, portant le total à trois. L'intention était de développer notre pêche thonière afin d'améliorer notre efficacité de pêche, mais malheureusement pendant le processus d'approbation du plan de pêche e-BFT égyptien, l'Égypte a subi quelques commentaires concernant l'enregistrement du nouveau navire, qui était considéré comme étant une "surcapacité". L'Égypte, pour sa part, a ramené de trois à deux ses navires de pêche qui pêchent activement le thon rouge durant la saison de pêche de 2017, conformément au paragraphe 35 de la Rec. 14-04. Par conséquent, il y a deux navires de pêche au thon égyptiens qui sont enregistrés dans la zone d'Alexandrie, port de pêche d'El Maadia. Les espèces thonières apparentées, principalement *Scomberomorus* spp. et *Euthynnus alletteratus* étaient capturées à la senne, à la palangre et au trémail dans les pêcheries côtières à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales. L'espadon était pris comme prise accessoire dans les eaux territoriales par les palangriers et les senneurs dans la zone côtière. La collecte de données est toujours en cours. Il est interdit de capturer des dauphins et des requins en Égypte et aucun suivi de la prise accessoire considérable n'a été réalisé ces dernières années. Les captures totales d'espèces apparentées pour 2011-2015 et 2016 sont respectivement de 1.891,347 et de 1.746,95.*

RESUMEN

*En la temporada de pesca de 2017, Egipto había registrado un único atunero nuevo, alcanzando un total de tres. La intención es desarrollar nuestra pesca de túnidos para incrementar nuestra eficacia de pesca, pero lamentablemente durante el proceso de aprobación del plan de pesca de atún rojo del este de Egipto, Egipto se enfrentó a algunos comentarios sobre el nuevo registro de buques, que se consideró «exceso de capacidad». Egipto, por su lado, ha reducido su buques pesqueros que pescan activamente atún rojo durante la temporada de pesca de 2017, pasando de tres a dos, de conformidad con el párrafo 35 de la Rec. 14-04. Por tanto, hay dos buques atuneros egipcios registrados en la zona de Alejandría, puerto pesquero de El Maadia. Las especies de túnidos sobre todo *Scomberomorus* spp. y *Euthynnus alletteratus*, fueron capturadas por cerqueros, palangreros y buques de trasmallo en pesquerías costeras dentro de aguas territoriales. El pez espada es capturado de forma fortuita en las aguas territoriales por palangreros y cerqueros dentro de la zona costera. Se está realizando la recopilación de datos. En Egipto está prohibido capturar delfines y tiburones y durante los años anteriores no se ha hecho un seguimiento de la considerable pesca accidental. Las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines en 2011-2015 y 2016 se sitúan en 1.891,347 t y 1.746,95, respectivamente.*

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

General marine fisheries of Egypt the fish landings from the marine fisheries (the Mediterranean Sea) in 2016 it same to be average of previous year since these data is under collecting and registering process. The total number of registered fishing vessels in the Mediterranean Sea is 3028 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 1057 trawlers, 252 purse seiners, 1169 longliners and 550 trammel, gillnets. The most common species caught from the marine resources are: sardine, shrimp, sea bass and sea bream, mullet, sole common, snappers, groupers, sejanus, meager, anchovy and other species of those managed by ICCAT as *Scomberomorus spp* , little tunny (=Atl. black skipj) swordfish and Albacore.

1.1 Tuna vessels and ports

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only 2 vessels. From 2013 to 2017, the Egyptian fishing vessels have caught the allocated quota as shown in **Table 1**.

The landing and export of BFT or its product are prohibited unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.

As it has been authorized in the Egyptian fishing plan in 2017 Egypt has made a JFO no. 2017-011 between the Egyptian vessels and one Turkish BFT vessel.

1.2 By-catch

These small amounts of Tuna like fish are mentioned in GAFRD's Annual Statistical Book as "other sp". In 2015 there is 264 Mt for 2016 the total amount is under collecting and registering process for Albacore fish has been landed by artisanal fishing boats mentioned separated in the annual statistical book of Egypt.

1.3 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there is a total number of 250 purse seine, 1169 longline , 550 trammels and 1057 trawlers registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea in territorial waters.

1.4 :Sharks and sea turtles

Catching of all shark in the Mediterranean and marketing of sharks as parts or complete are totally prohibited according to the fisheries law and legislations, There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catch landed up till now.

Egypt prohibited any fishing for sea turtles, and if there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing, also the appropriate procedures accordingly is applied

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

In Egypt there is no detail scientific research or tagging process conducted yet on tuna and tuna-like species as the allocated quota for Egypt is very small, so it would not be a cost effective study. In addition, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but some of general trend studies carried by the national observers, but the observers need some technical support to be qualified for the observation process and to prepare the scientific report in the right manner.

To establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, these minimum standards were carried out in cooperation with Turkey during the Joint Fishing Operations in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

2.2 Statistics

Department of Statistics of the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the period 2010 to 2017 in cooperation with FAO- Eastmed project that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building. Catch & effort, by-catch, fisheries landing, large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by GAFRD and published yearly in a statistical book. The statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean sea.

Beside the periodical data collection mechanism implemented by GAFRD, much fisheries research for Mediterranean species is carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and universities. The landing data of tuna and tuna-like species are reported to ICCAT in Task 1.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Observer report.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Same as in 2013. And it has been sent again on 07/2017.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	07/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II).	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Turkey). Sent on 07/2017.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Turkey). Sent on 07/2017.
S6	Catch estimated by size	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Turkey). Sent on 07/2017.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applied.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Sport & recreation fisheries using boat not authorized.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	There is no observer program. Only national observers have been designed to be on board during the BFT fishing operation. Their report sent in June 2017.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species. The specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landings is included in the Annual Report.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not authorized.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para. 87 (88)	Not applicable
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	JFO report sent by catching vessel (Turkish report sent on 07/2017).

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	There is no confiscated BFT of unauthorized bycatch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on WBFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	Not applied.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applied
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applied.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data.	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited. If there is any accidental by-catch it should be reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption.	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks	caught for local consumption Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	any accidental by-catch not detected.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable and not detected as accidental bycatch.

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited and there are no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type.	There are no observations of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	No incidental catch of seabirds has been observed.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	No by-catch or discarded catch in the tuna fishing operations in 2011 – 2017 were reported in the observer's reports. Except SOW and albacore by catch. All dead fish should be counted against the Egyptian quota whether retained or discarded.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by-catch and discards.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research.	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the first half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

3.1 Data and minimum size

The Egyptian fishing vessels have fished the allocated quota in accordance With regard to ICCAT Rec. 14-04. The allocated quota was 113.670 MT, plus 25 t and 10 t transferred to Egypt from Chinese Taipei and 25 t transferred from Egypt to Korea. While the adjusted quota was 123.670 MT No overfishing was recorded during the fishing season 2017.

With regard to Rec. 97-01 which is concerned with minimum size regulations, GAFRD has issued Decree No. 827 /2011 which is still in force and prohibits fishing bluefin tuna under 30 kg. This regulation was implemented and enforced since all catch was over the minimum size (30 kg) during all fishing seasons 2017.

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

Egypt has issued domestic regulations to avoid any further overfishing:

- A formal resolution circulated to the Egyptian fishing vessels as an announcement for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2017 by 17 of June 2017 an email has been sent to the ICCAT on 18/06/2017 as closure of 2017 BFT fisheries of EGYPT officially.
- Decree No. 827/2011 which prohibits BFT fishing activities during the period from 25 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.

- GAFRD issued Decree No. 829/2011 (still in force) that prohibits the vessel to fish without existence of an observer (national and regional) on board.
- Decree No. 829/2011 that prohibited the landing and exporting of BFT or its product unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.
- GAFRD sent observers to ports to guarantee compliance with these domestic regulations.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance With Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT, GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 (still in force) that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so GAFRD issued and circulated Decree No. 151/2012 (still in force) and in the following years prohibited any fishing for sea turtles. If there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

3.3 General

With regard to Rec. 14-04, no transshipment activities are allowed in Egypt according to GAFRD Decree No. 827/2011 that prohibits the transfer of fishing BFT in water without a prior authorization from GAFRD.

Egypt has established a minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs in the frame of ICCAT Rec. 10-10, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, only national observers who go on board of the vessel to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. To establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, these minimum standards were carried out in cooperation with Turkey during the Joint Fishing Operations in 2014 -2017.

3.4 Implementation report

the National Tuna Management committee (TMC) for tuna fisheries that established by the General Authority for Fish Recourses Development (GAFRD) on November 2010 with the aim of conserving BFT . the TMC was held on March 2016 to revise and guarantee that the fishing process will be implemented in accordance with the following ICCAT recommendations “the ICCAT Recommendations 09-06 , 10-04, 13-07 and 14-04 on the rebuilding plan of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery”.

On April 2012, the national TMC transposed these recommendations into regulations and decrees as management decisions according to its approved minutes, these decrees as management decisions are enforceable since season 2013 up till now.

3.5 Management measures

Egypt submitted its fishing plan for the 2017 bluefin tuna fishing season in compliance with management measures adopted in Recommendation 14-04 and other conservation measures that were fully implemented during the fishing process.

3.5.1 Quota management

According to ICCAT, Egypt has the total adjusted BFT quota of 123.67 t. No overfishing was recorded during the fishing season. This quota was allocated to two fishing vessels, which are “Seven Seas 61.835 t and Safinat Nooh 61.835 t “and are listed on the ICCAT list. According to the endorsed plan, a JFO was authorized NO. 2017-011 between the two Egyptian vessels and one Turkish BFT vessel. The fishing process took place within the authorized period (from 26 May to 24 June). This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers.

- Minimum sizes

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 10-04, Egypt has issued Decree No. 828/2011 that prohibits the fishing of BFT less than 30 kg.

- Time closure of fishing

Egypt immediately issued a formal resolution and circulated it in the Egyptian fisheries regions, fishing companies and cooperatives for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2017 by 17 June 2017.

This notification was submitted to ICCAT on 18 June 2017. Moreover, GAFRD issued Decree Number 827/2011 that prohibits BFT fishing activities in the period from 25 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.

3.5.2 Reduction of fishing capacity

In accordance with Rec. 09-06 concerned with reduction of fishing capacity, it should be noted that during our fishing plan endorsement Egypt desired to enhance its fishing capability and improve it by registering one new BFT vessel ... unfortunately that lead to overcapacity amount of 9.59 T. so, Egypt has removed one of actively authorized vessels on season 2017 in order to reduce its capacity management plan in season 2017 to be under capacity by amount of 40.21 T.

3.6 Monitoring measures

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

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

3.6.1 The requirements of the authorized BFT fishing vessel

Egypt notified the authorized vessel for the following compliance:

- Transmission of VMS signals every week six hours in compliance with ICCAT Recommendations 07-08, 10-04 and 13-07 and 14-04.
- Submit the weekly catch report every week in compliance with the ICCAT recommendation even if reports of null catches, the date and location of the catches and latitude and longitude.

These weekly reports were submitted to ICCAT every Monday during the fishing season and the monthly report was sent on the last day of the month in compliance with Recs. 10-04, 12-03 and 13-07 and 14-04.

3.6.2 Transfer operations

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

Moreover, the GAFRD issued Decree Number 827/2011 that prohibited the transfer of any dead BFT at sea and in case of any transfer of live bluefin tuna from a purse seine to a towing cage, the purse seine should have a prior transfer authorization from the GAFRD , And Egypt has issued only one ITD transfer on season 2017.

Sampling results conducted in cooperation with Turkey for the JFO were submitted by Turkey on time.

No transshipment activities at sea were allowed as required by paragraph 62 of Rec. 10-04.

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

3.6.3 Caging operations

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

The existence of the observers onboard of the Egyptian vessel during the fishing activities: In accordance with the recommendation concerned with regional observers on 100% of purse seine vessels over 20 meters during 2017, Egypt has submitted a request for deployment of regional observers.

Moreover, according to paragraph 90 of Rec. 10-04, Egypt has deployed two national observers who are fisheries specialists representing GAFRD during the fishing operations for monitoring the catch, recording the required data and ensuring compliance of the fishing vessel with ICCAT recommendations.

3.6.4 Sharks and sea turtles

Egypt prohibits fishing of all species of shark in the Mediterranean and also prohibits the trading of sharks, whole or in parts, on markets. According GAFRD's Decree number 444/2012, these are the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks or any other shark will not enter national or international trade. There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catches landed up till 2017.

GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 also prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks. No accidental by-catch of sea turtle was reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2017.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	The revised Annual Reports are sent on 25 September 2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table is sent on 15 august 2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report Not applicable.	Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination Not applicable..	Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0010.	Points of contact for port entry notifications	The entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	(Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	(Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable (there are no port inspection reports for 2011 - 2017 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports, also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports).

GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements).	Not applicable (there are no port inspection reports as no BFT was landed in the designated ports and foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.
Gen	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
Gen	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
Gen	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection).
Gen	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any access arrangement and change).
Gen	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable (no agreements).
Gen	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	3 PS vessels.
Gen	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No vessels.
Gen	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
Gen	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries.	Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats.
Gen	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No vessels involved in IUU fishing.
Gen	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there were no comments).
Gen	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	So far There are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2017.
Gen	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2017.
Gen	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
Gen	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001.	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable Egypt does not operate any BFT farms.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT cages.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2017	Sent on 14 February 2017.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farms.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas.	Included in the adjusted and adopted fishing plan in 14 February 2017.

BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Will be sent before 1 October 2017.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2017	Sent in June 2017 as in the weekly and monthly reports.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	January 2017
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	None
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	15/05/2017
BFT	1015.	VMS messages	All VMS signals Sent in accordance with the ICCAT concerned rec. stating from 15 days prior to the fishing season up-to 15 days after the season closer on 24 June 2017 during the fishing season.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Sent within the Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2017. There are no inspectors as no foreign vessels are allowed to enter the Egyptian port (only observers for national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	None
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No inspectors (only observers for national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020.	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Transshipment is not authorized.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	27/02/ 2017
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	4 weekly reports have been sent on time.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent on June 2017.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	18 June 2017
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Egypt has issued Decree No. 828/2011 that prohibits the fishing of BFT under 30 kg, (in 2011 – 2017 there was no BFT less than 30 kg in all catches. (Tagging process not applied.)
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Only 2 e-BCD has been validated in 2017 electronically.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Will be sent before the deadline.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Only e-BCD has been validated in 2017 electronically.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	(ICCAT recommendations used as Legislation.)
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable (tagging process not applied.)
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	There is no such this case has been recorded.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable

TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not available
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applied
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	There were no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as bycatch by the small scale fisheries longliners.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent on 16/02/2017.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The amendment of Fisheries Law No. 124/83 in Egypt is currently in process and pending constitutional approval, the provision of ICCAT recs. are transposed into GAFRD legislations.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in Markets as parts or whole.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable

SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Amendment of Fisheries Law No. 124/83.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching sharks is prohibited in Egypt.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Implementation in progress.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 prohibits the Fishing of any species of shark. No accidental bycatch of sea turtles was reported to the concerned Fisheries management office in 2012 up to 2017. No accidental catch of seabirds was reported in the long line fisheries or for any other fishing gear.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of Fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analyzed from the catch landed. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	In progress.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT recs.	None.

Section 4: Inspection activities

Border Guard forces in cooperation with the General Authority for Fish Resources Development carried out-inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels. They also reviewed licenses and permits of the crew and the fishing gears used before the boats were allowed to leave the port. Inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels were also carried out as soon as they returned to the port, to make sure that they returned to the port on the date determined by GAFRD. The types and sizes of catch were also inspected and checked with logbooks.

In the case of fish export and import, The General Authority for Veterinary Services carries out inspections and issues licenses for fishing, importing and exporting companies in compliance with the required standards.

No tuna, swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or licenses have been requested by the companies yet.

Table 1.

<i>Year / MT</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>
BFT. Quota	77.08	77.08	155.20	99.67	123.670
No. Authorized vessels	2	2	2	2	2
BFT. Catch	77.10	77.08	155.19	99.33	123.669

Table 2. Landings of tuna-tuna like species.

<i>SPECIES</i>					
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
<i>Scomberomorus spp</i>	494	478	658	699	N.A
Little tunny (= <i>Atl.blackskipj</i>) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	712	849	712	1045	N.A
Swordfish	0.247	0.508	0.364	0.315	N.A
Albacore	N.A	N.A	N.A	2.640	N.A
TOTAL landing of Tuna and tuna like species (ICCAT species)	1206.247	1327.508	1370.364	1746.95	
Total No of unit	3046	3042	2973	3026	

- N.A = not available

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

SUMMARY

The Republic of El Salvador has been a Contracting Party of the Commission since the end of 2014 and has carried out fishing activities since 2015. Locally, the fisheries and aquaculture is regulated through enforcement of the General Law on Management and Promotion of the Fisheries and Aquaculture, which has been in force since 26 December 2001. The institution responsible for the fisheries and aquaculture is the Centre for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, which is a Directorate attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The information collected on the tuna fishery is carried out by the Department of Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance. In 2016, four purse seine vessels flying the Salvadorian flag made a total of 36 fishing trips in the area of influence of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. A total catch was taken of 27,860 t of tropical tunas, which are broken down as follows: 16,984 t of SKJ, 8,633 t of YFT, 1,450 t of BET, and 793 t of frigate tuna (Auxis thazard). 51.46% of the catches were taken in international waters and 48.54% in the exclusive economic zones of countries that have granted fishing licences to the Salvadoran vessels, including: Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania and Sierra Leone.

RÉSUMÉ

La République de El Salvador est Partie contractante à la Commission depuis fin 2014 et réalise des activités de pêche depuis 2015. Au niveau local, la pêche et l'aquaculture sont régies par la loi générale de gestion et promotion de la pêche et de l'aquaculture en vigueur depuis le 26 décembre 2001. L'organe directeur de la pêche et l'aquaculture est le centre de développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, qui est une direction relevant du ministère de l'agriculture et l'élevage. Les données recueillies dans le cadre de la pêche de thonidés sont traitées par le Département de suivi, contrôle et surveillance des pêches. En 2016, quatre senneurs arborant le pavillon du Salvador ont réalisé un total de 36 sorties de pêche dans la zone d'influence de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique, déclarant une prise totale de 27.860 tonnes de thonidés tropicaux, réparties comme suit : 16.984 tonnes de listao (SKJ), 8.633 tonnes d'albacore (YFT), 1.450 tonnes de thon obèse (BET) et 793 tonnes d'auxide (Auxis thazard). Les captures ont été réalisées à 51,46% dans les eaux internationales et à 48,54% dans les zones économiques exclusives des pays ayant accordé des licences de pêche aux navires salvadoriens, dont l'Angola, la Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, le Gabon, la Guinée équatoriale, le Liberia, la Mauritanie et la Sierra Leone.

RESUMEN

La República de El Salvador es Parte contratante de la Comisión desde finales de 2014, ha realizado actividades de pesca desde el año 2015. Localmente, se regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura, vigente desde el 26 de diciembre de 2001. La institución rectora de la pesca y la acuicultura es el Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura, que es una Dirección adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. La información colectada en el marco de la pesca de túnidos es realizada a través del Departamento de Monitoreo, Control y Vigilancia Pesquera. En el año 2016 faenaron cuatro embarcaciones cerqueras con el pabellón de El Salvador, estas realizaron un total de 36 viajes de pesca en la zona de influencia de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico, reportándose una captura total de 27860 toneladas métricas de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 16984 toneladas métricas de SKJ, 8633 toneladas métricas de YFT, 1450 toneladas métricas de BET, y 793 toneladas métricas de mela (Auxis thazard). Las capturas se realizaron en un 51,46 % en aguas internacionales y el 48,54 % en zonas económicas exclusivas de países que han otorgado licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas, entre estos: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Ecuatorial, Liberia, Mauritania y Sierra Leona.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Salvador solamente posee embarcaciones cerqueras operando el Océano Atlántico, y las especies objetivos son los atunes tropicales.

El Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA) a través del Departamento de Monitoreo Control y Vigilancia se encarga de la colecta y compilación de los datos resultantes de los viajes de pesca en coordinación con los armadores.

Se refuerza la información con datos que facilita el Sistema de Monitoreo de Buques Pesqueros Satelital del CENDEPESCA, las actas de descarga auditadas por aduanas, y las facturas de venta del atún que facilitan los armadores y que son validadas por el Banco Central de Reserva. Los datos que se ofrecen cubren el 100% de las actividades de pesca en la zona de la Comisión.

Durante 2016 en total operaron cuatro embarcaciones que realizaron 36 viajes de pesca, 961 lances, con capturas promedio de 29 toneladas métricas por lance.

La captura total fue de 27860 toneladas métricas de atunes tropicales, desglosados de la siguiente manera: 16984 toneladas métricas de SKJ, 8633 toneladas métricas de YFT, 1450 toneladas métricas de BET, y 793 toneladas métricas de Melva (*Auxis thazard*).

El sistema geográfico estándar de la Comisión se divide por cuadrantes, basado en este sistema podría establecerse que las capturas en un 82% se realizaron en el lado Oeste del Océano Atlántico, tal como se observa en la **Figura 1**.

Los 961 lances se muestran en cuadrícula de 1x1 grado en la **Figura 2**.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La División de Investigación Pesquera y Acuícola del Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA) se encarga de los muestreos biológicos en puerto de las capturas realizadas por los barcos pesqueros. Durante 2016 no se realizaron muestreos en razón que todas las descargas se efectuaron en puertos fuera de El Salvador.

En el corto plazo El Salvador solicitará apoyo a la Comisión para formación de capacidad del recurso humano en cuanto a la toma de información estadística y biológica, su manejo, procesamiento y análisis de la misma, se ha identificado debilidad en esta área.

La formación del recurso humano se toma como una opción para las aspiraciones de contar con una base de información que no solamente cubra las capturas de especies objetivos, si no también, las capturas incidentales que son destinadas para el consumo humano, sin ignorar las que son descartadas.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	19/08/2017
S2	Características de la flota	19/08/2017
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	19/08/2017
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	19/08/2017
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	19/08/2017
S6	Captura estimada por talla	19/08/2017
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	19/08/2017. Se comunicó a ICCAT que en 2016 no se tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	19/08/2017. Se comunicó a ICCAT que El Salvador no posee programa de observadores nacionales.

S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No se ha enviado comunicación formal a la Comisión de la implementación, sin embargo los buques salvadoreños tienen una cobertura del 100% con observadores durante los viajes de pesca. Todos los observadores pertenecen al programa de Costa de Marfil identificado como SEAEYE. Los observadores son asignados por SEAEYE y han sido formados por AZTI y IRD, los datos colectados son procesados por SEAEYE quien facilita un documento resumen al armador y a nuestro país. Cuando un Estado en particular no admite el observador asignado por SEAEYE se embarca uno de esa nacionalidad y los datos colectados son enviados a AZTI para su procesamiento.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica para El Salvador.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica para El Salvador, no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	19/08/2017
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	No se ha enviado a la Comisión.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	No se ha enviado a la Comisión.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	No aplica, El Salvador no posee programa de observadores.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	En 2016 El Salvador no realizó muestreos en puerto.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No se cuenta con este tipo de información.

S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	El Salvador no ha colectado datos científicos en la ZEE de otras CPC.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	La pesquería objetivo de los buques salvadoreños son los túnidos tropicales, no se ha considerado elaborar un programa científico para los istiofóridos razón que no son especies objetivo.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	No se ha considerado.
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio, nos auxiliamos de las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda nuestros buques.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	En 2016 la flota salvadoreña no tuvo interacción con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	En 2016 la flota salvadoreña no tuvo interacción con aves marinas.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No se ha elaborado ningún plan de acción en esta área a la fecha.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	La Parte I del informe anual se presentó un día después del plazo establecido por la Comisión en su Recomendación 16-16.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	La autoridad de pesca de El Salvador realiza los ajustes necesarios para poder cumplir con las obligaciones de comunicación hacia la Comisión, sin embargo, persiste la falta de recurso humano para la colecta, manejo, proceso y elaboración de los informes de cumplimiento.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	17/08/2017, Rec. 11-11, 16-16.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica, El Salvador no ha fletado buques.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica, El Salvador no ha fletado buques.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	29/09/2017, Rec. 16-15, transbordos en puerto.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún palangrero.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Ver sección 5.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplica, El Salvador aún no ha establecido ningún acuerdo bilateral para la inspección en puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Algunos países han otorgado licencias de pesca a las embarcaciones salvadoreñas, entre estos: Angola, Costa de Marfil, Cabo Verde, Gabón, Guinea Ecuatorial, Liberia, Mauritania, y Sierra Leona. Sin embargo el otorgamiento de la licencia no está amparado a ningún tipo de acuerdo bilateral entres CPC, más bien es una licencia de pesca entre CPC y propietario del buque.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Las licencias de pesca que adquieren los buques salvadoreños se dan entre CPC y propietario del barco, básicamente los 4 barcos cerqueros de el salvador tuvieron licencias de pesca de diversos países africanos, las capturas totales en esas zonas económicas exclusivas representaron el 48.54% de las capturas totales.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	Cuatro buques cerqueros: AT000SLV00001 MONTEALEGRE AT000SLV00002 MONTELAPE MONTEFRISA AT000SLV00004 NUEVE AT000SLV00005 MONTECELO
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No aplica, no se han realizado cambios.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	03/06/2017 mediante nota oficial de fecha 31/05/2017.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	27/04/2017, mediante nota oficial de fecha 25/04/2017.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica, El Salvador no tiene nada que informar sobre este tema.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica, El Salvador no tiene nada que informar sobre este tema.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2017	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni cultiva atún rojo.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	21/01/2016 10/03/2016
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	19/08/2014
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica, ningún buque de El Salvador ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	Las embarcaciones Montelape y Montealegre se unieron a la veda espacio temporal que se efectuó del 01 de enero al 28 de febrero de 2016, periodo durante el cual también llevaron observador a bordo.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No se comunicó en 2016 sobre este programa de documentación.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Aplica, sin embargo en 2016 no hubo ningún cambio de firmas o sellos relacionados con el programa estadístico del BET, por tanto no hubo notificación a la Comisión.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Con cartas oficiales de fechas: 17/05/2017 30/09/2017 24/10/2017

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	Oficialmente no se ha notificado a la Comisión, pero se empezó a elaborar DCPs de materiales biodegradables y se evita el uso de redes enmallantes, entre otros.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	En 2016 no se presentó plan de pesca para los atunes tropicales.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica, El Salvador no es parte del programa de documentación estadística para el SWO.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica, El Salvador no es parte del programa de documentación estadística para el SWO.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7 m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica, El Salvador no dirige su pesquería hacia los marlines.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04/15-05 mediante legislaciones o reglamentos internos, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica, El Salvador no dirige su pesquería hacia los marlines.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	No aplica, El Salvador no dirige su pesquería hacia los marlines.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10-07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	No aplica, El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.
BYC	8001	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica, El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica, El Salvador no ha comunicado sobre objeciones a alguna Recomendación de la Comisión.

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

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

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

El Salvador aún no ha definido un programa de inspección de embarcaciones pesqueras recíproco con otro Estado miembro de ICCAT, sin embargo, se evalúa con las demás instituciones involucradas establecer un programa equivalente a lo definido en las Acuerdo de las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto.

No obstante lo anterior, todas las embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras que arriban a puerto Salvadoreño son recibidas e inspeccionadas en aras de combatir la pesca INDNR.

Algunas acciones como la elaboración del Plan de Ordenación de DCPs aún no ha sido completado sin embargo, en cumplimiento a las Recomendación 2015-01 y 2016-01 se espera completar este Plan en el corto plazo y ponerlo a disposición de la Comisión.

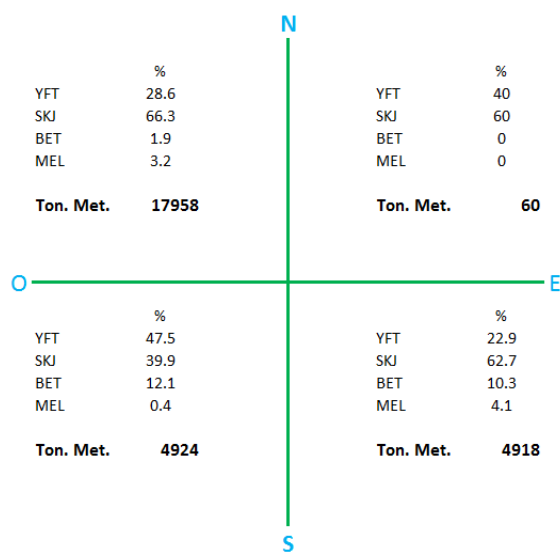


Figure 1.

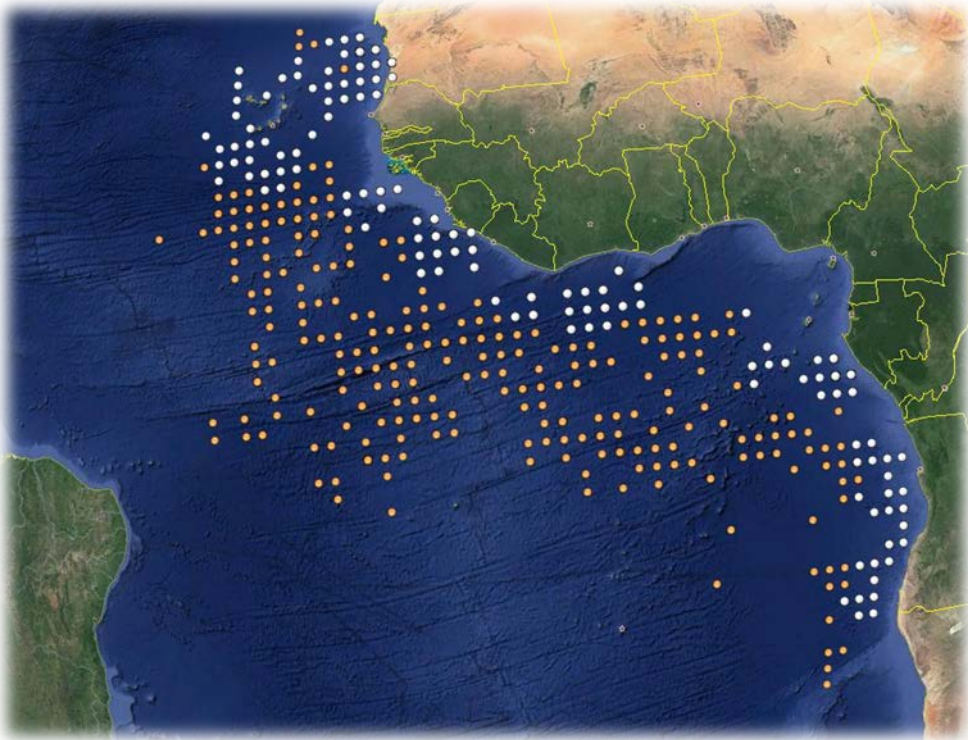


Figura 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GUINEE EQUATORIAL
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

SUMMARY

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea has an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of some 314,000 km², with 644 km of coastline, and full sovereignty for exploitation of available fishery resources. The jurisdictional waters of the country are divided into two fishing areas: an island area and a continental area. Maritime fishing in Equatorial Guinea is directed at catching the main available resources. The available fishing resources are: small coastal pelagics such as sardines, herrings, among others; large ocean pelagics: tuna and tuna-like species; coastal demersal species: snapper, seabream, rooster hind, and finally, the deep water species, such as: corvina, prawns, among others. As regards the two fishing methods employed, the coastal population carries out artisanal fishing as a long-standing tradition and has broad experience in this subsector, while industrial fishing is undertaken by vessels of privately-held companies on the basis of agreements and/or contracts signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources. In 2016, there are a total of nineteen (19) fishing vessels, three (3) stern trawling vessels and 16 purse seiners fishing in waters of Equatorial Guinea, under contacts signed between vessel owners and the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources. Of the 19 vessels, two (2) fly under the Gabonese flag, one (1) under the Cameroon flag and 16 for European vessel owners, specifically the Association of Large Tuna Freezers (AGAC) and the National Association of Tuna Freezer Vessels Shipowners (ANABAC), whose catches should not be reported by Equatorial Guinea but by Gabon, Cameroon and the European Union according to the Commission. It should be recalled that the tuna vessels referred to in this report applied for licenses in late 2015 to commence their activity in early 2016. As regards to research, the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources continues to implement the Project UTF/EQG/005/EQG on the Assessment of Marine Fishery Resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone with the technical assistance of the FAO. To date, the following components have been implemented: Identification of data collection agents, computing courses, basic and fisheries statistics, Artisanal and Industrial Fisheries Census, preparation of the catalogue of coastal marine species and the carrying out of the oceanographic campaign, among others. The results were published once the work of all the components had been completed. For conservation of the marine ecosystem and to ensure reproduction of biological species, the Law Regulating Fishing Activity in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea prohibits the use of trawl and purse seine nets, and longlines by the industrial fishery within the area of four (4) nautical miles, measured from the base line, i.e. the low-water mark. In the same vein, section 40 of Law No. 7/2003, of 27 November, Regulating the Environment in Equatorial Guinea, refers to protection of species in relation hunting and fishing. The government has also sanctioned a Decree that prohibits hunting of species in danger of extinction, such as sea turtles, large marine mammals (cetaceans), for the purpose of conservation of marine and continental biodiversity.

RÉSUMÉ

La République de Guinée équatoriale possède une zone économique exclusive (ZEE) d'environ 314.000 km² et 644 km de côte, d'une souveraineté totale à des fins d'exploitation des ressources halieutiques disponibles. Les eaux juridictionnelles du pays se divisent en deux zones de pêche : une zone insulaire et une autre zone continentale. La pêche maritime en Guinée équatoriale cible les principales ressources disponibles. Les ressources halieutiques disponibles sont : petits pélagiques côtiers tels que la sardine, le hareng, entre autres ; grands pélagiques océaniques : thonidés et espèces apparentées ; espèces démersales côtières : le pagre, la dorade rose, le vivaneau, et finalement les espèces d'eaux profondes telles que le maigre, la crevette, entre autres. Parmi les deux modalités de pêche employées, la pêche artisanale est réalisée par la communauté côtière dotée d'une longue tradition et d'expérience dans ce sous-secteur, alors que la pêche industrielle est réalisée par les navires de sociétés privées, par le biais d'accords et/ou de contrats qui sont conclus avec le ministère de la pêche et de l'environnement. En 2016, un total de dix-neuf (19) bateaux de pêche, trois (3) chalutiers de pêche arrière et 16 senneurs pêchent dans les eaux de la Guinée équatoriale, sous la forme de contrats entre sociétés d'armateurs et le ministère de la pêche et des ressources hydriques. Sur les 19 navires, deux (2) portent le pavillon gabonais, un (1) le pavillon camerounais et 16 appartiennent à des armateurs européens, à savoir l'Association de grands

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

thoniers congélateurs (AGAC) et l'Association nationale des armateurs de navires thoniers congélateurs (ANABAC), dont la prise ne doit pas être déclarée par la Guinée équatoriale mais par le Gabon, le Cameroun et l'Union européenne d'après la Commission. Il est à rappeler que les navires thoniers mentionnés dans le présent rapport ont géré leurs licences à la fin de l'année 2015 pour commencer leurs activités au début de l'année 2016. En termes de recherche, le ministère de la pêche et des ressources hydriques continue à mettre en œuvre le projet UTF/EQG/005/EQG sur l'évaluation des ressources halieutiques marines de notre zone économique exclusive avec l'assistance technique de la FAO. À ce jour, les composantes suivantes ont été exécutées : identification des agents chargés de la collecte de données, cours d'informatique, de statistiques de base et halieutiques, recensement de la pêche artisanale et industrielle, élaboration du catalogue des espèces marines côtières et réalisation de campagnes océanographiques, entre autres. Les résultats seront publiés après l'achèvement des travaux de toutes les composantes. Pour la conservation de l'écosystème marin et afin d'assurer la reproduction des espèces biologiques, la loi régissant les activités halieutiques dans la République de Guinée équatoriale interdit l'utilisation des engins traînants, des filets de senne, des palangres de la pêche industrielle à l'intérieur de la zone située à quatre (4) milles marins, mesurée à partir de la ligne de base, c'est-à-dire, la ligne de marée basse; dans le même sens, la loi n° 7/2003, en date du 27 novembre, régissant l'environnement en Guinée équatoriale, dans son article 40, évoque la protection des espèces en ce qui concerne la chasse et la pêche ; de surcroît, le gouvernement a approuvé un décret qui interdit la chasse des espèces en danger d'extinction, comme les tortues marines, les grands mammifères marins (cétacés), tout cela aux fins de la conservation de la biodiversité marine et continentale.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000 km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: corvina, gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la pesca artesanal es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la industrial es desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos a los que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. En el año 2016, faenaron un total de diecinueve (19) barcos pesqueros, tres (3) barcos arrastreros de popa y 16 cerqueros faenando en las aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las empresas armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. De los 19 barcos, dos (2) son de bandera gabonesa, uno (1) de bandera camerunesa y 16 para los armadores europeos, concretamente de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC) y la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), cuya captura no debe ser declarada por Guinea Ecuatorial sino por Gabón, Camerún y la Unión Europea según la Comisión. Recordar que los atuneros que reflejamos en este informe, gestionaron sus licencias a finales del año 2015 para empezar a trabajar a principios del año 2016. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO. A esta fecha ya se han ejecutado los siguientes componentes: Identificación de Agentes de colecta de datos, Cursos de informática, Estadística básica y pesquera, Censo de la Pesca Artesanal e Industrial, elaboración del catálogo de las especies marinas costeras y la realización de la campaña oceanográfica, entre otros. Los resultados se publicarán después de culminar los trabajos de todos los componentes. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a cuatro (4) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la biodiversidad marina y continental.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

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

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

- La Zona Insular: Dividida, a su vez, en: (i) Hemisferio Norte, donde tenemos la Isla de Bioko, y (ii) Hemisferio Sur, donde está la Isla de Annobón.
- La Zona Continental: Comprende las aguas jurisdiccionales de la Provincia del Litoral; incluyendo las islas de Corisco, Elobeyes (Grande y Chico), Cocoteros, Mbañé, así como los islotes adyacentes.

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

La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se estima una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000Tn anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000Tn, para una demanda anual de 20.000Tn, y cada vez en crecimiento. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles según los estudios realizados en las décadas de 70 por la FAO se plasman a continuación, aunque esperamos descubrir otras cuando se publiquen los resultados del Proyecto de Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando ahora en nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva por el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos con la Asistencia Técnica de la FAO:

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

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: La Pesca Artesanal y la Pesca Industrial, pero también hay gran potencialidad para la Acuicultura y la Pesca Continental (en aguas dulces).

La pesca artesanal

Sigue hasta ahora en las manos de la población costera con una larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, dividiéndose en ocasionales (para la subsistencia), agrupados y profesionales. Sin embargo, este subsector podría convertirse en un verdadero motor de desarrollo y generador de empleo e ingresos si se introdujeran nuevos métodos de pesca. Aunque con esta subdivisión, no está potencializado como en otros países, tales como: Senegal, Mauritania, Costa de Marfil, entre otros.

Unas nuevas iniciativas están en marcha en estos momentos, por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, a través de la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca en anagrama SONAPESCA en introducir nuevos tipos de embarcaciones mejoradas y motorizadas, para suplir la utilización de cayucos o embarcaciones tradicionales. Con este nuevo sistema de embarcaciones, se espera que sean mejoradas también los artes y métodos de pesca. Hasta el momento, los artes de pesca artesanal más utilizados son: Los anzuelos (líneas de mano, palangres), las redes de enmalle de deriva, chinchorros de playa y atarrayas.

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las Islas de Bioko y Annobón, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera, cuya estadística no se dispone hasta la fecha pero se está trabajando para mejorar dicha deficiencia. La Isla de Annobón, permite la explotación de sus productivas aguas oceánicas cerca de la costa, con el consecuente desarrollo de una pesquería artesanal particular en el país, especialmente dirigida a la captura de grandes pelágicos oceánicos como peces voladores (*Exocoetus volitans*), petos (*Acanthocybium solandris*), rabiles (*Thunnus albacares*), peces vela (*Isthiophorus albicans*), listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y patudos (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros. La dificultad que tenemos con esta modalidad de pesca es que todavía no está organizada, por eso resulta un poco difícil de controlar su producción.

La pesca industrial

La pesca industrial es desarrollada por los barcos de las Sociedades Privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.

El Ministerio otorga a las Empresas (Armadores) las correspondientes Licencias que les permite desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. Las modalidades de Pesca Industrial que se desarrollan actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorianas son el Arrastre y el Cerquero.

Las Empresas extranjeras, abonan al Estado de nuestro País, en concepto de pago de los Cánones o Licencias para efectuar la Pesca Industrial Marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la Ley N° 10/2003, de fecha 17 de noviembre Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y su Reglamento de Aplicación en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En el año 2016, faenaron un total de diecinueve (19) barcos pesqueros, tres (3) barcos arrastreros de popa y 16 Cerqueros faenando en las aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las Empresas Armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. De los 19 barcos, dos (2) son de bandera gabonesa, uno (1) de bandera Camerunesa y 16 para los Armadores Europeos, concretamente de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC) y la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), cuya captura no debe ser declarada por Guinea Ecuatorial sino por Gabón, Camerún y la Unión Europea según la Comisión. Recordarles que los atuneros que reflejamos más abajo en la **Tabla 1**, gestionaron sus licencias a finales del año 2.015 para empezar a trabajar a principios del año 2016 y finalizar hasta principios de 2017, teniendo en cuenta que el periodo de la Licencia es de un (1) año.

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

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

Actualmente, la Pesquería Industrial de Cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles, de unos 16 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., todos con las siguientes características técnicas: TRB de entre 1.000 y 1.919, con unos 60 a 90 m de eslora, donde al día de hoy sus contratos están actualizados o en vigor.

También en la zona estaba faenando un barco palangrero perteneciente a la Empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S. A., denominado *VICMAR UN*, pero dicha embarcación de pesca estaba operando bajo el acuerdo de una Empresa mixta creada entre el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial y la Empresa española S.I. GLOBAL, S. A., a la fecha de hoy se sigue gestionando la reactivación de dicha Empresa.

Las especies predominantes que se registran en las capturas de los grandes atuneros cerqueros congeladores que operan en nuestras aguas bajo los contratos que hemos mencionado anteriormente son: Listado (SKJ, *Katsuwonus pelamis*), seguido del Rabil (YFT, *Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (BET, *Thunnus obesus*), Melva (FRI, *Auxis thazard euthynnus*) y finalmente el Atún Blanco (ALB, *Thunnus alalunga*).

En la actualidad no existe ninguna Flota Atunera Nacional, pero estamos trabajando día tras día para disponer de una Flota Pesquera Nacional, tanto para la pesca atunera como las otras pesquerías a nivel del país. Por eso nuestra estadística resulta ser pobre en cuanto al volumen de la producción atunera anual y también en la variedad de especies.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

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

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de Guinea Ecuatorial, con la Asistencia Técnica de la Organización de la Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

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

En la misma línea, el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de Guinea Ecuatorial, en su componente II, viene apoyar el anteproyecto mencionado, donde en estos momentos se ha llevado a cabo la ejecución de los los siguientes componentes: Identificación de Agentes de colecta de datos, Cursos de informática, Estadística básica y pesquera, Censo de la Pesca Artesanal e Industrial, la elaboración de un catálogo de especies marinas costeras de Guinea Ecuatorial, así como la realización de la campaña oceanográfica, entre otros.

Todos los resultados se publicarán después de culminar todos los trabajos de los diferentes componentes del proyecto.

En la misma línea, los capitanes de las embarcaciones de pesca que faenan con Licencias de Pesca Industrial Marítima en las aguas jurisdiccionales, comunican puntualmente a la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros sus correspondientes capturas por especies después de cada marea. Los barcos arrastreros lo hacen a través de los observadores que este Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos embarca en sus barcos. La captura de los Túnidos y especies afines se refleja en la **Tabla 2**.

Esta producción es fruto de la pequeña actividad de la Pesquería Artesanal realizada por los Annoboneses y de los pequeños arrastreros chinos que trabajan en Bata, de fabricación casera, o prefabricados en la misma costa del litoral, en realidad, realizan Pesca semi-industrial o de bajura cerca de la costa, donde no se registra tanto las especies de interés de la Comisión Internacional de Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) (**Figura 1**).

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	No aplicable, no disponemos científicos que trabajan en este campo.
S2	Características de la flota	No disponible, hasta ahora carecemos de una flota pesquera nacional.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	No aplicable, enviamos siempre las pocas capturas de la pesca artesanal procedentes de Annobón y Bata.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	Las capturas fueron enviadas el 24 de octubre 2017.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	No disponible, Falta de unos agentes de colecta de datos cualificados en esta tarea.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	No disponible, Falta de unos agentes de colecta de datos cualificados.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No disponible, Falta de unos agentes de colecta de datos formados para trabajar en estos aspectos.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable, No practicamos la pesca en el Mediterráneo.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable, no se registra este tipo de práctica de pesca.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No disponible, no tenemos un programa nacional de observadores, sin embargo, tenemos pensado pedir ayuda a ICCAT para apoyarnos en este aspecto.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable, no practicamos la pesca de dicha especie, ni realizamos una pesca específica de la misma especie.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No disponible, no hemos autorizado a ningún barco pescar en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No disponible, hasta la fecha no tenemos información ni regulada estas modalidades de pesca.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No disponible, no tenemos granjas.
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No disponible, no tenemos ningún estudio realizado al respecto.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No disponible, no disponemos de jaulas para atún rojo ni para otras especies.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No disponible, no realizamos una pesca específica de atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No disponible, no realizamos una pesca específica de atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No disponible, no realizamos una pesca específica de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No disponible, no realizamos una pesca específica de atún rojo.

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No disponible, no realizamos una pesca específica de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No disponible, no realizamos una pesca específica de atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	Actualmente no hay en la zona.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable, pero se está trabajando en ello.
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	Actualmente no hay en la zona.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable, hasta la fecha no disponemos de los DCP.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable, no disponemos de tales buques.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No disponible, no practicamos una pesca específica de esta especie.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No disponible, carencia de científicos.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	No disponible, carencia de científicos.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No disponible, los únicos datos que disponemos son los que presentamos en los ficheros y en los cuadros que adjuntamos en el informe.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No disponible, al no practicar específicamente la pesca de estas especies, por eso no disponemos de esta información.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No disponible, no disponemos de un programa especial de observadores. Sin embargo queremos pedir ayuda a ICCAT para que nos ayuden en la formación de los observadores.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No disponible, a falta de una pesca específica de la especie y de un sistema de colecta de datos seguro con gente formada para trabajar en ello.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No disponible, ausencia de agentes cualificados de colecta de datos y una flota pesquera nacional.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No disponible, ausencia de agentes cualificados de colecta de datos y una flota pesquera nacional.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No disponible, ausencia de agentes cualificados de colecta de datos y una flota pesquera nacional.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No disponible, ausencia de agentes cualificados de colecta de datos y una flota pesquera nacional.

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No disponible, ausencia de agentes cualificados de colecta de datos y una flota pesquera nacional.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No disponible, ausencia de agentes cualificados de colecta de datos y una flota pesquera nacional.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable, falta de una flota pesquera industrial nacional.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable, falta de una flota pesquera industrial nacional.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable, se está organizando a través del proyecto de evaluación de recursos pesqueros de Guinea Ecuatorial que se está ejecutando actualmente.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	No aplicable, pero gracias al proyecto de evaluación de recursos pesqueros de Guinea Ecuatorial, se podrá proponer alternativas.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).

Sección 3: Implementación de las Medidas de Conservación y Ordenación de ICCAT

Actualmente no existe un control exhaustivo de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, sin embargo, el Ministerio de la Seguridad Nacional a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, son los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que de aquí a tiempo no muy lejano, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos puede disponer de un sistema propio de control perfecto de los barcos pesqueros.

Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a cuatro (4) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar.

La Ley nº 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la Caza y la Pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la Caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las Tortugas Marinas, los grandes Mamíferos Marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad Marina y Continental.

El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, sigue con la Campaña de Sensibilización a los Pescadores Artesanales e Industriales sobre la importancia de la Conservación del Ecosistema Marino, recalcándoles el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción; nos hemos hecho en falta un catálogo de las cuatro especies de tiburones que se reflejan en la Rec. 12-05 de ICCAT sobre la Conservación y Ordenación de los tiburones para que los pescadores vayan familiarizándose con dichas imágenes y que les resulte fácil de identificarlos. También planteamos divulgar y extender nuestra sensibilización a todos los pescadores y agentes de colecta de datos si la organización nos apoya en cuanto a la tecnología, formación de Recursos Humanos, materiales y económicamente.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	El informe anual de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial ha sido elaborado bajo las directrices revisadas para la presentación de los informes anuales. El informe fue enviado el 24/10/2017.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	La ficha ST02 Tarea I, Capturas Nominales, enviada el 24 de octubre de 2017.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene acuerdos de fletamento con otros países.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene acuerdos de fletamento con otros países.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza trasbordos al no disponer de flota pesquera.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de flota pesquera para declarar los trasbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sede del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos para cualquier barco relacionado a la actividad pesquera
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Malabo, Bata, Luba y Annobón.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Aproximadamente una semana a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable, estamos negociando para disponer una brigada estable en los puertos para controlar e inspeccionar los puertos arriba citados.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable, porque seguimos trabajando para montar oficinas contenedor para el control de las actividades en nuestros puertos.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable, Esta información depende del cuadro anterior, GEN 0014. No obstante, cuando se detecta una infracción se penaliza al afectado.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable, Esta información depende del cuadro anterior, GEN 0014.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No disponible, Guinea no tiene firmados acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto con otros países.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable, tampoco los tenemos firmados.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No disponible, No tenemos ningún acuerdo firmado en lo referente al acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No disponible, pero para el informe de 2017 aparecerán, aunque no serán de la flota nacional.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No disponible, no tenemos flota nacional.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable, estamos trabajando en la actualización de la Ley Reguladora de la actividad pesquera en Guinea Ecuatorial donde se reflejaran todas esas técnicas.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	Ninguno, no colaboramos con la pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	Ningún informe, no colaboramos con la pesca ilegal
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Los pocos datos de desembarque de la pesca artesanal son los que presentamos en la ficha de capturas nominales.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No disponible
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No disponible
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial todavía no practica esta técnica de cría de peces en jaulas.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Ninguna declaración, Guinea Ecuatorial todavía no practica esta técnica.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene almadrabas
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene elaborado un plan de pesca para dicha especie.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No se ha realizado ningún ajuste, debido a la falta de un plan de pesca para la especie.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No se ha realizado ninguna modificación, debido a la falta de un plan de pesca para la especie.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	Las capturas vienen reflejadas en el informe del mismo año.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques de captura de atún rojo, debido a la ausencia de una flota nacional.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No disponible, no realizamos una pesca específica de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable, no permitimos esta técnica de pesca.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	Disponible en el seno del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No disponible hasta la fecha, pero se está trabajando en ello.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No disponible a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca, el control de nuestra ZEE lo lleva el Ministerio de Defensa a través de la Comandancia de la Marina.
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No disponemos de ninguna agencia para los inspectores, pero creemos que a la larga se podrá gestionar.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No los disponemos a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No disponible, aquí no se realizan los trasbordos de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No disponible, la poca captura de atún rojo procede de las pesquerías artesanales de Annobón y Bata respectivamente.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, nuestro sistema de colecta de datos es débil y necesita formación.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, pero se refleja la información de las capturas en las tablas adjuntas en el informe anual de 2016.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable, todavía no tenemos establecidos los periodos de veda, estamos trabajando fuertemente para este tema.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable, debido a que nuestro sistema de colecta de datos es débil y necesita formación.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable, no tenemos puntos de contactos específicos para la especie.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable, no tenemos una legislación especial para la especie.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable, los agentes de colecta de datos necesitan experiencia y formación al respecto.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	Hasta la fecha de hoy no los disponemos.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable, no tenemos buques específicos de captura de tales especies.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No aplicable, ningún buque atunero pesco en el periodo referido.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable, el Ministerio de pesca no se realizó ninguna investigación, pero se estuvo trabajando para el Proyecto de evaluación de recursos pesqueros de Guinea Ecuatorial.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable, todavía seguimos trabajando en este aspecto.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No disponibles
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No disponibles
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No disponibles
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No disponibles
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable, no disponemos de buques pesqueros nacionales.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable, tampoco disponemos de tales buques.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No disponible, no extendemos este tipo de permisos.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable, todavía seguimos sin establecer los periodos de veda.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable, no tenemos elaborado dicho plan de pesca.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No disponible
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplicable, no introducimos nada de esta especie en el mercado o comercio internacional.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplicable, no introducimos nada de esta especie en el mercado o comercio internacional.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No aplicable, pero tenemos la Ley Reguladora de la Actividad de Pesca en Guinea Ecuatorial que prohíbe la captura de especies en peligro de extinción.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	No aplicable, hasta la fecha no practicamos una pesca específica de esta especie.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	No aplicable, hasta la fecha no practicamos una pesca específica de esta especie. No obstante, el Gobierno promulgó un Decreto que prohíbe la captura de especies en peligro de extinción.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplicable
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable, pero se está trabajando para que en adelante se tenga en cuenta la situación de las aves marinas.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Ningún informe, se está trabajando para que en adelante se tenga en cuenta la situación de las aves marinas.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Siempre solicitamos aclaraciones a ICCAT los temas que no tenemos claros.

Sección 4: Actividades y Programas de Inspección

A nivel de las actividades de inspección de los barcos pesqueros, actualmente todos los barcos pesqueros que el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos otorga una Licencia de Pesca, pasa por una inspección técnica en los puertos de Guinea Ecuatorial. El control a las actividades que llevan estos barcos pesqueros en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales está a cargo de la Comandancia de la Marina, como responsable total del Control y Vigilancia de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE).

Actualmente, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, ha gestionado a través de la Empresa SATLINK S.L el Sistema de Monitoreo y Vigilancia (VMS) para el control de los barcos que gozan de Licencias de Pesca, dicho sistema ya está instalado y operativo en el seno del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos está gestionando la instalación de oficinas contenedores en los puertos para destinar una brigada de control e inspección en los puertos para estar al corriente de todas las descargas de pescado y productos pesqueros en general, tanto congelados importados como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares.

El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos ya elaboró el primer borrador del Plan de Acción Nacional para Prevenir, Desalentar y Eliminar la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada (INDNR).

El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, ya tiene elaborado el Anteproyecto de Actualización de Ley Regulación de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, proyecto que ya fue sometido al Gobierno, Parlamento y Senado para su aprobación.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Según el Decreto nº 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro País está derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha Empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura, y dotarles así medios logísticos necesarios para que la Empresa pueda ser operativa.

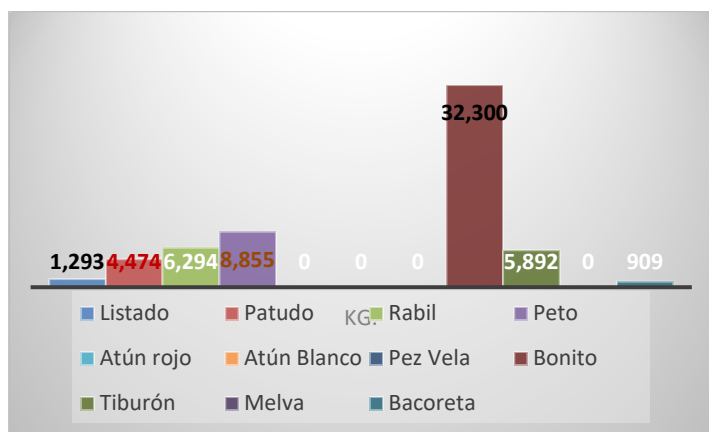
Ya se actualizó el Censo de la Pesca Artesanal (Flota Artesanal, pescadores, lugares de desembarque), también se ha llevado a cabo la formación de Recursos Humanos en taxonomía de las especies, procesamiento de datos, entre otras.

Tabla 1. Lista de buques con Licencia de pesca en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, periodo 2015 - 2016.

<i>Nº</i>	<i>EMPRESA</i>	<i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i>		<i>MODALIDAD DE PESCA</i>	<i>Eslora m.</i>	<i>Manga m.</i>	<i>TRB</i>
1	Armement de Pêche Gabonais, S. A. A.P.G.	1.1	LE PÊCHEUR – I	Arrastrera mixta	19.80	7.30	49.50
		1.2	EUGENIE - CHARLES	Arrastrera mixta	29.50	8.84	166
2	SOPGUICAM	9.1	YANG I, K-07/IS/2011	Arrastre de Popa	22.50	6.90	93.36
3	Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores A.G.A.C	10.1	GURIA	Atunero Cerquero	82.00	14.00	1.249,47
		10.2	ALBACORA NUEVE	Atunero Cerquero	76.75	13.50	1.281,31
		10.3	ALBACORA SEIS	Atunero Cerquero	68.06	13.50	1.344,88
		10.4	MONTEFRISA NUEVE	Atunero Cerquero	76.75	13.50	1.377,79
		10.5	MONTECELO	Atunero Cerquero	76.65	13.50	1.381,98
		10.6	GALERNA	Atunero Cerquero	82.25	13.50	1.386,48
		10.7	ALBACORA CARIBE	Atunero Cerquero	77.30	13.60	1.447
		10.8	MONTELAPE	Atunero Cerquero	78.10	12.88	1.095,26
		10.9	CAPECORAL	Atunero Cerquero	80.98	13.65	1.426,67
		10.10	SANT YAGO UNO	Atunero Cerquero	79.80	13.50	1.547,75
		10.11	SANT YAGO TRES	Atunero Cerquero	79.80	13.50	1.547,75
4	Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores A.N.A.B.A.C	11.1	PLAYA DE AZKORRI	Atunero Cerquero	74.98	14.20	1.781,80
		11.2	TXORI BERRI	Atunero Cerquero	81.00	14.40	1.707,69
		11.3	EGALABUR	Atunero Cerquero	76.60	14.70	1.919,00
	TOTAL	19					

Tabla 2. Producción de los túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2016 de las pesquerías realizadas en aguas marítimas de Guinea Ecuatorial.

Nº	Código	Especie	País	Modalidad de pesca	Puerto	Zona Faenada	Kg	Tn.
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	1.293	1, 293
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	4.474	4, 474
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	6.294	6, 294
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	8.855	8, 855
5	BFT	Atún rojo	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	0	0
6	ALB	Atún Blanco	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	0	0
7	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	0	0
8	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	32.300	32, 300
9	BSH	Tiburón	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	5.892	5, 892
10	FRI	Melva	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	0	0
11	LTA	Bacoreta	Guinea E.	Arrastre/LL	Malabo/Bata	Annobón/Bata	909	0, 909
TOTAL							60.017	60, 017

**Figura 1.** Comportamiento de la producción de los túnidos y especies a fines, 2016.

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

SUMMARY

Several Member States of the European Union (EU) have fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. These are: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom. The EU fleet targets most of the species that are regulated by ICCAT i.e. eastern bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, swordfish, marlins and sharks. Other groups of species such as small tunas (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish) are also caught by the EU fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears: purse seiners, bait-boats, long-liners, hand-lines, troll, harpoons, mid-water trawls, traps and sport fishing gear. The EU is one of the major players in the ICCAT area and its catches represent around 40 % of the total catches of the ICCAT Contracting Parties. This diversity also constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety, namely through Task I and II data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, the composition of fleets, etc. Despite the complexity of the tasks pertaining to the follow up of the reporting obligations involving the different Member States, the EU pays special attention to ensure a timely and complete submission of information by keeping them updated on the different ICCAT reporting obligations, clearly identifying data, deadlines, formats, and contact persons responsible for the compilation of reports and data submission to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Plusieurs États membres de l'Union européenne (UE) ont des flottilles qui pêchent activement dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de Chypre, Croatie, Espagne, France, Grèce, Irlande, Italie, Malte, Pays-Bas, Portugal et Royaume-Uni. La flottille de l'Union européenne cible la plupart des espèces qui sont réglementées par l'ICCAT, à savoir le thon rouge de l'Est, le listao, l'albacore, le thon obèse, le germon, l'espardon, les makaires et les requins. Les flottilles de l'UE qui opèrent dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT capturent aussi d'autres groupes d'espèces, tels que les thonidés mineurs (bonitou, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, thonine commune et coryphène commune). La flottille de l'UE utilise une vaste gamme d'engins de pêche : senne, canne, palangre, ligne à main, ligne traînante, harpon, chalut pélagique, madrague et pêche sportive. L'UE est l'un des principaux acteurs dans la zone de l'ICCAT et ses prises représentent environ 40% des prises totales des Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT. Cette diversité constitue également un défi concret quand il s'agit de faire une déclaration fidèle reflétant cette variété, à savoir au moyen des données de tâche I et de tâche II, mais également des informations sur les prises accessoires, les interactions avec les espèces associées, la composition des flottilles, etc. En dépit de la complexité des tâches relatives au suivi des obligations en matière de déclaration des différents États membres concernés, l'UE accorde une attention particulière à la nécessité de déclarer des données complètes et en temps opportun en les maintenant informés des différentes obligations de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration, en identifiant clairement les données, les délais, les formats et les personnes de contact responsables de la compilation des rapports et de la présentation des données à l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Varios Estados miembros de la Unión Europea tienen flotas que han pescado activamente en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Estos son: Chipre, Croacia, España, Francia, Grecia, Irlanda, Italia, Malta, Países Bajos, Portugal y Reino Unido. La flota de la UE se dirige a la mayoría de las especies reguladas por ICCAT, a saber, atún rojo del este, listado, rabil, patudo, atún blanco, pez espada, marlines y tiburones. Las flotas de la UE que operan en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT también capturan otros grupos de especies como pequeños túnidos (melvera, bonito,

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

melva, bacoreta y dorado). La flota de la UE utiliza muchos tipos de artes de pesca: cerqueros, barcos de cebo vivo, palangreros, liña de mano, curricán, arpón, arrastreros epipelágicos, almadrabas y artes de pesca deportiva. La UE es uno de los principales actores en la zona de ICCAT y su captura representa el 40% de las capturas totales de las Partes contratantes de ICCAT. Esta diversidad también plantea un reto concreto para la comunicación fidedigna de tal variedad, a saber, a través de los datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, pero también información sobre captura fortuita, interacciones con especies asociadas, composición de la flota, etc. A pesar de la complejidad de las tareas que implica el seguimiento de las obligaciones de comunicación para los diferentes Estados miembros, la UE presta especial atención a garantizar la presentación completa y puntual de información enviando a los Estados miembros de la UE información actualizada sobre la diferentes obligaciones de comunicación de ICCAT, identificando claramente los requisitos de datos, los plazos, formato y personas de contacto responsables de recopilar los informes y de presentar los datos a ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total reported EU catches for the species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean amounted to more than 240.000 tons in 2016. Nearly 55% of these catches (e.g. around 135.000 tons) correspond to tropical tuna (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack). The remaining 45 % corresponds mainly to catches of albacore, swordfish, bluefin tuna, sharks and other tuna and tuna like species (**Table 1**).

Globally, the figures are similar to those of 2015. The composition of catches presents some differences compared to previous years. While catches of BFT, ALB, YFT, BET and SKJ have increased by 20%, 18%, 11%, 16% and 6 % respectively, catches of SWO have diminished by -4% (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fishery Statistics

2.1.1 Bluefin Tuna

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

The total EU catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2016 amounted to more than 10.900 tons. Of these, around 30 % was caught in the North Atlantic by Spain, Portugal, France and, to a lesser extent, Ireland. Catches in the Mediterranean correspond to Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Croatia, Cyprus and Malta.

As mentioned above, the EU catches of Eastern Bluefin Tuna increased with respect to previous years. This was due to the 20% increase of the TAC, and consequently of the EU quota, adopted by ICCAT for the year 2016² (**Table and Figure 2**):

2.1.2 Swordfish

The EU fleet exploits three different stocks of swordfish: Northern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal, Irish and French fleets targeting albacore), Southern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal) and Mediterranean (mainly longliners from Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Croatia and purse seiners from Croatia and Italy, harpoon fishery from Italy). Only the two Atlantic stocks were subject to TACs in 2016. **Table 3** below represents the provisional catches of the EU fleets on the different swordfish stocks in 2016.

² ICCAT Recommendation [14-04].

Globally the EU swordfish catches decreased in 2016 by 4 % compared to 2015. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Mediterranean stock decreased by 13%, while for the Northern Atlantic and the Southern stocks catches increased by 2.8 % and 3.1 % respectively. The most important decrease in EU catches corresponds to the Spanish vessels operating in the Mediterranean (-24 %) (**Figure 3**).

2.1.3 Albacore

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

The EU catches on the three albacore stocks have increased in 2016 by around 18 % if compared with 2015. In absolute terms, this increase is more important in the North Atlantic (+3.347 t). However, catches on the Mediterranean stock have increased by 53%. EU catches in the South Atlantic have decreased by 98 % (-459 t) (**Figure 4**).

2.1.4 Tropical Tunas

The EU fleets (France, Spain and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas where the main target species are Yellowfin, Bigeye and Skipjack. These fleets include purse seiners, longliners and bait boats. Catches of these species (around 135.000 tons) represent nearly 55 % of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. **Table 5** provides the EU catches of tropical tunas in 2016.

Catches of YFT, BET and SKJ have increased in 11 %, 16% and 6% respectively compared to 2015 (**Figure 5**).

2.1.5 Small Tunas

EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to more than 9.000 tons in 2016 and are at the same level than in 2015. These species are Dolphinfin (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Frigate Tuna (FRI), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These are mainly exploited by artisanal fleets (namely in the Mediterranean) and to a lesser extent as by-catches in tuna traps (**Figure 6**).

2.1.6 Sharks

The most relevant EU catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention Area correspond to Spanish and Portuguese longliners operating in the Northern and Southern Atlantic.

The most important species are the Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) and the Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxirynchus*). Small quantities of Blue shark are also reported by France (Atlantic and Mediterranean). Catches for these two species in 2016 amounted to 52.936 tons for Blue Shark and 3.118 tons for Shortfin mako (**Table 6**).

Compared to the EU catches for these two species 2015, the figures above represent an increase of 12.8 % for Blue shark and 19.7 % for Shortfin mako.

2.2 Fisheries Research

2.2.1 The EU Data Collection Framework

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

In 2016, the EU sampling activities concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. **Table 7** presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

2.2.2 EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

The EU has budget provisions for the voluntary funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP). Up to 2016 an amount of 8.29 million Euro has been spent by the EU for the implementation of this programme. Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the Bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

In 2015-2016, following the outcomes of a study on the feasibility of a tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, that was co-funded by the EU, a large scale tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean was launched for which the EU is contributing with a maximum amount of 13.5 million Euro over a five year period.

2.2.3 EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

The EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme (7th Framework Programme) supported four projects explicitly addressing species of ICCAT interest in the Atlantic Ocean and/or the Mediterranean Sea as well as one project of general interest for fisheries as follows:

- The EURO-BASIN project (<http://www.euro-basin.eu/>) includes work on assembling historical data, new field observations and experimental results into comprehensive datasets for modelling and prediction of the Atlantic Ocean ecosystem and related services, including work on bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The Transdott project (<http://www.transdott.eu/transdott/>) is working on the translation of the domestication of blue fin tuna into an innovative commercial application
- The MyFish project (<http://www.myfishproject.eu/>) is working on the concept of MSY with ecological, economic and social concerns and includes work on tunas and mackerels (called widely ranging fish) in their study regions that include the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.
- The MareFrame project started on 01/01/2014 and is developing assessment methods and a decision support framework for management of marine resources in order to enhance the capacity to provide integrated assessment in line with the ecosystem-based approach in fisheries management. These approaches are tested in case studies that do not include fisheries of ICCAT interest but they can be interesting for all fisheries.

2.2.4 Scientific Observers Programmes

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

2.2.5 Studies

a) CECOFAD

The EU supported a study on Catch, Effort and Ecosystems impacts of FAD-fishing (CECOFAD) which is implemented jointly by scientists and the industry from France and Spain was completed in late 2015. The overall objective of the CECOFAD project was to provide insights into the definition of the fishing effort associated with drifting fishing aggregating devices (DFADs) and to introduce factors describing the technology associated with this fishing mode into the standardization of tropical tuna purse seiner catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, where the European fleets are operating. Within the framework of the Ecosystem Approach of Fisheries, the outcomes of the CECOFAD project are an important step towards the improved knowledge on the effect of FAD fishing on the associated fauna, specifically vulnerable species (sharks, turtles, etc), in the bycatch.

b) Framework Contract for the provision of scientific advice in Fisheries beyond EU Waters

In November, the European Commission and the Consortium composed by AZTI and a number of research institutes from France, Portugal, The Netherlands, Spain and UK, signed a Framework Contract (FWC) for the provision of Scientific Advice for Fisheries beyond EU Waters for the period 2016-2018.

The objective of this FWC is to provide the Commission with a flexible tool to ask for specific and timely scientific responses through advice and/or other specific preliminary services needed for the provision of the advice, which is necessary for the day-to-day policy and management of fisheries managed under RFMOs and SFAs, in the context of the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy.

Within this FWC several studies with relevance for ICCAT have been implemented such as:

- *Study on improving scientific advice for oceanic sharks and rays*

This study provided a general overview of available information (catch, discards, effort, biological information and fisheries indicators) regarding pelagic sharks for high seas fisheries in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans and adjacent seas. The study also provided specific recommendations on the implementation of observer programmes and on the formulation of scientific advice. This study was an important step forward among others it also identified gaps in the current knowledge of the biology and ecology of sharks that should be filled in order to improve advice provided to RFMOs on sustainable management of elasmobranch fisheries. This study will contribute in improving the availability and reliability of scientific advice for key elasmobranch species caught in association with pelagic fisheries in tuna RFMOs.

- *Selecting ecosystem indicators for fisheries targeting highly migratory species (HMS)*

The objective of this study is to address the current practical impediments to the operationalization of an ecosystem approach to manage HMS, including (1) the scarcity of ecological indicators (and associated reference points and selection criteria) to track the impacts of HMS on oceanic ecosystems, as most indicators have been developed within the context of coastal fisheries, (2) the lack of defined ecoregions to base a long-term ecosystem management plan with associated indicators to monitor the impacts of fisheries, and (3) the lack of pre-agreed operational objectives or a plan to ensure ecosystem and socio-economic considerations are accounted for management advice and decision making. The study will also provide solutions that shall support the implementation of an ecosystem approach.

- *Reference points, harvest control rules and management strategy evaluation in tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations*

This study will provide a review and a critical analysis of the reference points used within the different tuna-RFMOs and how Harvest Control Rules and Management Strategy Evaluation have been developed within these tuna-RFMOs. It will also identify and propose further improvements to the current frameworks and use case studies to examine implications of current Harvesting Strategies and develop MSE options and preliminary models for tropical tunas.

- *Testing designs and identify options to mitigate impacts of drifting fads on the ecosystem*

The aim of this study is to provide technical and scientific analysis:

- i) to test the use of specific biodegradable materials and designs for the construction of drifting FADs in natural environmental conditions;
- ii) to identify options to mitigate drifting FADs impacts on the ecosystem and
- iii) to assess the socio-economic viability of the use of BIO FADs (i.e. non-entangling and biodegradable) in the Purse Seine tropical tuna fishery.

2.2.6 EU Member States National Research Activities

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

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

Cyprus

- The Cyprus National Program for the Collection of Fisheries Data, based on Council Regulation (EC) No. 199/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008 and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU, includes the biological sampling during landing and at sea (length and age measurements, sex identification) of albacore, swordfish and bluefin tuna, as well as information on by-catch and discards of the pelagic fishery. Towards the reduction of by-catch and discards, Cyprus has implemented the provisions of the relevant ICCAT Recommendations concerning quota and by-catch limits and size limits, closed seasons, etc.

Spain

- Several research activities were developed during 2015-2016 period. These studies constitute to the provision of scientific advice of different ICCAT Working Groups and also serve as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities. Additionally, several research activities on ICCAT species, other than bluefin tuna, were also carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks (see more detailed information in SCRS papers submitted).
- During 2015 Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters in addition to the use of larval abundance index as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. On tropical tuna, cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas. Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

Greece

- National Research activities include analysis of biological data for updating swordfish stock parameters, as well as, experimental fishing trials with circle hooks in surface drifting longlines targeting swordfish to identify the impact of circle hooks on the catch rates of the target species and their efficiency regarding the avoidance of unwanted catches (e.g sea-turtles).

Ireland

- The Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) and the Marine Institute (MI) have conducted an annual, scientific monitoring programme of the northern albacore tuna fishery since Irish vessels began to exploit this species. Initially, technical and scientific data were collected from drift nets. Subsequent to the ban on driftnetting mandated by Council Regulation (EC) No 894/97, mid-water pair trawling emerged as the principal alternative fishing gear and the main the focus of MI and BIM data collection protocols.

- Since October 2016, the Marine institute and several EU partners are involved in a tagging program off the Co. Donegal Coast. This program aims at better understanding the spatial structure of the ABFT stock to improve management. So far 16 fish have been tagged with electronic satellite tags. Preparations are underway to repeat the tagging program for 2017. Report from the tags will allow checking for potential spatial stocks segregation. Results will be reported to ICCAT.

Portugal

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

Croatia

- National sampling program of BFT harvested from aquaculture facilities has been carried out (PRUT) as well as the sampling programme within the Data Collection Framework (DCF).
- As a follow up to the project started in 2014 with the objective of testing the accuracy of camera system estimates by comparing camera results with direct measurement of fish harvested on the farm, a second part was implemented during 2015 and 2016 aiming at determining the growth rate of tuna caged in Croatia. Namely, due to local specificity of BFT fisheries and aquaculture, a need was recognized to establish the specific growth indices for tuna of younger ages (2+ and older) farmed over a cycle of 18 to 30 months. To this end a project started in 2015 foreseeing measuring the fish caged in 2014 on a quarterly basis.
The activities of the project ended with the harvest of fish farmed over the 30 months cycle. Results of this project should create ground for establishing the growth indices taking into account the mentioned sub-regional specificity for the first time. It should also help farmers by providing scientific basis for decisions to be taken in practice with regards to the feeding regime in relation to biomass which is a necessary zoo-technical tool for optimization of feeding process and decrease of negative impact on the environment.
- During the 2016 PS campaign a scientific research was undertaken with the purpose to investigate the catch composition of single catches prior to transfer at sea in order to determine the size and age of the encircled fish in the Adriatic. This research will continue during the 2017.

France

- France is involved in several research projects in the framework of national, European and international projects in topics such as the reproduction and growth of bluefin tuna, spatial distribution, as well as modelling of population dynamics. In terms of research, the development of a fishery-independent abundance index on juvenile fish in the Gulf of Lions is a main activity of high interest to ICCAT. Current work focusses on (i) studying the size of the schools detected during the aerial survey using cameras and image processing, (ii) understanding the vertical movement of the fish in the water column and its effect on the index and (iii) understanding how the environment affects the movement of tunas in and out of the Gulf of Lions and its effect on the index.
- The results achieved within the EU Research project led by IRD “Catch, Effort and Ecosystem impact of FAD-fishing” (CECOFAD) were presented during different ICCAT meetings. In addition, 5 studies related to tropical Atlantic tunas were published by IRD scientists in 2016 in peer-review journals. 3 of these papers focused on interactions with the megafauna associated to purse seiner activities (apparent survival of whale-sharks after applying the best practice guidelines for a safe release and handling, collateral impact of FAD moratorium on the number megafauna sets, etc.), 1 publication proposed a new method for estimating the abundance of tropical tuna around FADs on the basis of satellite, archival and acoustic tagging information and 1 paper was related to the life history traits and fishery patterns of teleosts caught by the tuna longline fishery in the Southern Atlantic.

Malta

- The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 10-04 / 12-03 and 11-03, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries. Discard information is collected and monitored by means of annual on-board observations carried out during surface longline operations.

Italy

- On the basis of the EU legal framework for data collection and management, Italy settled up an Annual National Program for the collection of biological and economic data related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission. Main parameters collected under the “umbrella” of the aforementioned Program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).
- Furthermore, during 2016, National Observer Program was carried out in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. In particular, at the beginning of May, a Convention was signed with the Polytechnic University of Marche (Ancona) – Department of Science of Life and Environment, including a National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB). This scientific cooperation is still in force in 2017.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	25.09.2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	From 26.05.2017 to 22.08.2017 (including updates).
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	From 26.05.2017 to 22.08.2017 (including updates).
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	From 26.05.2017 to 22.08.2017 (including updates).
S5	Size samples (Task II)	From 26.05.2017 to 22.08.2017 (including updates).
S6	Catch estimated by size	From 26.05.2017 to 22.08.2017 (including updates).
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	21.06.2017 (only PT).
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Done with Task I and Task II.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31.07.2017
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Unavailable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Unavailable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Sent to ICCAT on 03/7/2017 (GRC and HRV).
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	No longer included in the guidelines from ICCAT 2016 as included in S8 and S9.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Sent on 26.07.2017 (Spain).
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 82 of 14-04	No longer included in the guidelines from ICCAT 2016.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings) 14-04 para 83	Sent on 15.09.2017.

Number	Information required	Response
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Sent to ICCAT on 24.07.2017 for Portugal, on 31.07.2017 for Spain, Portugal, Cyprus, Croatia, France, Italy and Malta.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	n/a
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	No longer included in the guidelines from ICCAT 2016.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	n/a
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	n/a
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	n/a
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Done with TASK I and TASK II.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Sent to ICCAT on 30.03.2017 for Spain and on 06.04.2017 for France.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, number of beacons/buoys and average number followed and lost	22.08.2017
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	22.08.2017
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Done with Task I and Task II.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	n/a
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	n/a
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Done with Task I and Task II.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Done with Task I and Task II.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	31.07.2017 (Spain, Croatia, Portugal and Malta).
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Unavailable

Number	Information required	Response
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31.07.2017 for Spain, Portugal, Croatia and Malta.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	31.07.2017 for Spain, Portugal, Croatia and Malta.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	n/a
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Partially included in Part I of the Annual Report.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31.07.2017
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	31.07.2017
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	12.05.2017 (Spain)
S51	Information on blue shark	31.07.2017

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	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). Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2017/127 of 20 January 2017 fixing for 2017 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 (OJ L 24, 28.1.2017, p. 1–172).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	As mentioned above, EU Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. This entailed regular reporting from Member States to the European Commission and from the Commission to ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/09/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.A. – In 2017 no chartering arrangements were concluded.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A. – In 2017 no chartering arrangements were concluded.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	26/09/2017 (Malta) and update 28/09/2017.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable – The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	20/07/2017 (NL) Not applicable – The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable – The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	All applicable designated ports, notification periods and contact points were notified through report BFT 1020 / 1021 (28/04/2017, 13/07/2017, 24/08/2017).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	All applicable designated ports, notification periods and contact points were notified through report BFT 1020 / 1021 (28/04/2017, 13/07/2017, 24/08/2017).
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	All applicable designated ports, notification periods and contact points were notified through report BFT 1020 / 1021 (28/04/2017, 13/07/2017, 24/08/2017).
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not available
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not available
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable – No bilateral arrangement on Port inspection were concluded in 2017.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Pending
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Pending
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 meters	The list runs until 31/12/2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not Applicable (see comments on transshipment at sea under GEN 0007).

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, etc. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States. See Annex II for more details on single Member States.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable – no vessels signalled to ICCAT.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable for 2016.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	26/09/2017
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable for 2016.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None – not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	01/02/2017, 29/03/2017, 06/06/2017, 19/06/2017, 03/07/2017, 06/07/2017
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	31/08/2017, 26/09/2017
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	01/06/2017
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Transmitted, including updates 29/06/2017, 06/07/2017, 14/08/2017, 21/08/2017, 26/09/2017.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	17/03/2017
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	15/02/2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	No changes.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Modifications to fishing plan: 22/05/2017.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Deadline 15/10/2017.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	26/07/2017
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	10/01/2017, 11/01/2017, 12/01/2017, 13/01/2017, 18/01/2017, 30/01/2017, 31/01/2017, 09/02/2017, 10/02/2017, 15/02/2017, 16/02/2017, 17/02/2017, 23/02/2017, 02/03/2017, 09/03/2017, 15/03/2017, 16/03/2017, 17/03/2017, 22/03/2017, 27/03/2017, 28/03/2017, 30/03/2017, 06/04/2017, 07/04/2017, 11/04/2017, 19/04/2017, 25/04/2017, 26/04/2017, 28/04/2017, 03/05/2017, 12/05/2017, 16/05/2017, 24/05/2017, 25/05/2017, 26/05/2017, 29/05/2017, 02/06/2017, 06/06/2017, 07/06/2017, 08/06/2017, 12/06/2017, 13/06/2017, 15/06/2017, 16/06/2017, 21/06/2017, 13/07/2017, 18/07/2017, 20/07/2017, 26/09/2017.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	19/12/2016, 04/01/2017, 17/02/2017, 18/04/2017, 21/03/2017, 29/03/2017, 30/03/2017, 31/03/2017, 10/04/2017, 11/04/2017, 19/04/2017, 21/04/2017, 25/04/2017, 26/04/2017, 28/04/2017, 03/05/2017, 04/05/2017, 08/05/2017, 09/05/2017, 10/05/2017, 11/05/2017, 12/05/2017, 16/05/2017, 18/05/2017, 25/05/2017, 30/05/2017, 08/06/2017, 13/06/2017, 16/06/2017, 21/06/2017, 29/06/2017, 30/06/2017, 05/07/2017, 06/07/2017, 24/07/2017, 04/08/2017, 10/08/2017, 21/08/2017, 24/08/2017, 13/09/2017, 26/09/2017.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	16/05/2017
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Transmissions as per Rec.07-08 and 14-04.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	15/02/2017
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Provided by European Fisheries Control Agency on 30/03/2017.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Provided by European Fisheries Control Agency on 24/03/2017.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Provided when related to infringements.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	23/02 (EU), 10/03 (ESP), 28/03 (ESP), 28/03 (HRV), 31/03 (FRA), 10/04 (FRA), 24/04 (ITA), 05/05 (ITA), 16/05 (ESP), 22/06 (ESP), 13/07 (ESP), 18/07 (ESP), 11/08 (ITA), 23/08 (DNK).
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	32
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	7
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Closure of PS fishery: 1 June in MT, 4 June in ES, 5 June in FR, 10 June in IT and 21 June in HR. Transmission to ICCAT on 26/06/2017. Closure of traps: 14 June in ES, 02 July in PT and 24 July in IT. Transmission to ICCAT on 25/07/2017.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not available/Not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Validated BCDs are sent directly from the EU MS to the ICCAT Secretariat. This takes place on a regular basis throughout the year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Deadline 01/10/2017.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent by MS to ICCAT + EU when modifications/updates.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	European Commission at mare-BFT@ec.europa.eu eBCD contacts points for EU MS are regularly updated and transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Currently covered by EC Reg. 640/2010.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Summaries and sample tags for the various Member States will be provided to the Secretariat.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	MS of the EU have been provided with the necessary information to register all their BFT operators in eBCD. Registration forms sent to TRAGSA through ICCAT. Updates are taking place on a regular basis.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	This is no longer a yearly requirement in 2017 but only upon changes. 23/01/2017 (ESP).

Category	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2016	07/07/2017 (Spain)
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None – Not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Area and time closure as foreseen by Rec 14-01, concern some vessels flagged to EU-Spain and EU-France. The concerned recommendation was notified by the European Commission to all the EU Member States already in early 2012 (before the entry into force). Member States concerned communicated the provisions of the Recommendation to the relevant vessels through issuance of Ministerial circulars or similar legally binding instruments. Furthermore, tracking through VMS of vessels was insured in order to make sure that if a vessel entered the area during the closure, it carried on board an observer in order to check that no fishing on FADs took place. In 2017 no EU vessel carried out any fishing activity in the area/time closure for BET/YFT as laid down in Rec 14-01.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/03/2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	None – Not applicable.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of BET	17/08/2017 (first two quarters of 2017).
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans	The control and enforcement measures for the FAD management plans are specified in the same plans (ES updated plan sent on 30/3/2017 – FR plan of 2012 still valid).
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/03/2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	08/09/2017 (Cyprus)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	12/01/2016 (EU). Updates 24/02/ (MLT), 05/05 (FRA).
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	12/01/2017 (GRC), 11/08/2017 (FRA).
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	03/07/2017 (GRC, HRV), 07/07/2017 (ESP).
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	13/09/2017
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15/09/2017 (Spain, France and Portugal) To be noted that for Spain in 2015 the fleet capacity amounted to 113 vessels, and dropped to 107 in 2016.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	The EU legislation (Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1380/2013 – so-called landing obligation) prohibits the discard of blue and white marlins in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU is currently in the process of adopting specific provisions applying to make sure that when a member State has exhausted its quota the landings of dead blue and white marlins are not sold or entered into commerce. Those landings will not count against the limits established in § 1 of Rec 15-05.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The only MS that fish for Blue marlins are Spain, France and Portugal and for white marlins Spain and Portugal. See Annex III for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Shortfin mako catches are carried out by the surface longline fleet targeting swordfish. Moreover, fishing for this species in the Mediterranean is prohibited since October 2012 by Recommendation GFCM/36/2012/3. See Annex IV for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Retaining on board silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery in the ICCAT convention area is prohibited in the EU. Council Regulation (EU) No 2017/127 of 20 January 2017 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Alopias spp</i> , <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>). See Annex V for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Council Regulation ((EU) No 2016/72 of 22 January 2016 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Alopias spp</i> , <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>); landing inspections of longliners. See Annex VI for more details on single Member States.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Regarding the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 10-09, in 2017, several research projects were carried out in the EU for scientific observations related to the interaction between fishing activities of ICCAT area and sea turtles. In order to comply with this Recommendation, Member States adopted specific regulations which include measures to prevent the capture of sea turtles. Furthermore, some Member States require that, prior to the issuance of a Temporary Permit Fishing, vessels (surface longliners) submit with their application an annex which certifies the existence on-board of turtle release devices.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			Similarly, among the conditions for granting fishing permit, there is the obligation to be fulfilled by the ship-owners and vessel captains to follow specific guidelines for the correct annotation of information concerning the interactions with sea turtles that occurred during fishing activities. See also information sent under obligation S38. See Annex VII for more details on single Member States.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Information on seabird interaction sent under S39.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annex VIII for more details on single Member States.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable

ADDENDUM TO ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	14/09/2017
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	22/12/2016
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	23/02/2017
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	31/07/2017, 30/10/2017
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	18/07/2017, 24/07/2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	18/07/2017, 24/07/2017
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	06/07/2017, 18/07/2017, 24/07/2017, 27/07/2017, 07/08/2017
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	18/07/2017, 24/07/2017, 27/07/2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	18/07/2017, 24/07/2017

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	<p>1. Description of data collection: An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention Area this information includes sailfish. In order to ensure a harmonized and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting during which sampling schemes are fine-tuned and, where possible, some tasks are shared. Such data is regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS. Participation of EU scientists in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS is supported by the European Commission (DG MARE) via the DCF funds or at an ad hoc basis.</p> <p>2. Improved Data collection framework: In the context of the new EU multiannual programme, applying as from 2017, concerned EU-MS (France, Spain and Portugal) shall give high priority to the sampling of <i>Istiophoridae</i> including the species relevant to Rec. 16-11. The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA) has developed a scientific observer programme for the mainland based pelagic longline fishery operating in the ICCAT Convention area. This observer programme collects all catches that interact with surface longliners, both as target and by-catch, retained or rejected (species/non retained size data) and covers the 4 major areas of activity (North eastern, northeast tropical, Equatorial and Southern hemisphere) and the scientific observers record a substantial amount of fisheries data, including species-specific incidental shark catches. The data collection currently includes, among other, the following information: Gear characteristics; Fishing regime (hook style and gangion type) and effort (number of hooks); Catch composition (retained and discarded) and fate at species level; Size data for mandatory and major by-catch species (retained and discarded); Sex data for major species (including sharks). Additionally, a voluntary self-sampling scheme by skippers has been put in place for a</p>

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK			<p>number of years, as well as, the recovery of historical data from skipper's personal logbooks. These Programmes, allows EU-Portugal to fulfil the current mandatory data requirements by ICCAT.</p> <p>This observer programme covers the main species, sharks and incidental catches, such as sailfishes and billfishes. It is also collected information on vulnerable species that may be incidentally caught by longliners such as marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals.</p>
	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	<p>ICCAT Recommendations are implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g. VMS, Sharks, Control, data collection and IUU Regulations).</p> <p>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. Data is collected in line with Task I and II 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.</p> <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 and 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. It shall be prohibited to purchase, offer for sale or sell shark fins which have been removed on board, retained on board, transhipped or landed in contravention of this Regulation.</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. EU MS perform inspection missions to verify the application of the EU law including the specific issue of fin removal prohibition.</p>

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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

See **Annex IX** for more details on single Member States.

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

No important difficulties were encountered in 2016.

See **Annex X** for more details on single Member States.

Table 1. EU Catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2016.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
CY	93,8	43,2	541,9	0	0	0
ES	3453,0	10641,0	17288,0	19625,0	11468,0	52704,0
FR	3396,5	263,5	4232,8	26228,2	4565,9	19452,9
GR	217,6	760,8	1331,5	0	0	0
HR	519,0	24,6	5,2	0	0	0
IRE	34,3	14,8	2324,3	0	0	0
IT	2733,8	3945,5	1490,5	0	0	47,2
MT	212,5	409,7	56,3	0	0	0
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	327,4	1941,4	1120,6	0	2202,1	0
UK	3,0	0	0,1	0	0	0
Total	10990,9	18044,6	28391,0	45853,2	18236,0	72204,0

Table 2. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

<i>Year</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
CY	18	22	94
ES	2446	2893	3453
FR	2419	2819	3396
GR	161	195	218
HR	387	458	519
IRE	19	14	34
IT	1946	2273	2734
MT	156	183	212
NL	0	0	0
PT	243	263	327
UK	0	0	0
Total	7796	9121	10988

Table 3. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of swordfish in 2016.

	<i>N-ATL</i>	<i>S-ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	43
ES	3915	4992	1734
FR	173	92	0
GR	0	0	761
HR	0	0	25
IRE		15	0
IT	0	0	3946
MT	0	0	410
PT	1578	363	0
UK	0	0	0
Total	5666	5462	6918

Table 4. Provisional EU catches (in tons) of albacore in 2016.

	<i>N-ALB</i>	<i>S-ALB</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	542
ES	16637	3	648
FR	4233	0	0
GR	0	0	1332
HR	0	0	5
IRE	2324	0	0
IT	0	0	1490
MT	0	0	56
PT	1111	9	0
UK	0	0	0
Total	24306	12	4074

Table 5. EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2016.

	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
ES	19625	11468	52704
FR	26228	4566	19453
IT	0	0	47
PT	0	2202	0
Total	45853	18236	72204

Table 6. EU Catches of Blue Shark and Shortfin mako in 2016.

	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
ES	39185	2457
FR	303	4
IT	18	0
MT	3	0
PT	13428	657
Total	52936	3118

Table 7. Sampling intensity (nb of individuals measured per species) in the EU in 2016.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SMALL</i>
Nb of individuals	13079	138886	145171	21264	8980	9412	21448

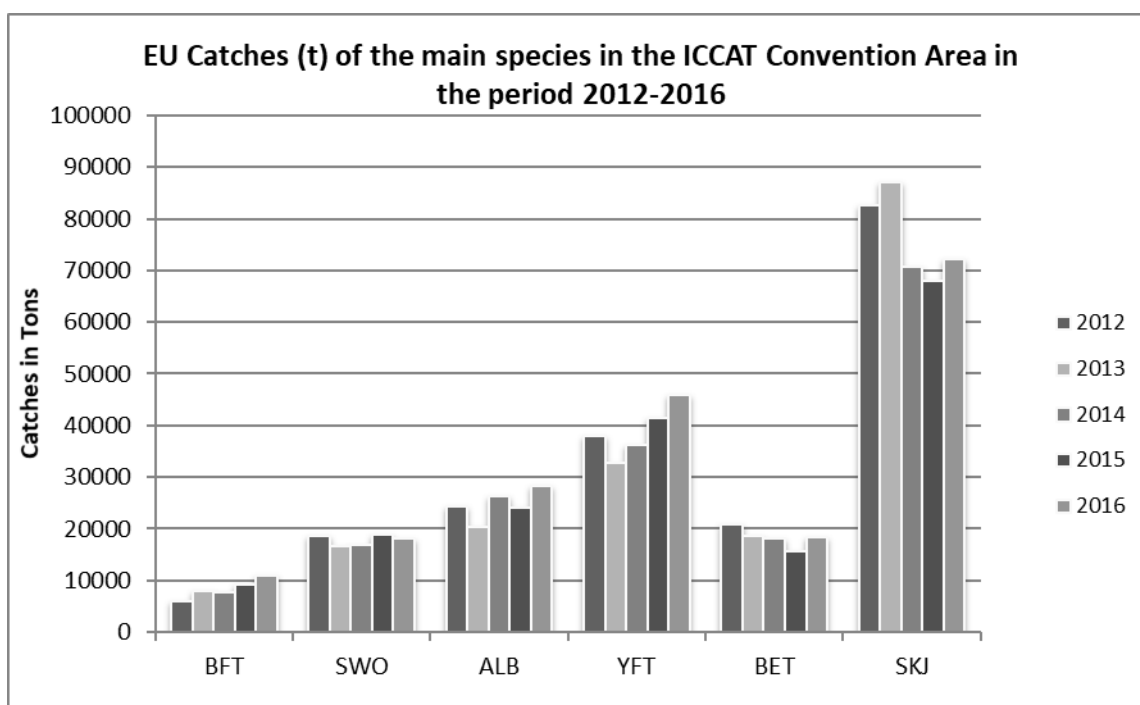


Figure 1.

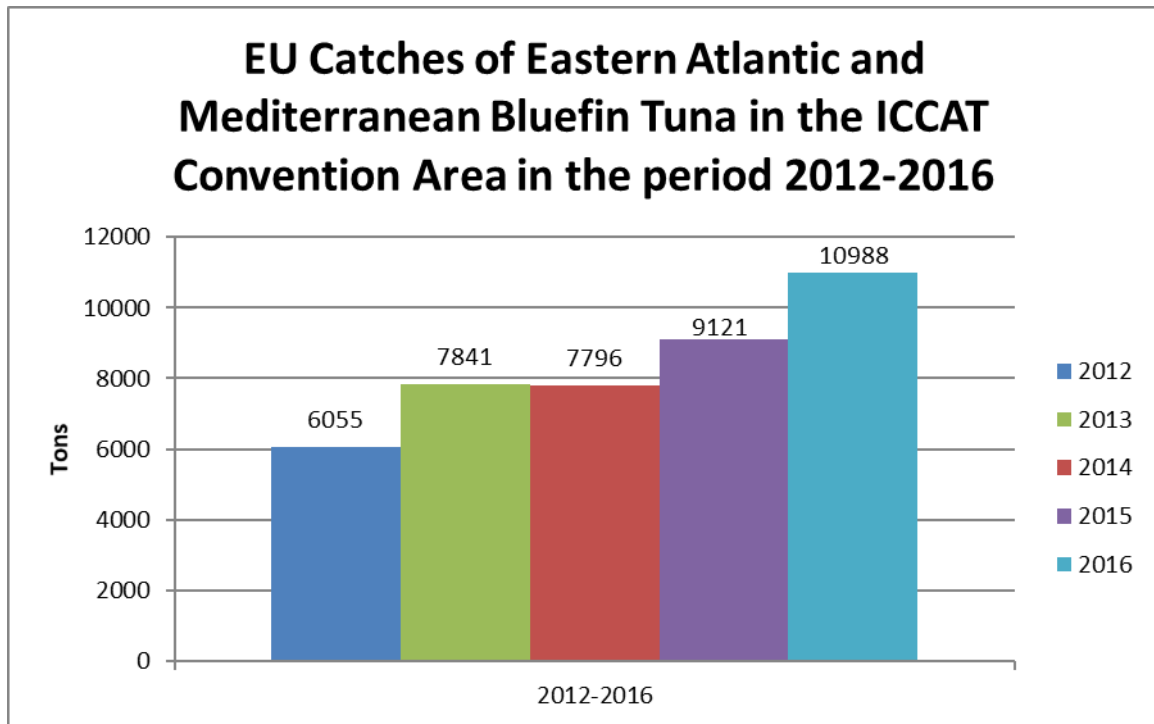


Figure 2.

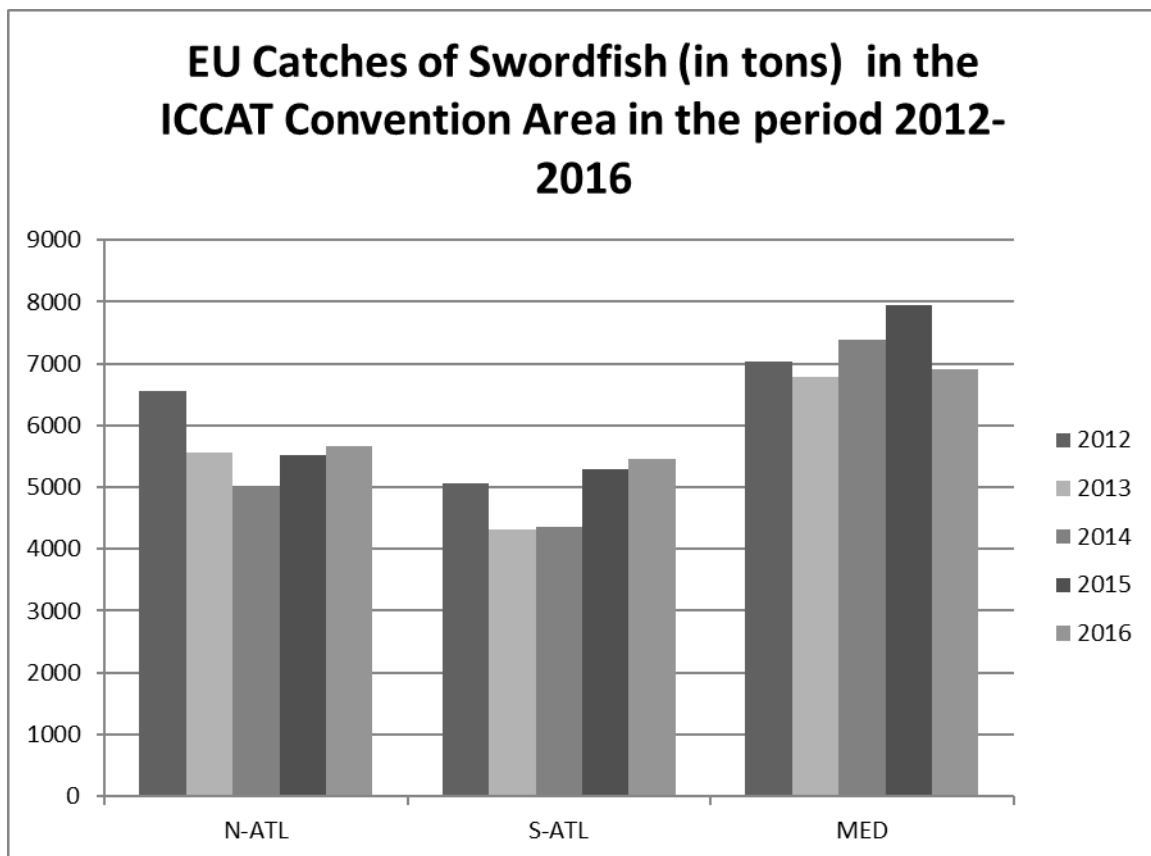


Figure 3.

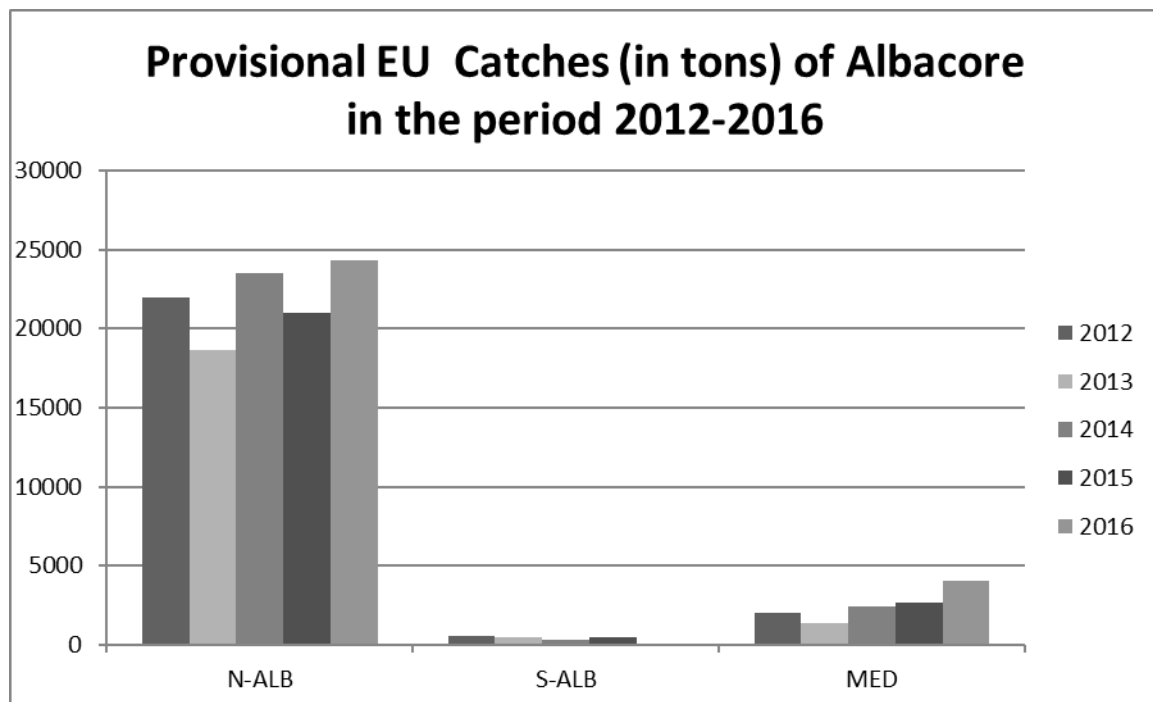


Figure 4.

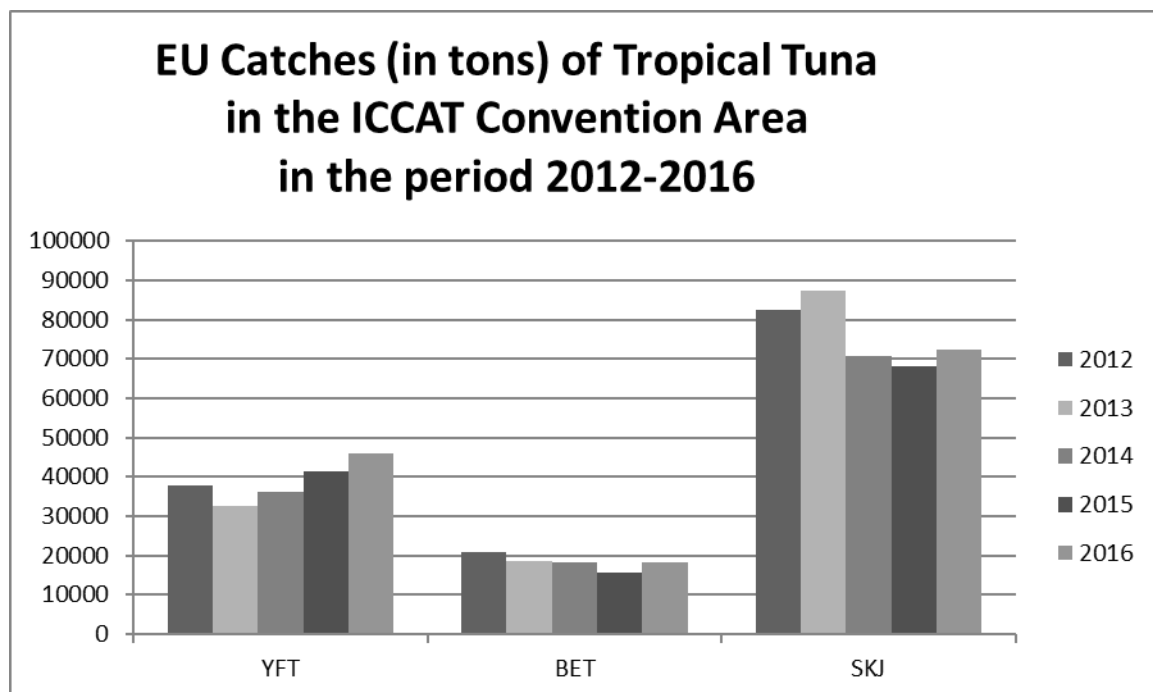


Figure 5.

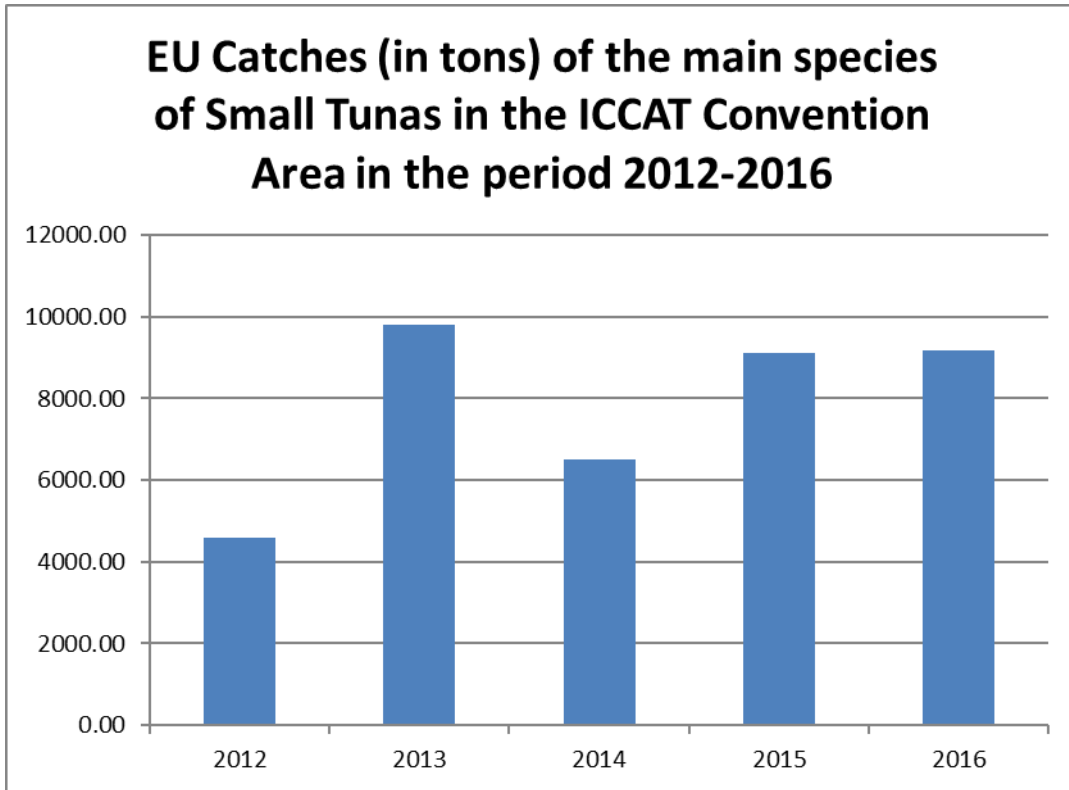


Figure 6.

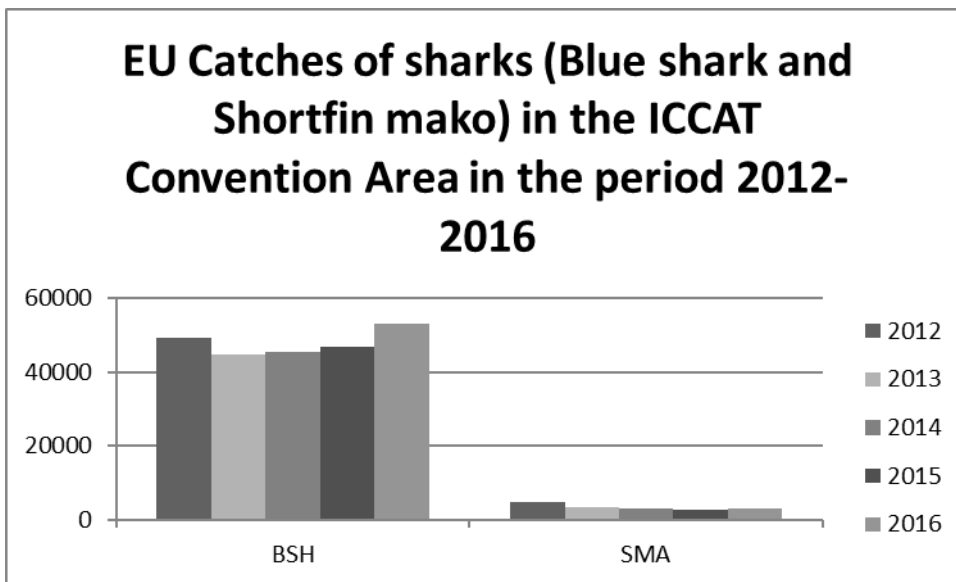


Figure 7.

GEN 0002 - Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species

Spain

Se ha continuado la recopilación de datos mediante la plena implementación y perfeccionamiento del diario electrónico de a bordo, que sistematiza la recepción de datos de capturas, desembarques y transbordos. En las instrucciones específicas dadas a la flota en el momento de la emisión de la autorización de pesca (Permiso Temporal de Pesca, o PTP) se recuerda la obligación de comunicar las capturas, desembarques o transbordos realizados a nivel de especie. Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

Como fruto de estas medidas, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía cuenta con información cada vez más precisa y depurada de las actividades pesqueras realizadas, lo que facilita su labor de estimación científica.

Malta

Data was collected in 2016 in line with Task I and II requirements (including shark species) from the following sources:

a) Landing information. Data collected was based on exhaustive data reported in logbooks for vessels over 10 meters length overall and through a monthly questionnaire for vessels under 10 meters length overall.

Data source for the species 'BSH', 'MSP' and 'SWO' was retrieved from logbooks. Data source for the species 'BLT', 'DOL', 'LTA', 'BON' and 'ALB' was retrieved from logbooks and a monthly questionnaire¹ for small scale vessels (<10m). For BFT, total catch weights were retrieved from landing inspections carried out at each and every landing of BFT. BFT landings were all recorded as GG weight. WH weights were converted from GG weights by the following conversion factor: $GG * 1.13 = WH$.

¹Questionnaire survey for small scale vessels (<10m): A multivariate questionnaire sampling survey was carried out to estimate data on landings and fishing effort relating to the artisanal fishery (< 10 meter fleet). The target population was made up of the vessels under 10 meters length overall registered in the Maltese fishing fleet register that includes full-time commercial vessels (MFA) and part-time commercial vessels (MFB). The sample was randomly selected from the fleet vessel register every quarter, with the sampling unit being the single vessel. Field recorders carried out interviews to vessel owners every week.

b) On board observations. Data was collected during SWO longline operations for the compilation of additional data on the discarded portion of the catch.

c) Harvesting operations. Collection of individual lengths and weights was collected from each BFT harvesting operation.

d) Caging Operations. Length catch composition for BFT caged into Maltese Farms was collected by the use of Stereoscopic camera deployed at each caging operation.

Greece

The authorities responsible for the implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries is the Directorate General for Sustainable Fisheries in collaboration with Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy. The data is based on landing declarations, weekly reports and relevant data concerning special authorisations. Data on protected species is based on fishermen observations.

GEN 0023 - Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Spain

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

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

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, se reservó en 2016 una cantidad de cuota específica de atún rojo para la pesca recreativa, mediante Resolución del Secretario General de Pesca de 16 de marzo de 2016. Esta cuota fue de 9,6 t. La Resolución prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la suelta de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización. A lo anteriormente mencionado, se añade que para esta pesquería también es de aplicación, como normativa nacional, la Orden de 26 de febrero de 1999, por la que se establecen las normas que regulan la pesca marítima de recreo, en lo concerniente a los topes máximos de capturas y tallas mínimas.

Malta

In 2016 and 2017, 1.1% and 1.0%, respectively, of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to register one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal Bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.

BFT recreational data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task I and Task II data.

No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2016 and 2017.

Cyprus

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

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

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

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

Portugal

In Portugal, rules for sport and recreational fisheries are set out in Decree-law 246/2000, 29th September, amended by Decree-law 112/2005, 08th June, Decree-law 56/2007, 13th March and Decree-law 101/2013, 25th July . These rules are applicable to ICCAT species.

Catches of several sharks (e.g. *Carcharodon carcharias*, *Cetorhinus maximus*, *Lamna nasus*, *Helexanchus griseus*, *Carcharinus falciformis*, *Carcharinus longimanus*, *Alopias superciliosus*), marine turtles, marine mammals are forbidden. Catches of *Thunnus gaudius*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Terapturus albidus*, *Tetrapturus pfluegeri*, *Tetrapturus georgei*, *Tetrapturus belone*, *Xiphias gladius*, *Prionace glauca*, *Isusus oxyrinchus* are limited to one individual per day and vessel for all these species. Catches of *Thunnus obesus* are limited to three individuals per day and vessel.

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

Croatia

In Croatia sport and recreational fishery is managed under the Marine fisheries Act (OG No 81/2013, 14/2014 and 152/2015) and subordinate legislation based upon it. All fishing licenses for sport and recreational fisheries are issued electronically, and all authorized persons acting under the Law on Marine Fisheries have access to the database of licenses issued. A certain amount of national quota is allocated to sport fishery and distributed among the competitions. Competitions are organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the competition event with allocated quota for BFT, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries). BFT, if caught, within the competitions with no allocated quota must be released. The frequency of controls at sea (all forms of fishing) is listed in the Plan of fisheries inspection.

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

Las principales medidas que se han implementado en España para una mejor aplicación de la Recomendación 15-05 se vertebran en dos aspectos:

- Mejora en la recopilación de datos: la plena implementación del Diario Electrónico de a bordo (DEA) ha ayudado a contar con datos a tiempo real que permiten la toma de decisiones de manera más rápida, sobre todo en lo referente al consumo de cuota.
- Además, en la emisión de los Permisos Temporales de Pesca (PTP) para el año 2016, se incluyó de manera específica la obligatoriedad de identificar con el código AL3 las especies capturadas por encima de 50 kilos, tal y como establece el Reglamento 1224/2009: Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

France

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

- pour ce qui concerne l'allocation des captures, le Règlement (UE) n° 2017/127 du Conseil du 20 janvier 2017 établissant, pour 2017, les possibilités de pêche dans les eaux de l'UE et, pour les navires de l'UE, dans certaines eaux n'appartenant pas à l'UE en ce qui concerne certains stocks ou groupes de stocks halieutiques faisant l'objet de négociations ou d'accords internationaux, notamment son annexe I(D);
- pour ce qui concerne le régime de déclaration des captures et le régime relatif à l'inspection et au contrôle, le Règlement (CE) n° 1224/2009 du 20 novembre 2009 instituant un régime communautaire de contrôle afin d'assurer le respect des règles de la politique commune de la pêche, complété du Règlement d'exécution (UE) n° 404/2011 de la Commission du 8 avril 2011.

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

SHK 7003 - Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction**Spain**

Informe sobre la aplicación para la reducción de mortalidad de marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*).

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

El CUPS, creado en 2006, ha sido gestionado mediante Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias. El censo está estructurado en una lista de buques con la zona de pesca autorizada para cada uno de ellos.

Desde el año 2006 ha habido un descenso de 62 buques en el CUPS (de 280 en el año 2006 a 218 a finales de 2016), lo que implica una significativa reducción del esfuerzo pesquero.

En la zona del Atlántico el número de buques a los que se concedió autorización en 2016 fue de 61 barcos en el Atlántico Norte al norte de 5° N, 27 en el Atlántico Sur por debajo de 5° N, y 55 en el Mediterráneo.

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

Malta

In 2016, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded. Any potential by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Any information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I and II datasheets.

The reference species is subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VIII. The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

Portugal

With the publication of the EU Regulation No 605/2013, which obliges sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached to the bodies there was a significant reduction on the mortality shortfin mako (2012:1198,5 t; 2013: 951,92 t; 2014: 345,93 t; 2015: 380t).

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2016.

Croatia

In 2016, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded in Croatia.

However, nature protection legislation on national level (Act on nature protection (OG No 80/2013 and the Ordinance on establishing the protected and strictly protected species (OG No 144/2013)) has put under strict protection the total of 23 cartilaginous fish species. The shortfin mako shark is also included, although it is extremely rare in Adriatic Sea. However, if caught, the specimens of the shortfin mako shark must be released unharmed back to the sea.

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

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

La Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias, en su anexo II prohíbe la pesca de esta especie en el área de ICCAT para la flota española.

Malta

In 2016, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as Maltese fishing fleets operate in areas where this particular species is absent.

Portugal

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

Cyprus

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

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2016.

United Kingdom

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

Croatia

In 2016, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as this particular species is absent from the Adriatic Sea.

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

Spain

Lo estipulado en todas estas recomendaciones, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas). Ya se ha dado contestación, en el marco de otros requisitos de envío de información.

Malta

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Malta. Information on any by-catches is collected and reported in Task I and II datasheets.

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

Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), Thresher Shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), Shortfin Mako Shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), Porbeagle Shark (*Lamna nasus*), Sand Tiger Shark (*Carcharias taurus*), Spinner Shark (*Carcharhinus brevipinna*), Blacktip Shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), Sandbar Shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*), Tope Shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), Bluntnose Sixgill Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*), Angel Shark (*Squatina squatina*).

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries, and no discards were officially reported regarding shark species. There is no data available regarding sharks stocks in Greece.

Portugal

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

UK

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

Cyprus

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

France

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

Croatia

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Croatia and no by-catches were recorded in 2016.

In addition, nature protection legislation on national level (Act on nature protection (OG No 80/2013 and the Ordinance on establishing the protected and strictly protected species (OG No 144/2013)) has put under strict protection the total of 23 cartilaginous fish species.

The Netherlands

In 2015 the Netherlands has initiated a shark and ray strategy for shark and ray management that also includes management strategies in the Dutch Caribbean waters and at internal levels. This shark and ray strategy continued beyond 2016. One of the major actions implemented is the opening of a shark sanctuary in the Dutch Caribbean waters, in the EEZ of the islands of Saba and Bonaire.

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

Spain

Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrafos 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO.

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2016, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha llevado a cabo observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas.

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

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

Malta

Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported through respective ICCAT forms.

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

Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been sent to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries for the year 2016 to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS. Moreover, services continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of sea turtles and the importance of preserving their populations.

Cyprus

Cyprus National Legislation has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles. Any incidental capture should take all necessary measures in order to be released with minimal stress. The incidental catches of any species should be recorded in the logbook and in the form and to the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research informed within 48 hours. Fishing vessels using long-lines and bottom-set nets should be equipped to release turtles with minimal stress and in a manner that maximises the probability of their survival. In the case of injured turtles, the retention on board and landing is allowed for rescue purposes provided that a notice of officials from the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research. Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are collected by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, which is part of the National Data Collection Program of Cyprus under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

UK

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

France

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

Croatia

Information on dead or injured individuals of sea turtles is collected by the relevant authority State Institute for nature protection, but no by-catches are recorded in association with the fishery regulated under the ICCAT.

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

Spain

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

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

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

Malta

The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 14-04 / and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.

Portugal

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

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

UK

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

Cyprus

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

France

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

Dans le cadre des pêcheries de thonidés tropicaux à la senne, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques embarqués est en place depuis 2005 pour l'estimation des captures accessoires et des rejets des senneurs visant au moins 10% de couverture de l'ensemble des marées.

Des programmes de recherche sont menés par l'IRD et l'IFREMER. Ex. le programme MADE (Mitigating ADverse Ecological impacts of open ocean fisheries), comprenant les objectifs suivants : réduire les prises accessoires de rejets et de juvéniles d'espérons par les palangriers et développement d'un appât artificiel, réduire les prises accessoires de requins, tortues et de petits thons par les thoniers senneurs, évaluer les effets de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons (DCP) sur l'écologie des espèces (hypothèse du piège écologique). The results achieved within the EU Research project led by IRD "Catch, Effort and Ecosystem impact of FAD-fishing" (CECOFAD) were presented during different ICCAT meetings. In addition, 5 studies related to tropical Atlantic tunas were published by IRD scientists in 2016 in peer-review journals. 3 of these papers focused on interactions with the megafauna associated to purse seiner activities (apparent survival of whale-sharks after applying the best practice guidelines for a safe release and handling, collateral impact of FAD moratorium on the number megafauna sets, etc.), 1 publication proposed a new method for estimating the abundance of tropical tuna around FADs on the basis of satellite, archival and acoustic tagging information and 1 paper was related to the life history traits and fishery patterns of teleosts caught by the tuna longline fishery in the Southern Atlantic. Les pêcheries à la senne de thonidés tropicaux, utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) dont la conception réduit les risques de maillage pour les tortues marines et les requins.

Italy

On the basis of the EU legal framework for data collection and management, Italy settled up an Annual National Program for the collection of biological and economic data related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission. Main parameters collected under the "umbrella" of the aforementioned Program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).

Croatia

Croatia has implemented all relevant ICCAT recommendations. No by catches were reported in 2016.

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

1. Spain

En esta sección, se incluye la información descrita por paneles actualizada y la información sobre el desarrollo de la campaña en lo relativo a inspección, referido todo a la campaña 2016.

1.1. Paneles

1.1.1. *Túidos tropicales (PANEL I):*

Durante 2016 un total de 12 buques cerqueros congeladores y 7 buques cañeros llevaron a cabo actividad pesquera en aguas del Océano Atlántico dirigidos a la captura de túidos tropicales. Además también se han registrado capturas de estas especies de forma accesoria por parte de la flota artesanal de las Islas Canarias con artes de cañas y cebo vivo y los buques dirigidos a la captura de atún blanco.

Las capturas totales realizadas por estos buques fueron 11.469 t de Patudo, 19.625 t de Rabil y 52.751 t de listado.

1.1.2. *Atún Rojo (PANEL II):*

En la gestión de la pesquería de atún rojo, España ha mantenido un elevado nivel, participando activamente y liderando el desarrollo y aplicación de las medidas de control y gestión necesarias que han logrado la recuperación del recurso en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo. Se ha mantenido la aplicación de medidas que van más allá del mínimo requerido por las propias normas, comunitaria e internacional. Estas son las principales medidas aplicadas en 2016:

Antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2016, fue remitido a la Comisión Europea el Plan de pesca anual para la flota española que captura Atún Rojo. Dentro de este plan se recogen todos los aspectos para la gestión de la citada pesquería durante 2016, incluyendo las medidas para el control de la cuota individual de los buques cerqueros que operan en el Mediterráneo.

La Resolución de la Secretaría General de Pesca por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico Oriental y el Mar Mediterráneo que fue aprobada en 2016, recoge todas y cada una de las obligaciones en materia de pesca y control de atún rojo al objeto de asegurar el estricto respeto de la cuota asignada, incluyendo el establecimiento de un fondo de maniobra de cuota no asignada para evitar sobre pasamientos de la cuota total asignada a España.

1.1.3. *Atún Blanco del Norte (PANEL II)*

En cumplimiento de la Recomendación (98-8) de la ICCAT, sobre limitación de capacidad de pesca de Atún Blanco del Norte, se elaboró la lista de buques españoles que estuvieron presentes en la pesquería de dicha especie durante el periodo 1993-1995. Ninguno de dichos buques utiliza como arte de pesca redes de enmalle a la deriva, empleando todos los buques artes de anzuelo: curricán a la cacea y cañas con cebo vivo.

En este sentido, y con el fin de controlar la limitación de la capacidad pesquera en 2005, se elaboró la lista de buques que podían dirigirse a la captura de Atún Blanco tras la presentación de solicitudes de pesca por parte de los interesados. El número total de buques incluidos en esa lista fue de 730.

Por otra parte, cabe destacar que mediante la Orden Ministerial de 17 de febrero de 1998, se regula la pesca de túidos en el Océano Atlántico al norte de 36° norte, siendo obligatoria para las empresas armadoras de los buques autorizados el remitir a la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, partes mensuales sobre los días de actividad por zona de esfuerzo así como capturas por especies y zonas de pesca. También, se han de remitir las Declaraciones de Desembarque cada vez que éste se produzca, en la que, constarán las cantidades de túidos desembarcadas, diferenciadas por especies, formas de presentación y áreas de captura.

En el año 2016, se concedió autorización a 455 buques.

Las capturas, ascendieron a 16.637 t.

1.1.4. *Atún Blanco del Sur (PANEL III)*

No se concedieron autorizaciones para la pesca dirigida de esta especie al sur del paralelo 5°N. Tan sólo se produjeron algunas capturas accesorias por parte de la flota de palangre de superficie que trabaja en esa zona, con un total de 194 toneladas.

1.1.5. *Pez Espada (PANEL IV)*

Mediante la Orden 1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, únicamente se autoriza la captura del pez espada, tiburón azul, marrajo dientuso y tiburones pelágicos, a la flota de palangre de superficie incluida en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie.

España ha actualizado su normativa de palangre de superficie, único arte autorizado a la captura de pez espada en España, publicándose la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias.

En el área de ICCAT se establecen tres zonas diferenciadas para la gestión de la pesca. Así, esta Orden establece seis zonas de pesca:

Zona1: Mediterráneo.

Zona 2: Aguas nacionales hasta 80 millas en el Océano Atlántico.

Zona 3: Aguas del Océano atlántico al norte del paralelo 5° Norte y por fuera de las aguas nacionales a 80 millas de las líneas de base.

Zona 4: Aguas del Océano Atlántico al sur del paralelo 5° Norte.

La Orden establece un censo unificado de buques autorizados a desarrollar la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie, como instrumento que proporcione una mayor seguridad jurídica y control de las posibilidades de pesca, habiéndose tenido en cuenta para la asignación de las distintas zonas de pesca, la autonomía de desplazamiento y las medidas en G.T.

La cuota de Pez Espada del Océano Atlántico, tanto del stock Norte como Sur, se ha distribuido de forma individual entre los buques con posibilidades de acceso a las zonas 2, 3 y 4 del Censo, teniendo en cuenta para ello, las capturas históricas del buque. De este modo, se refuerza la gestión de estas posibilidades de pesca mediante el control posterior, con las declaraciones de desembarque de los buques, minimizando el riesgo de sobre pesca.

Igualmente, la orden citada establece; las características técnicas del palangre de superficie, su señalización, medidas para evitar las capturas de aves y tortugas marinas, los cambios de zona, la transmisión de posibilidades de pesca entre buques, ya sea total o parcial, informes de capturas y fletamentos.

Por otra parte, el total de buques con licencia para la captura de pez espada en 2016 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 106. Las capturas totales de pez espada en el Océano Atlántico ascendieron a 8.930 t

1.1.5.1. *Pez Espada del Mediterráneo*

Desde el año 1998; España viene regulando la pesca de túnidos y especies afines en aguas del Mediterráneo mediante el Real Decreto 71/98. Esta norma regula la pesca de especies de competencia de ICCAT en el Mediterráneo, estableciendo medidas técnicas para las artes de pesca y aparejos, medidas de gestión de la pesquería, y normas de control de la pesquería.

En relación a la veda a la especie establecidas en la Recomendación 13-04, España ha aplicado la prohibición de la pesca en el periodo comprendido entre el 1 de octubre y el 30 de noviembre, asimismo ha establecido un mes adicional de veda del 1 al 31 de marzo de 2016.

El número total de permisos de pesca emitidos en 2016 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de: 57 buques.

Las capturas totales de pez espada del Mediterráneo ascendieron a 1.733 t.

1.1.5.2. Tiburones

En el año 2009 fue publicada la *Orden ARM/1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias*, mediante la cual se prohíbe la captura, tenencia a bordo, desembarco o comercialización de pez espada (*Xiphias Gladius*), tiburón azul (*Prionacea Glauca*), Marrajo dientuso (*Ixurus oxyrinchus*) y cualquier otro tiburón pelágico, incluida la captura accesoria o fortuita, por parte de cualquier buque que no se encuentre incluido en el censo unificado de palangre de superficie. Mediante esta norma se da cumplimiento a las medidas recogidas en la Recomendación 08-07 sobre la conservación del zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) capturado en asociación con las pesquerías gestionadas por la ICCAT, e incluso va más allá al incluir al resto de especies de tiburones pelágicos así como al pez espada, a través de la reducción del esfuerzo pesquero y por tanto de las capturas realizadas sobre estos stocks. Esta Orden fue modificada mediante la Orden ARM/1793/2011, de 27 de junio, afectando ésta únicamente a la captura accidental de pez espada.

Con posterioridad, y también a respecto de los tiburones, es importante destacar que España tiene prohibido desde el año 2009 (Orden ARM/2689/2009), la captura de los tiburones zorro (familia Alopiidae), y los tiburones martillo o cornudas (familia Sphymidae).

Las capturas de las especies de tiburones de mayor relevancia por parte de la flota española en el área de ICCAT fueron de 39.184 t de la especie *Prionace Glauca* (Tiburón azul) y 2.456 de *Isurus Oxyrinchus* (marrajo dientuso).

1.1.6. Pesca de recreo

El Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, regula la pesca marítima de recreo. Esta regulación establece un régimen general al que someter el ejercicio de la pesca recreativa en sus diferentes modalidades, de conformidad con el derecho internacional aplicable.

En aguas litorales esta actividad es gestionada por las administraciones regionales competentes en la materia. En aguas exteriores la gestión se coordina desde la Administración General del Estado. En todo caso son las comunidades autónomas del litoral las que concedan las correspondientes licencias o autorizaciones de actividad a las embarcaciones recreativas.

Este régimen de participación autonómica no se establece para la captura de aquellas especies sometidas a un régimen de protección diferenciada, cuyo ejercicio requiere de una autorización a conceder de forma centralizada por la Secretaría General de Pesca puesto que se deben adoptar medidas especiales de protección para determinadas especies sensibles que se encuentran reguladas por organismos regionales de pesca, encaminadas a la consecución de una explotación sostenible de las poblaciones basadas en un conocimiento preciso del esfuerzo que representa la pesca recreativa. Este es el caso del atún rojo.

A los efectos de esta regulación, las aguas exteriores de España se dividen en cuatro zonas que constituyen unidades de gestión diferenciadas: Cantábrico y Noroeste, Golfo de Cádiz, Mediterránea y Canaria.

a) La zona del Cantábrico y Noroeste comprende las aguas que se extienden desde la frontera con Francia, en la desembocadura del Bidasoa (1° 47' W), hasta la frontera con Portugal, en la del río Miño (41° 52' N).

b) La zona del Golfo de Cádiz se extiende entre el meridiano de Punta Marroquí, en las proximidades de Tarifa (5° 35' W) y la frontera con Portugal en la desembocadura del Guadiana (7° 24' W).

c) La zona Mediterránea comprende las aguas situadas al este del meridiano de Punta Marroquí (5° 35' W), incluyendo las aguas sobre las que España ejerce soberanía o jurisdicción y que contornan las islas Baleares, la isla de Alborán, las ciudades de Ceuta y Melilla y la zona de protección pesquera del Mediterráneo definida en el Real Decreto 1315/1997, de 1 de agosto, por el que se establece una zona de protección pesquera en el mar Mediterráneo hasta el cabo Cerbere (42° 26' N).

d) La zona Canaria comprende las aguas exteriores del Archipiélago Canario

En el ejercicio de la pesca marítima de recreo sólo se podrán capturar las especies autorizadas recogidas en el Anexo I del Real Decreto.

Asimismo, once especies (BFT, ALB, BET, SWO, BUM, MSP, WHM, SPF, RSP, SAI y HKE) se encuentran sometidas a medidas de conservación diferenciadas para dar cumplimiento a las obligaciones internacionales emanadas de la ICCAT. Para la captura o tenencia a bordo de especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, se debe disponer de una autorización específica expedida por la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros y Acuicultura de la Secretaría General del Pesca.

España sólo permite la captura y suelta de ejemplares vivos de atún rojo. Las embarcaciones autorizadas para esta actividad deben adoptar las medidas necesarias para evitar la muerte de ejemplares. En caso de muerte accidental, las capturas son contabilizadas y se detraen de la cuota de atún rojo asignada a España, pero no se permite la comercialización ni la venta del pescado. No está permitida la celebración de eventos deportivos que tengan como objetivo el atún rojo.

En 2016 la cuota consumida por muerte accidental de ejemplares de atún rojo capturados por parte de la flota deportiva y recreativa ascendió a 11.049 kg

1.1.7. Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 2016

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2016, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 4.318 t. Siendo Ecuador el principal origen de estas importaciones.

Importaciones de Patudo: 19.807 t de patudo congelado. Siendo Ecuador el principal origen de las importaciones.

1.2. Actividades y esquemas de inspección

1.2.1. Medios de inspección utilizados

CAMPAÑA DEL ATÚN ROJO 2016 EN EL MEDITERRÁNEO Y CANTÁBRICO-NW:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2016, se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia:

a) Medios marítimos:

Desde el principio de la Campaña, se contó con la participación de los siguientes medios:

a.1- Colaboración Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP)-ARMADA- Donde se acuerda el Plan Parcial de Vigilancia e Inspección de los siguientes puntos:

- (1) Zona de vigilancia: mar territorial del Mediterráneo, y ZPP del mar Mediterráneo.
- (2) Control de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines, principalmente atún rojo y pez Espada, objeto del programa específico de control e inspección del Mediterráneo.
- (3) Inspección y vigilancia de las actividades de pesqueros en general, con independencia de su pabellón, para verificar el debido cumplimiento de la normativa vigente.
- (4) Controlar permanentemente la actividad de las artes o redes no reglamentarias, en especial atención a las redes de enmalle a la deriva.
- (5) Impedir la actividad pesquera de buques de terceros países.

Para lograr estos objetivos, se establece la operatividad del patrullero de altura "TARIFA" con embarque de inspectores españoles y franceses a bordo durante los meses de mayo y junio y apoyo del patrullero ligero "FORMENTOR" mediante embarque de inspectores españoles.

a.2- Se realizaron colaboraciones con la Guardia Civil, englobadas dentro del “Programa PACIAP con participación habitual de distintas patrulleras, entre otras, la patrullera Rio Guadiaro.

b) Medios aéreos:

Los medios aéreos empleados trabajaron de forma coordinada con los demás medios de vigilancia empleados en la presente campaña, para explorar áreas en las que se hubiera detectado o pudiera esperarse la presencia de actividad pesquera, ampliando así el radio de inspecciones.

El medio aéreo utilizado para la campaña del Atún Rojo, fue el avión “ROCHE” de la SGP.

Estas misiones se programaron diariamente en función de la actividad pesquera en la zona, con los datos proporcionados por el Centro de Seguimiento de Pesca en Madrid, y contaron con presencia de inspectores de pesca a bordo.

c) Medios Humanos:

Para el correcto desarrollo de la campaña del Atún Rojo, la SGCI centra las prioridades en dos frentes:

- (6) Atención preferente durante toda la campaña de los Inspectores de Pesca de las Delegaciones y Subdelegaciones del Gobierno en las Provincias implicadas en la campaña.
- (7) Apoyo en comisión de servicio de Inspectores de Pesca de los Servicios Centrales, durante los meses de mayo, junio, julio y agosto en los puertos, aeronaves y patrulleras implicadas en el control, inspección y vigilancia del atún rojo.
- (8) De igual manera, participación en las misiones asignadas en tierra, tanto en España como en otros Estados Miembros, dentro de los equipos mixtos previstos en el JDP del Mediterráneo.

CAMPAÑA DE LA COSTERA DEL BONITO 2016:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2016 se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia: Colaboración entre el Servicio Marítimo de la Guardia Civil y los inspectores de periferia y de Servicios Centrales.

a) Medios marítimos:

En el marco del JDP, se realizó embarque en el patrullero de altura francés, “IRIS” con una inspectora de pesca española en el periodo comprendido entre el 15 de agosto y 23 de agosto, realizando labores de inspección durante la campaña del bonito y, encontrándose dentro de los objetivos, el control de la captura de atún rojo por parte de este segmento de flota ya que es una pesquería susceptible de captura de dicha especie.

1.2.2. Observaciones

Según los datos analizados, se obtienen las siguientes conclusiones:

Durante el año 2016 el número de inspecciones enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT asciende a 1361 registrándose un total de 166 infracciones. El número de inspecciones se ha incrementado, así como el número de infracciones detectadas respecto al 2015.

De todas ellas, 85 inspecciones han sido realizadas en el ámbito del Plan de despliegue conjunto (JDP) del Atún Rojo.

2. Malta

2.1 Bluefin tuna fishery 2016

2.1.1 Quota management:

During 2016, the Maltese bluefin tuna fishery was authorised in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 14-04 paragraphs 18, 19, 22, 23. Malta managed its catching quota through individual allowable catches assigned to each vessel per fleet segment. Purse seine and surface longline gears were used in commercial fishing during 2016. No traps, baitboats or pelagic trawlers are employed in the bluefin tuna fishery by the Maltese fishing fleet.

One purse seine vessel was authorized to fish for bluefin tuna between 26 May and 24 June, 2016. This purse seine vessel used up its allocated quota on 2 June, 2016. Likewise, the longline vessels below 24m LOA were authorised to operate between 15 April and 31 December, 2016. In 2016, vessels authorised for recreational bluefin tuna fishing were limited by a daily quota of an individual fish per vessel up to a maximum fleet quota established in Malta's management plan. A portion of the national quota was reserved as a contingency measure in case of accidental catches of bluefin tuna within the swordfish fishery.

2.1.2 Control and enforcement:

Malta conducted its inspections in accordance with the inspection plan submitted to the EC in line with ICCAT Report BFT 1007 during 2016.

Monitoring of all caging operations was carried out with the use of the stereoscopic camera. This control enabled the release of 1,853 individuals of bluefin tuna caught in excess.

Malta participated in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection established under ICCAT Rec. 14-04 paragraphs 97-99 coordinated by the European Commission.

2.1.3 Prohibition of aircraft:

In 2011, Subsidiary Legislation 499.21 Civil Aviation (Restriction of Flying Regulation) was amended by Legal Notices 411 of 2007 and 160 of 2011 to ensure the prohibition of aircrafts related to fishing throughout the months of May, June and July. This legislation has been implemented in collaboration with the AFM and Civil Aviation in 2016.

2.2 Mediterranean Swordfish fishery 2016

In 2016, implementation of the ICCAT Recommendation 13-04 for Management Measures for Mediterranean Swordfish in the Framework of ICCAT was carried out. Monitoring and control of minimum sizes, by-catch limitations and closed seasons were carried out accordingly.

3. Greece

The swordfish fishery in Greek territorial waters is prohibited during the period 1 October to 31 January, a national closed season is operating (from 1987) aiming to the protection of juveniles. In 2016 Greece implemented Rec. 13-04 and a total ban of SWO fishery in March and October / November in the Mediterranean, by fishing authorizations suspension.

The bluefin tuna fishery is carried out according to the strict management measures implemented by ICCAT and EC. The legislative framework for authorising fishing vessels to carry out pelagic fisheries for highly migratory species (*Thunnus thynnus*, *Thunnus alalunga*, *Xiphias gladius*) is based in the ref. no 5632/104626/29-9-2015 ministerial decision. The authorisations are issued yearly. For 2016, it was obligatory for all authorised vessels to operate in large pelagic fisheries, to have installed VMS and ERS, regardless of their length.

The vessels targeting highly migratory species in 2016 (*Thunnus thynnus*, *Thunnus alalunga*, *Xiphias gladius*) use mainly long lines, hand lines.

Monitoring of landings is based on landing declarations - logbooks, having an enhanced declaration and inspection procedure. Landing declaration documents - logbooks are transmitted through ERS for all BFT, SWO & ALB authorised vessels for the whole year.

In order to ensure that there is no excess of BFT quota, cross-checks took place during 2016 for the following:

Data and information recorded by fishermen through ERS logbooks and landing declarations concerning the National Registry Number, the date of landing, the number of individuals, the tails-tags, the weight and the presentation of fish and the BCD number;
Inspections of Port authorities at designated ports which have been submitted to our authority;
The sale notes of first trades;
The eBCD system.

Landings data are monitored for all types of gears (long lines and hand lines) that target bluefin tuna. All catches and landings of BFT were followed by the necessary certified catch documents, under the BFT catch documentation scheme imposed by ICCAT and EU.

Regional Fisheries Officers have been authorized for the certification of:

- (a) Statistical documents under the framework of Reg. (EC) 1984/2003 for imports and exports of consignments of SWO.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCD) under ICCAT Recommendations 11-20 and Reg. 640/2010

For 2016, BCDs were issued by ERS until 30 June, and then the eBCD system was activated. Certified copies of these documents are transmitted to the Directorate for Control of Fishing Activities & Fishery Products of the Ministry of Rural Development & Food.

As it concerns control, regular and special inspections are performed on monthly basis by Port Authorities in designated and non- designated ports as well as on board, in order to control the implementation of the multiannual recovery plan for bluefin tuna and for the fulfilment of obligations arising from the swordfish closure.

Within the scope of a joint deployment plan (JDP) in the year 2016, inspections were conducted in designated and non-designated ports for landing and as well as sea patrols in areas that exhibit fishing activity for large pelagic fish.

Also, joint inspections took place by inspector exchanges between Greece, Cyprus and Italy. As it concerns the process and methodology of inspections in accordance with Recommendation 12-07, there was no activity of fishing vessels of third countries for the year 2016.

4. Italy

4.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The actions taken in 2016 by the Italian Administration in order to implement the BFT ICCAT measures are listed below:

D.M. 14/03/2016, n. 4958 – “Campagna di pesca del tonno rosso – Anno 2016”.

D.M. 14/03/2016, n. 4961 – “Approvazione delle disposizioni applicative per la campagna di pesca del tonno rosso 2016”.

Taking into account that the new EU Reg. n. 2016/1627 entered into force only in the second part of the year, during 2016, Italy continued to provide the full implementation of the former Council Regulation (EC) n. 302/2009 (as modified by EU Reg. n. 500/2012) which had set a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

4.2 Inspection schemes and activities in Italy

In accordance with the current EU And ICCAT legal framework, during 2016, Italy provided all the BFT control and monitoring activities in the context of a specific Annual Control Plan adopted by the General Headquarter of the Italian Coast Guard, in its quality of “Centro di Controllo Nazionale della Pesca”.

This Plan, together with the Annual Fishing and Capacity Plans, was duly submitted to the Commission for its approval.

During 2016, 109 national ports were designated for landing Bluefin tuna. Each of these ports was covered by an ICCAT inspector present for all landing operations. Italy also took part in the Joint Deployment Plan for Bluefin tuna with all the other concerned Member States and EFCA.

Annex X

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

1. Malta

No important difficulties were encountered in 2016.

2. Greece

It has to be mentioned to this point that fishermen often find difficulties in adopting new provisions especially when related with electronic monitoring systems, mainly due to their low educational level and great age, even though that there is increased control of their activities. However, our administration and competent authorities for the collection of data continuously inform the fishermen for the scope of collecting data, which is to ameliorate the existing management of fish resources. As a result, data collection exercises always conform to new requirements and much effort is developed on better designing the whole process of data collection.

Additionally, the control of fisheries and landings remains a difficult task for the port authorities mainly because of the extensive Greek coasts (almost 13.700 km), the numerous Greek islands (around 6.000).

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

SUMMARY

Total catch taken against the ICCAT quotas allocated to France (in respect of St Pierre & Miquelon - SPM) is 0 t of tuna and tuna-like species for 2016. It should be noted that 2016 has been marked by internal problems linked to the vessel owner which have hindered the progress of the tuna fishing campaign, resulting in zero tuna catches for 2016. The quotas allocated to France (in respect of St Pierre & Miquelon) only allow a local vessel owner to operate one vessel. French catches of tuna and tuna-like species are taken by a 28 metre longline fishing vessel. This vessel, which was acquired by a St Pierre vessel owner, has been operating under the French flag since 9 March 2011 to exploit the French tuna quotas (swordfish and northern albacore and western bluefin tuna). This vessel owner has tremendous difficulty in structuring its activity over time and consequently, in ensuring administrative monitoring. Fishing is regulated through the grant of fishing authorisations by the State representative on the archipelago. Vessels are required to report catches and may also take a fishery observer on board on an ad hoc basis. All landings as well as all exported products are subject to control. France (in respect of St Pierre & Miquelon) carries out controls through several administrations (maritime affairs, gendarmerie, national navy, etc.). Fishing control campaigns, both at sea and on land, are carried out regularly. There was no report of any infringement in these fisheries in 2016.

RÉSUMÉ

Le montant total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2016. Il convient de noter que l'année 2016 a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant empêché le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés ; les prises de thonidés pour l'année 2016 ont donc été nulles. Les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon et germon du Nord, thon rouge de l'Ouest). Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2016 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

El total de capturas realizadas con respecto a la cuota de ICCAT atribuida a Francia (por San Pedro y Miquelón-SPM) asciende a 0 t de túnidos y especies afines para el año 2016. Cabe señalar que el año 2016 estuvo marcado por importantes problemas internos del armador que impidieron el buen desarrollo de la campaña de pesca de túnidos, por lo que las capturas de túnidos de 2016 han sido nulas. Las cuotas atribuidas a Francia (por SPM) permiten a los armadores locales explotar tan solo una unidad, por lo que las capturas francesas de túnidos y especies afines las realiza un palangrero de 28 m. Este buque, adquirido por un armador de San Pedro, navega bajo pabellón francés desde el 9 de marzo de 2011 para explotar la cuota francesa de túnidos (pez espada y atún blanco del norte, atún rojo del oeste). Este armador se ha enfrentado a ingentes dificultades a la hora de estructurar su actividad en el tiempo y de garantizar su seguimiento desde el punto de vista administrativo. La pesca está reglamentada por medio de la concesión de autorizaciones por parte del representante del Estado en el archipiélago. Los buques están obligados a declarar las capturas y pueden embarcar puntualmente un observador

de la pesca. Todos los desembarques son objeto de control, y lo mismo ocurre con todos los productos exportados. Francia (por SPM) dispone de medios de control en varias administraciones (asuntos marítimos, gendarmería, marina nacional, etc.). Las campañas de control de la pesca, tanto en mar como en tierra, se realizan de forma regular. En el marco de estas pesquerías, no se ha detectado ninguna infracción en 2016.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Tout d'abord, il convient de souligner que l'année 2016 a été marquée par des problèmes internes à l'armement ayant entravé le déroulement de la campagne de pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées ; ainsi les captures de ces espèces pour l'année 2016 ont été nulles.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : 9,34 t en 2015 ; 3,41 t en 2014 ; 18,74 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 1,03 t en 2011 ; 100,5 t en 2010 (nb : aucune activité en 2012).

En 2009, une société de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SPM) a acquis un palangrier en vue notamment d'exploiter les quotas de thonidés de la France (au titre de SPM). Ce navire, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, est passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011 et s'est vu attribuer en 2016 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest: 3,68 t,
- espadon du Nord : 100 t,
- germon du Nord : 250 t.

Cet armement a énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif. Une incertitude persiste quant à la viabilité de l'entreprise dans les années à venir.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flottille artisanale mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir des captures accidentelles. Dans les faits, en 2016, comme durant les 6 années précédentes, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

Des campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation ont eu lieu auprès des armateurs en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires d'istiophoridés, de requins, d'oiseaux de mer, de tortues marines et de mammifères marins et de réduire les rejets.

Espadon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2016, ajusté à 100 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

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

Les captures ont été nulles en 2016 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2015 ; 3,02 t en 2014 ; 17,85 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,6 t en 2011 ; 89,8 t en 2010).

Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4,51 t en 2016 ajusté à 3,68t (la surconsommation de 2015 (835kg) a été soustraite du quota initial conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été nulles en 2016 (pour mémoire : 9,34t en 2015 ; 0,17 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,43 t en 2011 ; 8,08 t en 2010).

Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 t en 2016, ajusté à 250 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Ce quota permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles ont été nulles en 2016 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2015 ; 0,08 t en 2014 ; 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010).

Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2016 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2015 ; 0,1 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été nulles en 2016 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2015 ; 0,57 t en 2014 ; 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

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

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRALES		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Rapport Annuel Sept 2017.
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	11/07/17
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	11/07/17
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	11/07/17
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	11/07/17
S6	Prise estimée par taille	11/07/17
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	11/07/17
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation à bord de ses navires en 2016.
S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec.16-14	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de campagne d'observation ICCAT à bord de ses navires en 2016.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique.
S13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.

S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les activités de mise en cage)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas à des travaux de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Les indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs de pêcheries ne sont pas disponibles pour FRSPM.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP.
THONIDES TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	11/07/16
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries pendant la fermeture spatio-temporelle aux DCP.
S47	Données et informations recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas eu de débarquement ou de transbordement de thon obèse /albacore/listao dans le port PM FSP en 2016.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas de Dispositifs de Concentration des Poissons (DCP).
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose pas d'observateurs scientifiques nationaux.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Rapport Annuel Sept/2017.
S28	Rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de Tetrapturus spp.	Rapport Annuel Sept/2017.
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FRSPM n'a pas pêché de requins en 2016. Les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de recherche sur le requin peau bleue.

AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de guides d'identification mais les informations ont été diffusées à l'aide des plaquettes ICCAT (requin) et les armateurs ont été informés et sensibilisés à la présence d'autres prises accessoires.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Les armateurs FRSPM ont été informés et sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines (changement d'hameçons).
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires d'oiseaux par FRSPM mais une campagne d'information et de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des armateurs.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Rapport Annuel Sept/2017.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Rapport Annuel Sept/2017.

IIème partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Rapport annuel Sept/2017
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Le Livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime applicable à FRSPM stipule que toutes les captures, rejets et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	17/08/17
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2016
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2016
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2016
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2016
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à recevoir des transbordements en 2016
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas autorisé ses navires à transborder en 2016
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port	17/08/17

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	11/07/17
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	11/07/17
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	0 rapport d'inspection en 2016.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas octroyé l'accès à son port à des navires sous pavillon étranger ayant commis des infractions en 2016.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé d'inspection au port en 2016.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas réalisé d'inspection au port en 2016.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port en 2016.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accords d'accès en 2016.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'accès en 2016.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	27/09/17
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer pour 2016.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations sur des cas présumés d'activités de pêche IUU et n'a pas observé de pêche IUU en 2016.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navires ayant fait l'objet d'allégations d'activités IUU.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer en la matière.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas eu de navire observé en 2016.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de permis de pêche de thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge et les pêches effectuées par FRSPM ne sont pas destinées à des fermes.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM ne pêche pas, ne se livre pas à des activités d'élevage et ne transporte pas de thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2016.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Ces données sont disponibles en France, auprès du Centre National de Surveillance des Pêches (CNSP).
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs (et agences)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique Est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Il n'y a pas eu de prises de poissons de moins de 30 kg/115cm par FRSPM en 2016 ; une campagne de sensibilisation a eu lieu auprès des pêcheurs concernant le marquage et la remise à l'eau.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	25/09/17
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	25/09/17
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	26/09/17
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement à sa législation relative au BCD.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de changement concernant le programme d'apposition de marques sur la queue.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas d'informations indiquant que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	26/09/17
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	27/09/17
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse, d'albacore ou de listao en 2016.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/ listao	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas de navire ayant prétendument réalisé des activités IUU en 2016.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/ listao	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans le golfe de Guinée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé en 2016.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2016.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	1 ^{er} trim 2016-24/05/16 2 ^e trim 2016-21/09/16 3 ^e trim 2016- 07/12/16 4 ^e trim 2016-21/03/17 1 ^{er} trim 2017-01/06/17 2 ^e trim 2017-14/09/17
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. FRSPM n'utilise pas de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons mais des palangres.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	14/09/17
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2016.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2016.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives et récréatives d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	15/09/17
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries d'espadon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs (et agences)	Non applicable. FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	27/09/17
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en atlantique Nord-Ouest.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport Annuel Sept/2017.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher l'espadon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	27/09/17
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Rapport annuel Sept/ 2017.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries du germon en Atlantique Sud mais en Atlantique Nord-Ouest.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Il n'y a pas eu de prises de makaires par FRSPM en 2016 ; les pêcheurs ont été sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Rapport annuel Sept/ 2017.
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable. FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures de voiliers.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas 1 CPC côtière en développement capturant des requins-marteau destinés à la consommation locale.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. FRSPM n'est pas 1 CPC côtière en développement capturant des requins soyeux destinés à la consommation locale.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taube bleu	Rapport annuel Sept/2017.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Rapport annuel Sept/2017.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	La feuille de contrôle de la mise en œuvre des mesures s'appliquant aux requins pour FRSPM sera soumise en octobre 2017.
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Rapport annuel Sept/2017.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles de tortues marines par FRSPM en 2016 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les tortues marines et ont procédé à un changement d'hameçons.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Il n'y a pas eu de captures accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par FRSPM en 2016 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés aux interactions de la flottille avec les oiseaux de mer et ont modifié leur gréement.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Il n'y a pas eu de prises accessoires ou de rejets par FRSPM en 2016 ; chaque année, les armateurs sont sensibilisés et ont modifié leur gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif en augmentant la taille des hameçons.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas mis en œuvre de programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le BCD de l'ICCAT).
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'une recommandation adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées dans la Convention.

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

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est habituellement réalisée par le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, puis passé sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011. L'armement de ce navire ayant énormément de difficultés à structurer son activité dans le temps et donc à assurer son suivi administratif, le navire n'a pas pratiqué de pêcheries en 2016.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) n'ont donc pas émis d'autorisation de pêche permettant à ce navire d'effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de thon germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

Il convient de rappeler que l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY est équipé d'une balise VMS ainsi que d'un journal de pêche électronique et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des autorisations de pêche aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des autorisations de pêche est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime, relatif à la pêche maritime et l'aquaculture marine ;
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative à la zone économique et à la zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République ;
- accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche, signé le 27 mars 1972 ;
- arrêté du 20 mars 1987 fixant certaines mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques et arrêté du 24 mars 2015 fixant certaines mesures techniques et tailles de captures pour la pêche professionnelle dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique française au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;
- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'Etat dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les services de la Préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes) de SPM veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, dans le port de St Pierre, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Un contrôleur peut également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY.

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- Concernant l'application des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04 , des paragraphes 2 et 8 de la Recommandation 15-05, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05, du paragraphe 6 de la Recommandation 16-12 et du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 16-13 : le Service des Affaires Maritimes veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Il convient de noter qu'aucun makaira ou requin n'a été capturé en 2016 ; chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces. L'interdiction de pêcher ces espèces n'a pas pu être formalisée en 2016 pour intégrer la législation applicable à FRSPM mais devrait l'être en 2017.
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 8 de la Recommandation 10-09 et du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-09 : pour limiter les prises accidentelles de tortues marines et d'oiseaux de mer le gréement a été modifié. La sensibilisation est faite chaque année avant le début de la campagne de pêche.
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-10 : pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, l'ATLANTIC ODYSSEY a modifié son gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif (taille d'hameçon plus grande).
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 14-05 et de la Recommandation, 16-08 : il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm en 2015 ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.
- Concernant l'application du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 16-03 et du paragraphe 11 de la recommandation 16-06 : Le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY ne capture pas l'espadon et le germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires mais comme espèces visées.

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

Il n'y a pas eu de difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2016.

En raison de problèmes internes à l'armement, le navire ATLANTIC ODYSSEY n'a pas opéré de pêcheries aux thonidés et espèces apparentées en 2016.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2016.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2016.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

SUMMARY

Collection and analysis of data on tuna and tuna-like species and monitoring of tuna fishing activities are carried out by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DGPA). It also drafts proposals and recommendations for management of the tuna fishery. Tuna fishing activities are carried out only by vessels flying foreign flags fishing under a fishing agreement. These vessels mainly target yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye and albacore tuna.

RÉSUMÉ

La collecte et l'analyse des données de thonidés et des espèces voisines et, le suivi des activités de pêche thonière est assurée par la Direction Générale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA). Elle élabore ainsi des propositions et recommandations pour la gestion de la pêcherie thonière. L'activité de pêche thonière est pratiquée uniquement par les bateaux battants pavillons étrangers, pêchant ainsi dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Ces navires de cible essentiellement l'albacore, le listao le patudo et le germon.

RESUMEN

La recopilación y el análisis de datos de túnidos y especies afines, así como el seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras atuneras lo realiza la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DGPA). Asimismo, elabora propuestas y recomendaciones para la ordenación de la pesquería atunera. La actividad de pesca atunera la realizan únicamente buques con pabellón extranjero, que pescan en el marco de acuerdos pesqueros. Estos buques se dirigen esencialmente al rabil, el listado, el patudo y el atún blanco.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Au Gabon, la pêche nationale ne cible pas les thonidés et les espèces apparentées. La pêche thonière au Gabon est essentiellement exercée par les navires de pêche étrangers sous accord de pêche. Pour l'année 2016, le protocole d'accord de pêche avec l'Union Européenne a pris fin et n'a pas été renouvelé, reste que les navires étrangers pêchant sous licences privées.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La pêche est essentiellement industrielle côtière (avec 22 chalutiers) et artisanale (1500 pirogues). La production nationale s'élevait à 23244.2 tonnes.

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

N°	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRALES		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non transmis pas de données.
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	Non communiqué.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Non communiquée.
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	Non communiqué.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Non communiqué.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Non communiqué.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable

S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non transmis.
S11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	Non applicable pour le Gabon, pas de pêche nationale ciblant les thons.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Informations pas disponibles.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable, pas de flottille thonière débarquant au Gabon.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable pour le Gabon.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Pas de programme.
S28	Rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	

REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Pas de plan existant.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu	Pas de plan de recherche.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Informations non collectées.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Aucunes informations disponibles.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	La pêche au Gabon est régie sous la Loi 15/2005 portant Code des Pêches en République Gabonaise, des textes d'application ont été pris en vue de lutter contre la pêche INN, et permettant d'assurer la conservation des ressources halieutiques. Ces dispositions englobent entre autres la gestion de la pêche thonière au Gabon, bien que cette activité est essentiellement pratiqué les navires de pêche étrangers. Aussi, dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pêche INN un programme de surveillance couvrant l'ensemble de la ZEE est mise en place chaque année avec l'appui d'une ONG. Ce programme est couplé au suivi des activités des navires via le VMS par le Centre de Surveillance de Pêche (CSP).
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	19/10/2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Le Gabon n'affrète aucun navire.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, le Gabon n'a pas d'accord d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non applicable, le Gabon ne dispose pas de navire de charge.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures.	
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	Pas de points de contact.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non communiqué.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Aucun pas de débarquement de thonier au Gabon.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Aucun pas de débarquement de thonier au Gabon.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Aucune, pas de débarquement de thonier au Gabon.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Aucunes, pas de débarquement de thonier au Gabon.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Le Gabon et l'Union Européenne ont signé un accord de partenariat de pêche portant essentiellement sur le thon. Le protocole dudit accord a pris fin en juillet 2016 et n'a pas été renouvelé. Ce protocole octroyait des possibilités de pêche pour 27 senneurs et 8 canneurs.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans le cadre de l'Accord de pêche avec l'Union Européenne, 19 senneurs ont pris des licences de pêche au Gabon. 18 ont été en activité. Par ailleurs, 12 senneurs ont sollicité des licences de pêche dans le cadre d'accord privé.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Actuellement aucun programme visant la gestion des pêcheries sportives et récréatives n'est mis en place.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non applicable, le Gabon n'importe pas le thon.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Gabon ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable, le Gabon n'élève pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable, le Gabon n'élève pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable, pas de madragues de thon rouge au Gabon.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le thon rouge.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Aucunes activités INN enregistrées au cours de l'année 2016.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Aucune information disponible.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Informations non soumises.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Aucune prise de thon obèse n'a été réalisée cette année. Espèce non ciblée au Gabon.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	le Gabon recommande à travers les accords de pêche aux armements de pêche d'utiliser des DCP biodégradables et non emmêlant.
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas l'espadon de la Méditerranée.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, le Gabon ne délivre pas d'autorisation spécifique de pêche d'espadon.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable, le Gabon ne délivre pas d'autorisation spécifique de pêche d'espadon.
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable, le Gabon ne délivre pas d'autorisation spécifique de pêche d'espadon. Par conséquent, pas de limite de prise définie.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non applicable
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le germon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, le Gabon ne cible pas le germon de l'Atlantique sud.
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Pas de limite.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas de limite.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en oeuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en oeuvre la Rec. 16-11	
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable, espèce non ciblée.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable, espèce non ciblée.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en oeuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en oeuvre	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Aucune mesure prise au niveau national, espèces non ciblée par les pêcheries nationales.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non applicable
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

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

Dans le cadre du renforcement de la surveillance des pêches et de la lutte contre la pêche INN, un programme dit « opération albacore » a été mise en place. Ce programme vise la surveillance et le contrôle en mer de toutes les activités des navires de pêche. En 2016, ce programme a été étendu à la ZEE de Sao-tomé en collaboration avec les autorités de pêche sao-toméenne.

Par ailleurs, un programme d'observateurs à bord a été mise en place pour la pêche industrielle côtière. En 2016, le programme a commencé à couvrir les activités des navires de la pêche thonière.

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

Les difficultés d'ordre administratif et technique sont été enregistrées depuis 2015 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT. En effet, des contraintes financières créent un frein dans la bonne marche de la collecte des données de capture par les enquêteurs sur le terrain, par ailleurs, le système de collecte connaît des limites. Raison pour laquelle le rapport annuel 2016 n'a pas été transmis. A cet effet, des mesures sont prises actuellement afin de combler les insuffisances de déclaration.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA ¹
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA

SUMMARY

The tuna industry in Ghana comprises skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). 20 baitboats, and 17 purse-seiners are currently fishing within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as black skipjack (Euthynnus alletteratus). During the year under review, skipjack catches were the highest (66%) followed by yellowfin (24%), bigeye (6%) and other tuna-like species including (4%) respectively. Catches of the principal tuna species for the year 2016 dropped slightly to 77601 mt in 2016 from 89336.50 mt in 2015. Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in fishing and collaborate extensively sharing their catch during fishing operations. Over 85% of catches are conducted off FADs. Recent improvements in sampling coupled, with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the species. It is envisaged that to complement efforts made a new processing tool for Ghana's statistics would soon be completed for further synthesis of the database. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed by 11 vessels from January-February 2016 with no infractions observed. Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill operators with stable catches of swordfish and increased catches of sailfish. No white marlin species were observed. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery. A few sharks mostly caught off purse seiners during observer missions were released alive. Ghana is part of a pilot project – ABNJ-EMS – implementing video footage to help improve observance of fishing activities for prompt analysis for compliance and scientific purposes aimed at effectively managing the tuna fishery. The 5 year project is being sponsored by the ISSF/WWF and implemented by the FAO.

RÉSUMÉ

L'industrie thonière au Ghana concerne le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Vingt canneurs et dix-sept senneurs opèrent actuellement dans la ZEE des eaux côtières ghanéennes et au-delà et exploitent ces espèces thonières, parmi d'autres espèces apparentées mineures, comme la thonine commune (Euthynnus alletteratus). Au cours de l'année à l'étude, les captures de listao étaient les plus importantes (66%), suivies de celles de l'albacore (24%), du thon obèse (6%) et des autres espèces thonières apparentées (4%). Les prises des principales espèces thonières au titre de 2016 ont légèrement chuté, passant de 89.336,50 t en 2015 à 77.601 t en 2016. Les deux flottilles utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) pour pêcher et collaborent considérablement en mettant en commun leurs prises pendant les opérations de pêche. Plus de 85% des prises sont réalisées sous DCP. Les récentes améliorations de l'échantillonnage, conjuguées à la transmission de davantage d'informations issues des carnets de pêche de la pêcherie, ont contribué à améliorer la compréhension de la distribution spatiotemporelle des espèces. Il est prévu que, pour compléter les efforts déployés, un nouvel outil de traitement des statistiques du Ghana sera bientôt achevé pour permettre une nouvelle synthèse de la base de données. Le moratoire de l'ICCAT sur l'utilisation des DCP a été respecté par 11 navires entre janvier et février 2016 sans qu'aucune infraction n'ait été observée. L'échantillonnage des istiophoridés, réalisé par des opérateurs de la pêcherie artisanale de filet maillant, s'est poursuivi sur la plage le long du littoral occidental du Ghana, les prises d'espadon étant stables et celles de voiliers s'étant accrues. Aucune espèce de makaire blanc n'a été observée. Les estimations des captures de requins réalisées par la pêcherie artisanale ont été obtenues du plateau occidental du Ghana. Les filets maillants sont également utilisés pour capturer des requins qui sont consommées localement, mais la pêcherie ne présente aucune prise accessoire ni rejet. Quelques requins capturés pour la plupart par des senneurs pendant des missions d'observation ont été relâchés vivants. Le Ghana

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fait partie d'un projet pilote - ABNJ-EMS - mettant en œuvre des séquences vidéo pour aider à améliorer le respect des activités de pêche pour permettre d'analyser rapidement l'application et de gérer efficacement la pêcherie thonière à des fins scientifiques. Le projet de cinq ans est parrainé par l'ISSF/WWF et mis en œuvre par la FAO.

RESUMEN

*La industria atunera en Ghana captura listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y patudo (*Thunnus obesus*). Veinte (20) barcos de cebo vivo y diecisiete (17) cerqueros pescan actualmente en la ZEE de las aguas costeras de Ghana y más allá, y explotan estas especies de túnidos junto con otras especies de pequeños túnidos como la bacoreta (*Euthynnus alletteratus*). Durante el año objeto de revisión, las capturas de listado fueron las más elevadas (66%), seguidas por el rabil (24%), el patudo (6%), y por otras especies de túnidos (4%). Las capturas de las principales especies de túnidos para el año 2016 experimentaron un ligero descenso situándose en 77.601 t en 2016, frente a las 89.336,50 t de 2015. Estas flotas emplean dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP) en la pesca y colaboran ampliamente compartiendo sus capturas durante las operaciones de pesca. Más del 85% de las capturas se realizan con DCP. Las recientes mejoras en el muestreo, junto con la disposición sobre más información de los cuadernos de pesca de la pesquería, han contribuido a la adquisición de un mejor conocimiento de la distribución espacio-temporal de las especies. Se prevé que para completar los esfuerzos realizados, pronto se complete una nueva herramienta de procesamiento para las estadísticas de Ghana para una síntesis adicional de la base de datos. La moratoria de ICCAT sobre el uso de DCP fue objeto de seguimiento por parte observadores embarcados en once buques desde enero a febrero de 2016, sin que se observara infracción alguna. El muestreo en playa de istiofóridos continuó en la costa occidental de Ghana con los operadores de redes de enmalle artesanales, y se registraron capturas estables de pez espada y un incremento en las capturas de pez vela. No se observaron ejemplares de aguja blanca. Las estimaciones de tiburones capturados por la pesquería artesanal se obtuvieron de la plataforma occidental de Ghana. También se utilizan redes de enmalle para capturar tiburones que se consumen a nivel local, y en esta pesquería no hay captura fortuita ni descartes. Unos pocos tiburones capturados sobre todo por cerqueros durante misiones de observación fueron liberados vivos. Ghana es parte del proyecto piloto - ABNJ-EMS - que implementa grabaciones de vídeo para contribuir a la mejora del cumplimiento de normas en las actividades pesqueras para un rápido análisis del cumplimiento y para fines científicos con el objetivo de gestionar la pesquería de túnidos de un modo eficaz. El proyecto de cinco años cuenta con el apoyo de ISSF/WWF y es implementado por la FAO.*

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Ghana is a member of ICCAT with a fleet of 20 baitboats and 17 purse seiners currently registered in the ICCAT database for the year 2016. These surface fleets exploit mainly skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) within the Gulf of Guinea and beyond. Other species including bycatch species caught by the fleets are black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and bonito (*Sarda sarda*). The Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) of the Fisheries Commission; is the Government Agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A total catch of the three principal species for the year 2016 was 77601 t as compared with 89336.50 mt 2015. The fall in catches can be attributed to the low incidence of species which was observed and changes in fishing areas of some fleets and also the effect of the moratorium rendering most baitboats ineffective and hence not working effectively. Purse seiners accounted for 73%% in the year under review. Skipjack catches (66.15%) were the most predominant followed by Yellowfin (24.22%), and Bigeye (6.20%).and other species 3.2%.

Table 1 below)

Tuna baitboats use mainly bait for their operations and both fleet employ about 250 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) per vessel in capturing the resources. These data are also reported in the FAD Management Plan in log sheets submitted annually as part of ICCAT Recommendations 11-01, 14-01 and 16-01 in 2016. In 2016, some of the baitboat fleet collaborated with purse seiners sharing their catch during fishing operations. This phenomenon is gradually fading out as most purse seiners have located seemingly rich fishing grounds far off west 30° where baitboats are not located.

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from Tema to determine among others, length frequency distribution and ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species to be used for stock assessment purposes (**Table 2**). This sampling was often corroborated within the canneries to ascertain the size composition. Majority of fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea corresponding to quadrants 1 and 4 in the ICCAT zone.

Data (Task I, II and III) (i.e. fleet size, catch and effort and logbooks) for the year 2016 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat via the AVDTH3.2 software programme for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with inter-sessional meetings held since 2012. In relation to the above, and for Quality Assurance [Res. 03-21], statistics from Ghana continue to be evaluated based on improved sampling, provision of logbook data (Task II) spanning the past 20 years, observer data (2006-2016), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT and also from the canneries. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana since 2005-2015 was carried out by the IRD scientists with meetings in Madrid and Sète and also data preparatory meetings in 2014 to get a clearer picture on the catch and species composition of the entire catch in relation to different fishing strategies of captains in different areas. From 2015 to date the ICCAT Secretariat has intensified its efforts to analyse further Ghana's Task II data with a new processing tool from IRD, codenamed "TT-3", which is being designed and hopefully will improve the species composition generally.

For the years 2008-2015, logbook recovery rates have been around 100% and incorporated into the AVDTH database. A complete new series of Task II was presented at the skipjack assessment held in June 2014 to be further reviewed during the 2015 bigeye assessment meeting.

These series will finally be revised when the new tool is formally integrated into the ICCAT software domain.

Observer coverage for 2016 during the moratorium was carried out on 11 vessels (9 purse seiners plus 2 baitboats). No infractions were recorded during the period.

Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the Western coastline of Ghana. Catch and effort data for the year 2016 were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat (**Table 3**).

Swordfish landings remain stable in the year 2016. Catches for sailfish rose in 2016 from 126.38 t in 2015 to 238.23 t in 2016. It was observed a rise in blue marlin catches in 2016. No white marlins were recorded in 2016.

In accordance with Recommendations 04-10; 07-06; 11-08 where applicable sharks catches from the artisanal and purse serine fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task I, II).

A total of approximately 1774 t of sharks (excluding rays skates and other elasmobranchs) were harvested in 2016 by the artisanal fleet (**Table 4**) and consumed locally. Approximately 37% of locally caught sharks (by weight) were blue shark with others such as the hammerhead sharks (32%) and others grouped together as lesser-known sharks. No porbeagle nor whitetip sharks were caught as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic.

According to observers at sea, mainly silky sharks also known as brown sharks were caught by purse seiners and released alive. There is no by-catch nor discards in the shark fishery in Ghana.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	29/7/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	29/7/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29/7/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29/7/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29/07/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	29/07/2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	29/07/2017
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	29/07/2017
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	29/07/2017
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	31/3/2015
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	29/07/2017. FAD logbook not available. Monitored through observer program.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	29/07/2017
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	29/07/2017
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	No specific programme done on data mining.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	29/7/2017. Data incorporated in logbooks.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	29/07/2017

S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	29/07/2017
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A
S51	Information on blue sharks	29/07/2017
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. (NOAA Training program in 2008 - African Partnership Command/USA Navy)
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Partial under NOAA Program.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Zero data. No seabirds have been incidentally caught.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ghana is participating in the electronic monitoring system project through ABNJ. Piloting the use of non-entangling FADs.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation & management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	29/07/2017
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	29/07/2017
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	29/07/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	29/07/2017
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	27/01/2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	30/07/2015
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	30/07/2015
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	30/07/2015
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No changes.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Belize – 2 purse seine vessels (YFT,BET,SKJ).
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	37
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	29/07/2017
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A – GHA does not operate BFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	29/07/2017. Changes made as and when they occur.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	29/07/2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	29/07/2017
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/07/2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No changes.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	26/06/2016 30/09/2016 30/06/2017
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	31/03/2015
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	29/07/2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	29/07/2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No changes.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	N/A
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	N/A
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	N/A
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	N/A
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	N/A
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	N/A
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	N/A
ALB	4003	List of vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	N/A
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	N/A
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	N/A
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	29/07/2017
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	N/A
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	29/07/2016
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	29/07/2016
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	N/A
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	29/07/2017
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	29/07/2017, ABNJ-FAO, WWF.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

3.1 GEN. S10

All information from logbooks on BET/BFT vessels Recs. 11-01;14-01, 16-01, 16-14.

This information has been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as per their e-format for all the vessels under mentioned for 2016. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2016.

3.2 GEN S11

Ghana has observers on all her large purse seine vessels and no small scale vessels.

3.3 GEN S12

No available information.

3.4 GEN S13

Not applicable

3.5 TRO S24 Rec. 16-01

Information from logbooks Rec. 16-01 for the various tropical species have been recorded in the AVDTH3.32 format and submitted accordingly to the ICCAT Secretariat. It is believed that the final format for FAD information would be finalized at a species group meeting in 2017.

3.6 TRO S 25 Management plans for the use of Fish Aggregating Devices Rec. 15-01/1601

A detailed Management plan on the use of Fish Aggregating Devices was submitted in February 2015 to the ICCAT Secretariat. Highlights of the plan indicates that the use of Fish Aggregating devices (FADs) in the tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean has been found to be of utmost importance because of its apparent aggregation of numerous juvenile tuna species which are caught whilst fishing especially with pursing gears. The lack of integrated strategies to mitigate the biological interactions and environmental issues of this device and also the financial cost of possible changes in the fishery have all culminated to a major concern for ICCAT and national fisheries authorities.

Under the auspices of ICCAT, various interventions on the impact of FADs on the fishery (Rec. 11-01; 14-01) has led to a more pragmatic approach in gathering more information on FADs to take a firm decision (with all key players both scientists, managers and other stakeholders in the industry) to find an amicable solution to the use of these devices. Ghana as a Contracting Party has taken some initial steps to quantify the numbers and types of FADs being used in its fishery and is also willing to contribute to minimizing the destructive nature of FADs to ensure the sustainability of the resources.

This plan seeks to consolidate efforts by ICCAT to gain a complete knowledge on the status and use of FADs in the entire Atlantic regions aimed at mitigating adverse effects on the tuna resources most especially the juvenile bigeye species.

3.7 TRO S44 Number of FADs and types deployed

The number of FADs deployed by the Ghanaian purse seine fleet for which there is total coverage are presented on a trip by trip basis by FAD type etc. and incorporated in the National observer programme. These have been sent to the Secretariat duly. Data on a 1x1 grid is on-going however all the basic raw data on all FADs seen, deployed, retrieved and their types are recorded in log sheets and have been presented (see section 5).

3.8 TRO S45 Support vessel

No support /supply vessel operated in the year 2016.

3.9 TRO S46 Information collected by observers including coverage

Detailed information collected by observers have been duly submitted including Bycatch and Endangered species encountered retained and also released, Fad markings, Buoy ID, FAD type, FAD materials, State of FAD position of FADs and also sampling of tropical tuna species for determination species composition by area and space (Spatio-temporal distribution).

3.10 TRO S47 Data and information from port sampling programme

This information has been submitted to the ICCAT secretariat as per their e-format for all the vessels under mentioned for 2016. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2016 and all vessels are sampled on arriving in port. Sampling is done to estimate the total catch, species composition and to collaborate with the Captain's manifest and log sheets for catch returns and catch certification schemes. Any transshipment from port to port is documented accordingly before any shipment is done.

3.11 TRO S48 Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed Rec.15-01/16-01

No specific programme has been dome on data mining with respect to FADS.

3.12 TRO S49 Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC

All fish catches from Ghanaian surface fleets with licence to fish in third party countries are incorporated in logbooks and submitted as per the flagged vessel.

3.13 BILL S27 Results of scientific programmes for billfish

Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT (S27), continuous monitoring of the species caught off small drift nets in the western shelf was done. During the year under review efforts were made to quantify the presence of spearfish in the fishery as most white marlins recorded often contain spearfish. DNA smear kits were sent to our laboratory via Miami and the work is ongoing. Unfortunately white marlins seems not to appear and effort to improve the sampling areas are being encouraged.

3.14 BILL S28 Report and estimates of live and dead discards of blue and white marlins/spearfish

There are no discards in the artisanal fishery for billfishes in Ghana. However most billfishes incidentally entangled in nets or FADS of the purse seine fishery are released as per protocols in training sessions for skippers organized yearly by ISSF.

3.15 SHK S32 Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level (Rec. 11-08)

Shark fishery in Ghana has a long traditional history and a livelihood for most fisher-folks where the meat is consumed whole. Small drift gill nets are employed in the fishery from dugout canoes to capture the species. Shark fins are prohibited in the fishery. Typically the blue shark which is well known as well as the hammer head sharks are well identified.

Improvement of species identification are on-going with workshops held by FAO/ CITES in conformity with international norms. Shark guides from mainly FAO and ICCAT are currently in use.

Further training and education on the taxonomy of these species will enable us to clearly distinguish the various species at the genus level.

3.16 SHK S50 Results on research on shortfin mako

No shortfin mako sharks are within our waters.

3.17 SHK S51 Information on blue shark

The artisanal fishery in Ghana do harvest blue sharks amounting to over 40% of the total catch from canoes and efforts at understanding the biology and dynamics are underway with also students from the academia. Catch and effort data for sharks species are reported by not full disaggregated due to the identification need expressed in S32.

3.18 BYC S37 11-10 Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area

No formal identification guides are available with the exception of FAO species guides on marine mammals and turtles etc. Basically no guides are available for seabirds. A training by staff of NOAA in 2009 thereabout was the last major training which enable some scientists to acquire some knowledge on identification of these mammals and in the convention zone.

3.19 BYC S38 Rec. 10-09 Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type

Purse seiners do incidentally trap turtles in their catch fishing off FADs but released.

3.20 S39 11-09 Seabird incidental catches

No seabirds have been caught or trapped off devices used in fishing or from surface fleets (purse seine and baitboats) in Ghana.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Internal arrangements to monitor bigeye and swordfish catches in relation to Recommendations 04-01 and 02-22 respectively by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued in 2014. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the Thai Union/MW Brands cannery are frequently sent to ICCATT secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2016 for canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of the VMS has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

4.1 National observer programmes Rec. 08-05/10-04; 10-10 (s10 s25)

In 2016 a domestic observer programme) was organized. 9 purse-seiners and 2 baitboats were monitored continuously during the year 2016. (See observer reports 2016 submitted) The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT and submitted accordingly.

FAD logbook formats are to be implemented from 2016, however observers from 2014 deployed onboard have collected substantial information on FADS types and numbers and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses.

4.2 Transshipment report Rec. 06-11

Data for transshipment at port for 2016 have also been submitted.

4.3 Action plan in relation to the Recommendation by ICCAT on the multi-year conservation and management programme

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m has not changed in the year 2016 with 17 purse seiners, 20 baitboats and 2 carriers. These have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat accordingly and also list of active vessels for 2016 also submitted. Efforts to replace old baitboats on the order 2 to 1 purse seiner as per the agreed recommendation 14-01 are underway.

The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licences, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws. The VMS tracking system are also duly monitored by the MCS personnel from a land base office to ascertain fishing activities especially in third party countries with licences, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. A lot of improvement in the management of our vessels have occurred with continuous observer programmes (16-14) on most purse seine vessels have contributed.

4.4 Action plan on multi-year conservation and management

An action plan in relation the recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Programme for Bigeye Tuna was submitted to ICCAT in March 2010. This plan aims to strengthen the collection of statistical data and control measures to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures. This plan is on course and in practicality Ghana has initially reduced her effort capacity in terms of reducing 6 bait-boats for 3 purse seiners as stipulated with a further reduction of 2 more baitboats to be delisted in 2016. This plan was submitted to the commission indicating that the reduction does not necessitate any substantial decrease in catches especially of the Bigeye species as other factors such as the availability of species, fishing zones and fishing strategies of captains may invariably lead to more or less catches being obtained on a trip to trip basis. Further monitoring is essential to limit catches within acceptable levels for sustainability.

Quota transfer from Japan of 70 Mt will be exhausted in 2016 whilst catches of the Bigeye seems to be unevenly stable. Ghana has hence to take more effort to reduce the catches of the Bigeye by rigorously monitoring catches throughout the year as stipulated, enforcing the minimum number of FADs to be deployed, their sizes and areas to place such FADs and perhaps seek for more quota from other CPCs.

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) of placing cameras at vantage points within the vessel EMS is on pilot basis at the moment and being sponsored by the FAO/ISSF/WWF. The use of the EMS will invariably adhere to best practices for compliance purposes and improve biological /scientific activities at sea for management of the overall fishery. Monitoring the effect of FAD fishing off different areas with the use of such devices would heighten the awareness to curb any disruptive tendencies of the use of any devices detrimental to the fishery.

Sampling of species have improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done from observer reports onboard purse seine fleet.

4.5 History of SWO fishery and development/management plan Rec. 10-02/ best available data on SWO including sex and discards (s26)

Under the Enhanced billfish programme of ICCAT, catch and effort data have observed and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery as fish is consumed whole either dried or smoked. A detailed scientific paper is envisaged for 2018 to encompass the biology and dynamics of the fishery with some efforts taken to address overexploitation within the East Central Atlantic.

Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no over-harvest of swordfish for 2016.

4.6 Internal action report Rec. 09-08 CP10-INTAC20

Document CP10-INTAC20 has been duly filled and submitted in 2016. Regular general meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development have been helpful in creating more awareness on the need for more responsible fishing practices, harmonizing tuna prices in Tema, easing port (berthing) facilities including bunkering and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented.

Tema and Takoradi ports have been designated for tuna berthing, discharging and bunkering activities. This arrangement is intended to meet international practices for monitoring and control operations in conformity with our own national regulations on port state measures.

4.7 Alternative scientific monitoring approach (s11) Rec. 10-10

The Fisheries Commission through its Research Division (FSSD) has been collaborating with her colleagues in Cote d'Ivoire where needed in obtaining needed information and missing gaps especially with Ghanaian vessels landing there. During the year 2016, all vessels landed in Tema prior to transporting her catch to other third party ports.

Under the West African Regional Fisheries Project WARFP a protocol is being initiated for the possibility of a sub-regional observer programme for deep sea fishing including tuna fishing. It is envisaged by 2016 all countries should have functional VMS to be monitored nationally and regionally at the location/country to be determined. The harmonization of regional and national fisheries polices would be streamline to enable the prompt interpretations of all common laws and to safeguard the maritime waters from illegal fishing which could deplete stocks sooner or later.

4.8 ICCAT statistical documents Rec. 01-21/01-22

Data from the SWO and BET statistical documents have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. No swordfish exports were noted however all landings were consumed locally.

4.9 Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan for 2012

Ghana has submitted an action plan since 2011 and accepted by the Commission. In furtherance to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of her fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rule and regulations. This reduction plan is being adhered to and will continue with earnest and the last 2 vessels; baitboats to be delisted would be done in 2016.

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendation and would place observers on all vessels to monitor their activities. This action was carried out also in 2016 during the months of January and February using national observers for the 2016 moratorium. Preliminary data show all vessels which participated in the moratorium did not fish off FADs. Most of them were outside the delimited zone. Reports for the 2015 closed area have been submitted to the Secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated in the AVDTH3.2 format showing their log positions.

4.10 S37 Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area

A few guides are available in our laboratory from training organized by NOAA under the African partnership Command initiative in the late 2000's. Further training is being sought from other international organizations such as the WWF/ABNJ programme but however some guides from the IRD, ISSF and mainly ICCAT are currently being used by observers onboard the purse seine fleets. Ghana benefited from a training in identifying bycatch species in the year 2016.

4.11 S40 Reporting of by-catch and discard data

Bycatch species caught are reported per our observer programmes (See observer 2016 reports submitted for details in formats attached).

4.12 S42 Mitigation measures to reduce by-catch and reduce discards

Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named “Skippers workshops”. Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct. This initiative from ISSF will continue in subsequent years.

4.13 SD0 9001 Rec. 06-16 Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems

Under the ABNJ (Area Beyond National Jurisdiction) project of FAO in conjunction with ISSF and WWF, Ghana has opted to be part of a pilot project to install electronic gadgets to monitor activities of surface fleets especially the catch and species composition of the catch. The electronic monitoring scheme has been placed on 10 vessels and information and imagery are currently being integrated to come up with best estimates of the catch by set and ultimately the entire catch taking into consideration the spatio-temporal distribution of fish.

A review of video recordings of each trip since October 2015 has been ongoing and analysis via a software and computations indicates the total catch per set and ultimately per trip. Imagery of sets show all types of positive and null set catches. Video images also of the various bycatch species are determined and quantified, releases of endangered species are closely monitored unharmed. Number and types of FADs deployed, retrieved, visited, and discards are monitored. Compliance issues with respect to ICCAT regulations such as observers onboard Rec 10-10 and any other issues contravening safe and legal fishing activities onboard are observed and reported. Interim reports have been sent to the Steering committee meetings under the Project, the last held in July 2017 in Rome and reports and recommendations would be set out for its improvement. In the meantime, Ghana recognizes the importance of this project which bring about more transparency and complements efforts of land-based sampling schemes for the improved species composition of the catch and other scientific evaluation of lesser known species caught in the fishery are known.

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

5.1 General

Formats for reporting keep changing and one has to be abreast with IT and internet connectivity for prompt reporting. We have hitherto noticed that requirements for reporting in 2017 have reduced.

5.2 Tropical

The Ghanaian processing software for her catch data is still not available to streamline Task 2 after a decade of revisions. Within the complexities of our fishery, we do hope that the tender bid currently on going (2017) will yield fruitful results and that a lasting solution would be found. Ghana is willing to co-operate with any party to write up a suitable programme which would stand the test of time and reduce the numerous special intersessional meetings specifically on Ghanaian statistics since 2006. We have had over seven (7) so far meetings with Ghanaian statistics as one of the main topics in the agenda. In the interim all raw data from all our individual vessels have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat and impartially incorporated into the ICCAT database since 2006.

In integrating data collected in the field as to numbers of fish, FADs, Buoys inter alia, over a set by set basis for monthly analysis for all segments of surface fishing fleets it comes very cumbersome as to the use of which protocols to use to assign variables or co-ordinates to where different related issues occur. Softwares and experts in this regard are few and various assumptions are made which tend to be more complex for a simple fishing trip and at times more academic. One would wish that standardized software(s) for all CPC's could be clearly adopted by the Secretariat to process with ease all catches as per ICCAT regulations; Task 1,11 and 111 data and others.

Data on 16-01 on FAD types per month for all related buoy/beacon seems a bit unsolved to us. Estimating number of FADs lost and by type per set is cumbersome. Need for more training in those regards both at sea and database entries on land.

CPC's should be trained and regular refresher meetings held to improve reporting especially in recent times where one has to report zeros (0) and 1(ones) and blanks () for some or all fishery depending on their catchability or availability or other criteria used.

5.3 Sharks and by-catch issues

There is the need for more training in this field as the fishery is becoming more important especially in areas of endangered species becoming extinct. Manuals are few and general and presently we are able to work closely on a few sharks grouping such as silky and blue sharks as we encounter them a lot. The others are termed others or as "shark NEI". Sharks species implementation for CPC ;check list has over 25 requirements all from various recommendations which should be completed in a *legally* binding manner and often procedures entail numerous data sets which requires apt and time. We don't have the expertise in the field of shark taxonomy hence we often don't fill out the forms to the best of ICCAT's requirements. It mainly a Yes or No with short reasons or no data. This has been a concern to us.

Table 1a.

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>TOTAL CATCH PERCENTAGE %</i>
YFT	12524	6447	18970	24.44
SKJ	38284	13051	51334	66.15
BET	4489	324	4813	6.20
OTH	1663	821	2484	3.20
TOTAL	56959	20642	77601	100.00

Table 1b. Comparison of catch 2015 and 2016

<i>Vessel/Species</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2015</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2016</i>	<i>Skipjack 2015</i>	<i>Skipjack 2016</i>	<i>Bigeye 2015</i>	<i>Bigeye 2016</i>
Baitboats	6448.5	6447	12103	13051	603	324
Purse seine	13158	12524	48786	38284	5146	4489
Total	19606.5	18970	60889	51334	5749	4813

Table 2. Mean size (cm) ranges of tunas year 2016.

	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>
Baitboats	29-612	30-90	34-9100
Purse seine	32-66	31-126	32-138

Table 3. Catch (t) and Effort (trips) for billfishes for 2016.

	<i>JAN</i>	<i>FEB</i>	<i>MAR</i>	<i>APR</i>	<i>MAY</i>	<i>JUN</i>	<i>JUL</i>	<i>AUG</i>	<i>SEP</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>NOV</i>	<i>DEC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atlantic sailfish	42.85	60.39	61.25	6.55	31.40	9.70	1.57	6.63	3.70	9.08	5.10	0.00	238.23
Blue Marlin	5.00	3.99	1.42	2.54	4.62	2.07	1.96	1.02	2.15	6.56	12.33	0.00	43.66
Swordfish	1.14	3.84	4.38	1.73	1.54	5.32	1.93	1.05	0.00	9.09	5.98	0.00	36.00
White marlin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Effort	56099	65297	56031	37792	51244	53821	77538	74156	68165	59632	59632	62355	721762

Table 4. Catches of sharks from the artisanal fleet.

	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
Catch MT	105	126	88	448	28	38	84	36	90	57	43	31	1174
Effort trips	3577	3017	2998	4377	4690	6111	5092	3866	2133	3529	3586	4463	

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

SUMMARY

In Guatemala the tuna fishery, in particular the one operating in the ICCAT Convention area, has provided an opportunity for growth and participation in the international market. The vessels flying the national flag have had a very positive impact on national income, and in turn on gross domestic product. In recent years, Guatemala, as a member of the Commission, has undertaken efforts to comply with each of its responsibilities in relation to the fishery and the panels to which it belongs. In this respect, communication and ties with other Contracting Parties of the Commission have been strengthened. In addition, improvements have been made in the recording of the information generated. However, in light of available resources, this responsibility has also presented a challenge. But it has encouraged and led to better performance each day, which has enabled Guatemala to increase its tuna fleet in other fisheries management organisations of which it is a member. Guatemala is aware that its role within the Commission is an important one, in view of its participation as a Contracting Party and that it is also a reliable source of relevant information which contributes to decision-making on the conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area, while implementing each of the recommendations applicable for the purpose of achieving a responsible fishery. For this reason, efforts have been made this year to improve compliance with data submission deadlines.

RÉSUMÉ

Au Guatemala, la pêche thonière a représenté une opportunité de croissance et s'est traduite par une activité sur le marché international, particulièrement celle réalisée dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT, sachant qu'il s'agit de navires arborant le pavillon national qui ont eu un impact très positif sur les revenus nationaux en termes de produit intérieur brut. Ces dernières années, le Guatemala s'est efforcé de remplir chacune de ses responsabilités liées aux pêcheries auxquelles il participe et aux sous-commissions dont il est membre au sein de la Commission. Dans ce sens, la communication et le rapprochement avec d'autres pays parties à la Commission ont été améliorés. L'enregistrement des données générées a également été amélioré. Cependant, compte tenu des ressources disponibles, cette responsabilité a signifié un défi qui a été relevé avec détermination et volonté en vue d'améliorer l'application au quotidien, raison pour laquelle notre pays a réussi à accroître sa flottille thonière au sein d'autres organisations de gestion des pêches dont nous faisons partie. Le Guatemala est conscient de l'importance de son rôle au sein de la Commission, à laquelle il participe non seulement en qualité de pays membre, mais également en tant que source d'informations fiables et opportunes qui contribuent à la prise de décisions en matière de conservation des thonidés et espèces apparentées dans la zone de la Convention, en mettant en œuvre toutes les recommandations applicables dans le but d'atteindre une pêche responsable. Pour cette raison, des efforts ont été déployés cette année afin d'améliorer le respect des délais de présentation des données.

RESUMEN

En Guatemala la pesquería de atún ha significado una oportunidad en el crecimiento y participación en el mercado internacional, especialmente la que se realiza en la zona del Convenio de la CICAA tomando en cuenta que son barcos de bandera nacional que han logrado un impacto muy positivo en los ingresos nacionales como parte del producto interno bruto. Guatemala, en estos últimos años se ha esforzado en dar cumplimiento a cada una de sus responsabilidades según la pesquería y comisiones a las que pertenece en la Comisión. En tal sentido, se ha mejorado la comunicación y acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión. Así también, se han logrado mejoras en el registro de la información generada. Sin embargo, también esta responsabilidad ha significado un reto, considerando los recursos disponibles, pero con el mejor ánimo y empuje para tener un mejor desempeño cada día, razón por la cual se ha logrado incrementar su flota atunera en otras organizaciones de ordenación pesquera de las cuales Guatemala es parte. Guatemala es consciente de que su rol dentro de la Comisión es importante, por lo cual participa no solo como país parte sino también como una fuente de

información confiable y oportuna que contribuye a la toma de decisiones en la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del convenio, implementando cada una de las recomendaciones aplicables con el objetivo de lograr una pesca responsable. Por tal motivo, este año se han realizado los esfuerzos para mejorar el cumplimiento de tiempos de entrega de los datos.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Pesquerías nacionales en 2015

Se estima que la captura de atunes en el Océano Atlántico, fue de 5,440.724 TM. para atún aleta amarilla o rabil, *Thunnus albacares*; 7,452.701 t para atún listado o rayado, *Katsuwonus pelamis* y 432.427 t para atún patudo, *Thunnus obesus*. Durante el año 2015; el volumen total desembarcado por la flota atunera con pabellón guatemalteco fue de 13,325.852 t para todas las especies. El mayor número de días de faena de pesca fue de 66 días registrado en el mes de marzo y el menor número de días de faena de pesca fue de 7 días en el mes de julio, en el 2015.

En la **Figura 1**, se presentan el comportamiento de las capturas estimadas y desglosadas por especie (atún aleta amarilla, atún listado y atún patudo) en todo el año. Esta información corresponde a lo registrado en los certificados de captura validados por el país.

Información 2016

Para el año 2016 las capturas de atunes en el Océano Atlántico, se estiman en 3,364.123 t. para atún aleta amarilla o rabil; 5,541.148 t. para atún listado o rayado, y 548.324 t para atún patudo. Durante este año; el volumen total desembarcado por la flota atunera fue de 9,453.595 t para las especies objetivo. El mayor número de días de faena de pesca fue de 71 días registrado en el mes de febrero y el menor número de días de faena de pesca fue de 7 días en julio.

En la **Figura 2**, se presentan los resultados de las capturas estimadas y desglosadas por especie (atún aleta amarilla, atún listado y atún patudo) en todo el año. La referencia de información corresponde a lo registrado en los certificados de captura validados por el país.

Comparación de la pesquería de atunes de las especies atún aleta amarilla, Thunnus albacares; atún listado, Katsuwonus pelamis y atún patudo, Thunnus obesus - de los años 2015-2016

Al revisar las diferencias de capturas de las especies de atún Rabil, Listado y Patudo para estos años; encontramos una disminución en el 2016 al 61.83% respecto al año anterior para especie Rabil y un 74.35% para el Listado respectivamente. No así, en el caso del Patudo hay un incremento ligero de 26.8% en el año 2016 respecto al 2015 (**Figura 3**).

Además en la zona costera de Guatemala del Atlántico delimitada como área del Mar Caribe se realiza pesca con embarcaciones de menor capacidad, principalmente por embarcaciones artesanales menores de diez metros de eslora y dirigidas a la captura de camarón marino y peces en general, como lo muestra la **Tabla 1**.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías realizadas por la flota nacional se regulan a través de una norma que consiste en directrices para el desembarque de camarón, túnidos y otras especies hidrobiológicas. Esta norma es específica para los desembarques en puertos nacionales. En el caso de pesquerías distantes como la realizada por las embarcaciones en la zona del Convenio, es por medio de una serie de documentos y el apoyo de un programa de observadores independiente, esta colaboración ha permitido mejorar los procedimientos de verificación de información de capturas.

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

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	21/09/2017
S2	Características de la flota	31/08/2017
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	31/08/2017
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	31/08/2017
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	31/08/2017
S6	Captura estimada por talla	31/08/2017
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportivas en el Mediterráneo.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías de recreo.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores para atún.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería de palangre en el mediterráneo.
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES.		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	Véase la sección 5.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	12/09/17
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	Véase la sección 5.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	Véase la sección 5.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores.

S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	Véase la sección 5.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	Véase la sección 5.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	Véase la sección 5.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías desarrolladas.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. Guatemala no hubieron interacciones con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental y no usa buques de palangre que interactúan con aves marinas.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales de pesca de atún.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Guatemala está trabajando con sus armadores en base al Plan de Ordenación de los DCP, como lo establece la Recomendación 15-01 Parte IV.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).

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

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Apéndice 1
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Guatemala ha tomado el compromiso de cumplir con sus responsabilidades como país parte y tomado acciones para una práctica responsable de la pesquería de atún en la zona del Convenio.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	31/08/2017
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de tñidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala está evaluando esta situación.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplicable. No hay cambios de los buques ya registrados.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería deportiva y de recreo.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene granjas de atún rojo.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la cría de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene jaulas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la cría de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no pesca atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2017	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene embarcaciones ni licencias de esta pesquería.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la cría de atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques para esta pesquería.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería y con esta especie.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesca conjunta.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería y no tiene embarcaciones registradas.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en el programa conjunto con ICCAT de inspecciones internacionales.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en el programa conjunto con ICCAT de inspecciones internacionales.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en el programa conjunto con ICCAT de inspecciones internacionales.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en el programa conjunto con ICCAT de inspecciones internacionales.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no exporta o importa atún rojo.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no exporta o reexporta atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no exporta o reexporta atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no exporta o reexporta atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería y no tiene programa de marcado.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en la pesquería ni cría de atún rojo.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios en sus buques registrados.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	31/08/2017
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado actividades de pesca ilegal.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	Guatemala como parte de sus compromisos ante la Comisión así como el cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional implementó la veda basándose con la información proporcionada por la Comisión, Acuerdo Ministerial 221-2016.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	4/04/2017
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	Revisión y actualización del plan de ordenación, considerando la Recomendación 16-01.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7 m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en el programa conjunto con ICCAT de inspecciones internacionales.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Guatemala en su flota atunera implementa las diferentes acciones para evitar la muerte de picudos.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04/15-05 mediante legislaciones o reglamentos internos, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Véase la sección 4.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	Véase la sección 5.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Los armadores están informados de la prohibición de la captura de esta especie e implementan las medidas posibles para liberar tiburones. P.ej: Protocolo de liberación de tiburones y rayas.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	En Guatemala la pesquería de esta especie solo la realizan embarcaciones de la pesca artesanal y solo para el consumo en mercado local.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dentado	Los armadores están informados de la prohibición de la captura de esta especie e implementan las medidas posibles para liberar tiburones. P.ej: Protocolo de liberación de tiburones y rayas.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	Véase la sección 5.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	Véase la sección 5.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Véase la sección 5.
BYC	8001	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	Se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para su implementación durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene capturas incidentales.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura fortuita.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

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

4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas

Los armadores nacionales están informados de las Directrices de FAO para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras, por lo cual realizan los diferentes esfuerzos en el cumplimiento de esta.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

Guatemala realiza los esfuerzos para que sus barcos cumplan con las diferentes reglamentaciones internacionales y nacionales, logrando obtener certificados de buenas prácticas pesca, pesca responsable, registro, entre otros.

Además, si existiera algún indicio se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

4.3 Seguimiento satelital de embarcaciones pesqueras

Con el funcionamiento del Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) para embarcaciones pesqueras, se ha logrado fortalecer las actividades de seguimiento y control sobre la embarcación de bandera nacional y así dar respuesta a cualquier solicitud de información con relación a su actividades pesqueras en la Zona del Convenio como en la ZEE de algún Estado ribereño.

4.4 Implementación de acciones en cumplimiento de la Recomendación 15-05.

En Guatemala la legislación nacional prohíbe la pesca y comercialización de pez vela. Así también, los atuneros que operan en la zona del Convenio conscientes de la importancia de este recurso y el cumplimiento de esta recomendación se esfuerzan en implementar las acciones posibles para liberar los organismos vivos al mar, además, el observador abordado siempre está la expectativa del cumplimiento de los especificado en la Recomendación.

4.5 General

Actualmente Guatemala no ha registrado puertos en el Atlántico que puedan recibir desembarques o realizar transbordos de especies bajo el manejo de CICA A.

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

Guatemala ha realizado diferentes acciones para fortalecer el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones y medidas aplicables.

Sobre el tema de los DCP, buques de apoyo y cuadernos de pesca, la flota atunera nacional entendiendo la responsabilidad de cumplir con las recomendaciones es parte de un programa de observadores independiente que cumple con los estándares internacionales en cuanto a registro y seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras. Este proveedor de servicio provee con regularidad los diferentes informes e datos a la Comisión.

Con relación a los tiburones, existen una serie de instrumentos para el ordenamiento y regulación de esta pesquería, como un Protocolo de liberación y tiburones y rayas, el reglamento regional OSP-05-11 para desalentar el aleteo del tiburón (a pesar que en Guatemala no se realiza dicha práctica), Plan Regional de Monitoreo de tiburones y rayas, además recientemente se incluyó en la lista de CITES algunas especies de tiburón y rayas que ha llevado a implementar otros registros para la trazabilidad del producto pesquero proveniente de esta especie. Cabe resaltar, que la flota nacional dirigida a esta pesquería que opera en el Litoral Caribe (Atlántico) es realizado principalmente por embarcaciones de pesca artesanal para comercializar en el mercado local.

Tabla 1. Otras pesquerías nacionales. Capturas en t.

Año	Mes	ESPECIE	ESPECIES INCIDENTALES			
		Camarón	Curbina	Colorado	Bagre	Calamar
2016	Enero	10.6	9.0	8.9	10.7	0.6
	Febrero	10.5	8.7	8.5	10.5	0.5
	Marzo	13.0	9.2	9.1	10.4	0.8
	Abril	20.3	9.3	9.2	11.6	0.6
	Mayo	VEDA				
	Junio	14.0	5.4	5.3	6.3	0.4
	Julio	25.1	9.9	9.9	12.9	0.8
	Agosto	8.7	5.0	5.0	5.8	0.3
	Septiembre	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.9	0.3
	Octubre	6.9	4.6	4.5	5.9	0.3
	Noviembre	VEDA				
	Diciembre	12.3	8.0	7.7	8.3	0.5

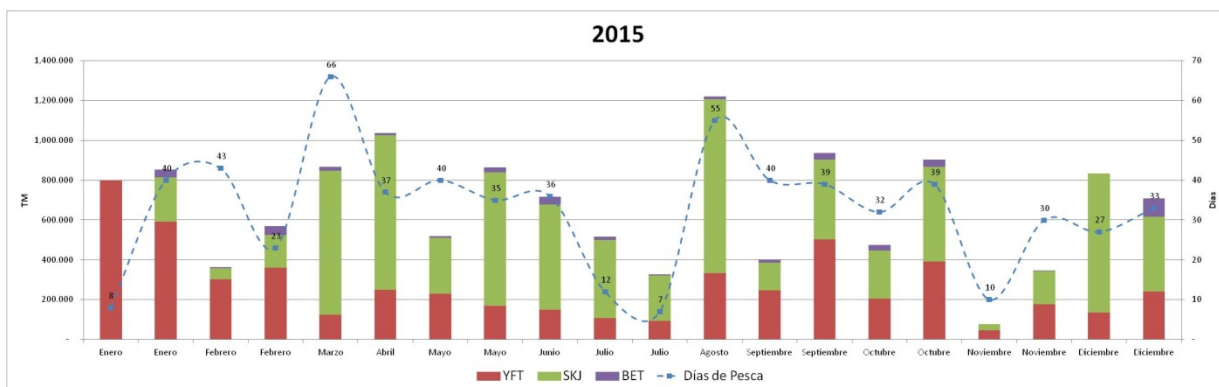


Figura 1. Capturas totales sobre atún (rabil, listado y patudo) reportadas por los buques atuneros con pabellón guatemalteco en el año 2015.

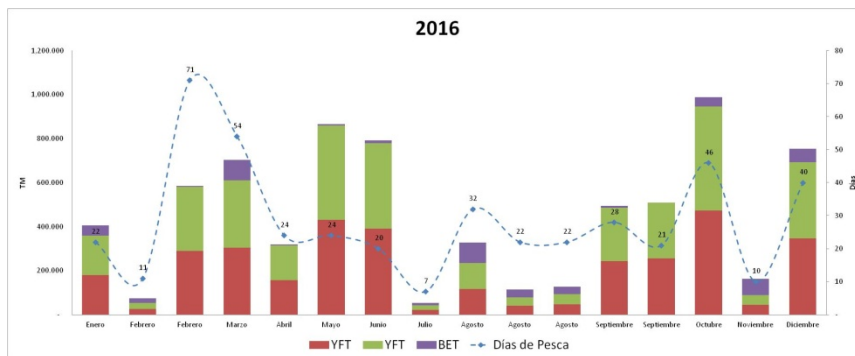


Figura 2. Capturas totales sobre atún (rabil, listado y patudo) reportadas por los buques atuneros con pabellón guatemalteco en el año 2016.

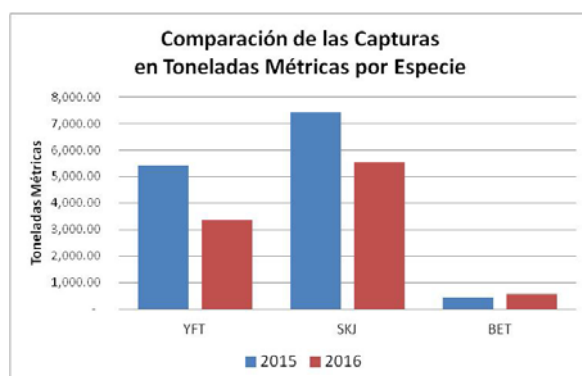


Figura 3. Comparación de capturas en toneladas métricas para las especies de atún aleta amarilla o aabil, *Thunnus albacares*; atún listado o rayado, *Katsuwonus pelamis* y atún patudo, *Thunnus obesus*.

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

SUMMARY

The Republic of Honduras has not carried out any positive fishing activity in the Convention area in the last 3 years, and has therefore complied with the data reporting obligation on zero catches and fishing inactivity. The new Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture entered into force on 25 August 2017, repealing the regulation enacted in 1959; this has enabled adaptation of fisheries management to the requirements of modern management practices. A fleet has not operated in the area of the Commission.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Honduras n'a pas exercé d'activités de pêche positive dans la zone de la Convention au cours des trois dernières années ; c'est ainsi qu'est respectée l'obligation de fournir des données sur la base d'une prise nulle et d'inactivité de pêche. La nouvelle loi sur la pêche et l'aquaculture est entrée en vigueur le 25 août 2017, venant déroger la loi de 1959, ce qui permet d'aligner la gestion des pêches sur les exigences des pratiques de gestion modernes. Aucune flottille n'est active dans la zone relevant de la Commission.

RESUMEN

La República de Honduras no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la zona del Convenio durante los últimos 3 años, razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera. La nueva Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura entró en vigencia el pasado 25 de agosto de 2017, derogándose así la emitida en el año 1959 lo que permite adecuar la gestión de las pesquerías a las exigencias de las modernas prácticas de gestión. No se ha activado flota en el área de la Comisión.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG) tiene a su cargo la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales. Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Investigación Pesquera y Acuícola, que comprende entre otros el proceso de parametrización, colecta y procesamiento de los datos de la pesquería.

Honduras posee sus costas en el mar caribe, cuya batimetría y extensión coinciden con el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (SAM), razón por la cual las pesquerías tradicionales de Honduras han sido las de crustáceos tales como el Camaron (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) mediante naves industriales y artesanales, Langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), y moluscos como el Caracol Gigante (*Strombus Gigas*), y la Concha Reina (*Cassia madagascariensis*). Asimismo, algunos peces de escama como las corvinas (Scianidos) y jureles (Carángidos). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICAA), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en lo pertinente definición de tallas mínimas.

En lo relativo a las especies de interés para CICAA, Honduras ha mantenido un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de tenidos y otras especies de pelágicos mayores. Las dificultades estructurales del país históricamente incidieron para que la participación no pudiera materializarse en la forma planificada; no obstante, es decisión del Gobierno de la República el desarrollo de la pesquería de tenidos y especies afines en el mar Caribe, para lo cual se ha dispuesto la especialización correspondiente en la DIGEPESCA.

Con ese objetivo, DIGEPESCA posee la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en el CICAA, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, Honduras asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos del CICAA.

Acorde con los planes de gobierno, se espera en un futuro cercano iniciar conactividad pesquera moderada de túnidos tropicales (yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack), que será de oportuno reporte a CICAA y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA por no haber existido capturas en el periodo de información.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA por no haber existido capturas en el periodo de información. Dificultades financieras imposibilitaron el desarrollo de actividades de esta naturaleza como consecuencia de la inexistencia de participantes en la pesquería.

No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca el 100% de la flota industrial (arrastre para camarón, nasas y buceo para langosta), exigencia que se implementará para las embarcaciones de cerco, pol and line y palangre que se espera operen en un futuro cercano. En adición, se dispondrá del programa de observadores, así como de mecanismos de captura de datos en la cadena de trazabilidad, desde la captura hasta la comercialización del producto de la pesca.

La siguiente tabla muestra el estado de la información que se debe enviar a la Comisión, para revisión por parte del SCRS:

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

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido participación en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT, y no se han desarrollado investigaciones sobre especies de interés del ICCAT.
S2	Características de la flota	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido flota activa en la ICCAT.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.

S6	Captura estimada por talla	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido capturas en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por ello no se ha implementado el programa de observadores a bordo.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica por no existir pesquerías activas en la zona de ICCAT.
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica por no existir pesquerías activas en la zona de ICCAT y por ende en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas).	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera sobre el Atún Rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.

S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S51	Información sobre tintorera	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura cuenta con las guías de identificación de FAO por lo que no se cuenta con guías propias, sin embargo se recuerda que no existió actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte. Nótese que la actividad pesquera artesanal ejercida lo es sobre especies que no están abarcadas por la ICCAT.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica por no existir actividad pesquera en el período de reporte.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	En el año 2016 la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) estableció la Unidad de Pesca Internacional, con lo cual se pretendió resolver las dificultades internas de cumplimiento oportuno de las obligaciones de información. El proceso de estructuración mediante la contratación del personal suficiente no ha concluido, dificultando la remisión “en tiempo” de la información. No obstante, la DIGEPESCA cuenta con la información suficiente para procesar y dar cumplimiento a los requisitos de comunicación, lo que permite emitir el informe, considerando cero actividad pesquera de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	En el año 2016 la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) estableció la Unidad de Pesca Internacional, con lo cual se pretendió resolver las dificultades internas de cumplimiento oportuno de las obligaciones de información. El proceso de estructuración mediante la contratación del personal suficiente no ha concluido, dificultando la remisión “en tiempo” de la información. No obstante, la DIGEPESCA cuenta con la información suficiente para procesar y dar cumplimiento a los requisitos de comunicación, lo que permite emitir el informe, considerando cero actividad pesquera de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	Se remite tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. No obstante, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica. No se han enviado por no existir transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplica, tal y como se indica en este informe, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido transbordos.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica, no ha existido actividad en ninguna de las pesquerías de la ICCAT y por tanto no ha existido transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplica, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica, no se han autorizado puertos para permitir el acceso y descarga de especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplica. No existen acuerdos bilaterales de Inspecciones en Puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica. No existen acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica. No existen acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados para pescar especies de ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados para pescar especies de ICCAT.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	El Artículo 41 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, Decreto 106-2015, establece que "[...] La pesca turística y deportiva debe respetar las disposiciones del ordenamiento pesquero sobre especies protegidas y prácticas de pesca responsable. Las especies conocidas como "picudos" están sometidas a la técnica de "captura y liberación".
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplica. No hay reporte de buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplica. No hay reporte de buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica. No hay reporte de buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica. No hay reporte de supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de la ICCAT.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica. No hay casos que generen hallazgos que se deban reportar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica. No hay reporte de avistamiento de buques.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica. No hay reporte de avistamiento de buques.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre granjas de BFT.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2017	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT. Se explica en sección 5.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica. No hay actividad de pesca sobre BFT.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Se informa el 13 de Noviembre de 2017 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Se informa el 13 de Noviembre de 2017 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hubo en el 2016 actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica por cuanto no hubo investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplica, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Se informa el 13 de Noviembre de 2017 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Se informa el 13 de Noviembre de 2017 tardíamente que no aplica, por cuanto no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Se informa el 13 de Noviembre de 2017 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	Se informa el 13 de Noviembre de 2017 tardíamente, sin embargo, no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT y por tanto no se han desplegado DCP.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	Se informa el 13 de Noviembre de 2017 tardíamente que no aplica, por cuanto no hay actividad de pesca autorizada sobre especies abarcadas por ICCAT. Según Ley Nacional no se puede autorizar esta pesquería sin que exista previamente el Plan de Ordenación.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica, por cuanto no se importa a Honduras pez espada.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica, por cuanto no se exporta pez espada.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica, por cuanto no se pesca SWO en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica por cuanto no se operan pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica por cuanto en el 2016 no se autorizó actividad de pesca autorizada sobre sobre stocks pelágicos en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el SWO en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el pez espada del Norte.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7 m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	No aplica. Honduras no es un CPC en desarrollo que pesque en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica. Honduras no es un CPC que pesque en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplica. Honduras no autoriza el desembarque de SWO MED en sus puertos.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica. Honduras no es un CPC que pesque en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica. Honduras no es un CPC que pesque en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica. Honduras no participa actualmente en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica. Honduras no participa actualmente en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No aplica por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el SWO en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplica por cuanto no hay actividad pesquera autorizada sobre el SWO en el Atlántico Sur.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT y en consecuencia no se ha prohibido el descarte de ejemplares muertos de marlines.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04/15-05 mediante legislaciones o reglamentos internos, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT y en consecuencia no se ha prohibido el descarte de ejemplares muertos de marlines.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizados buques para pescar en la zona del ICCAT y no han existido capturas de pez vela.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Honduras se encuentra declarado Santuario de Tiburones, con expresa prohibición de exportación o importación de tiburones y cualquiera de sus subproductos.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Honduras se encuentra declarado Santuario de Tiburones, con expresa prohibición de exportación o importación de tiburones y cualquiera de sus subproductos.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	Honduras se encuentra declarado Santuario de Tiburones, con expresa prohibición de exportación o importación de tiburones y cualquiera de sus subproductos.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	Legislación vigente desde el año 2011. Honduras fue declarado Santuario de Tiburones, con expresa prohibición de exportación o importación de tiburones y cualquiera de sus subproductos.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10-07, 10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	Se envía tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. Legislación vigente desde el año 2011. Honduras fue declarado Santuario de Tiburones, con expresa prohibición de exportación o importación de tiburones y cualquiera de sus subproductos.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Se envía tardíamente el 13 de Noviembre de 2017. Legislación vigente desde el año 2011. Honduras fue declarado Santuario de Tiburones, con expresa prohibición de exportación o importación de tiburones y cualquiera de sus subproductos.
BYC	8001	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizada actividad pesquera en las pesquerías de la ICCAT. No obstante, cuando se autorice, se implementarán todos los extremos de la resolución C-10-09. En adición, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura establece que "... Artículo 18.- Manejo de pesca incidental y de fauna de acompañamiento. La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) debe mantener una evaluación permanente de las pesquerías para: 1) La reducción de la captura incidental con sentido precautorio; ..."
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizada actividad pesquera en las pesquerías de la ICCAT. No obstante, cuando se autorice, se implementarán todos los extremos de la resolución C-11-09. En adición, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura establece que "... Artículo 18.- Manejo de pesca incidental y de fauna de acompañamiento. La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) debe mantener una evaluación permanente de las pesquerías para: 2) La reducción de la captura incidental con sentido precautorio; ..."

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica. Honduras no posee autorizada actividad pesquera en las pesquerías de la ICCAT
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica. Honduras no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica. Honduras no ha presentado objeción alguna a recomendaciones adoptadas por la ICCAT

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

No existen en el período de reporte, ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de CICAA que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas, debido a que no existió flota activa en el trienio 2013-2015.

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

Ausencia de dificultades sustantivas para la implementación y cumplimiento

Aunque a la fecha no se ha experimentado dificultades de implementación de las medidas de ordenación del CICAA, derivado precisamente de la inexistencia de flota operativa, sí ha existido dificultades de cumplimiento de las obligaciones de información, derivado de las dificultades que se enfrentaron en la construcción de relaciones interinstitucionales adecuadas, motivo por el que se había ordenado la suspensión de actividades pesqueras bajo regulación del CICAA.

No obstante y según se ha informado, la DIGEPESCA por disposición gubernamental tiene a su cargo la responsabilidad de asegurar el cumplimiento del país en las obligaciones de las Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera como CICAA, y para ello, bajo la rectoría del Director General que reporta al Ministro del Sector, se creó la Unidad de Pesca Internacional por cuyo medio se espera el correcto y disciplinado cumplimiento, de suerte que no es previsible en el futuro ninguna dificultad de cumplimiento de estas obligaciones de comunicación.

Como consecuencia del proceso de mejora en curso, se prevé que Honduras requiera de cooperación de CICAA y de los países contratantes para la eficiente implementación de las medidas cuando se active la flota, como resultado de sus necesidades de construcción de capacidades, de manera consecuente con los retos de efectivo cumplimiento, de satisfacción cualitativa de los requerimientos de la nueva Ley, y de la decisión del Gobierno de asegurar el mayor estándar de cumplimiento en la gestión pesquera del país.

Sobre sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD (BFT 1028)

Se cumple con el requerimiento establecido en las Directrices 2017, BFT-1028 indicando que NO EXISTE en Honduras autorización para capturas de Atún Rojo.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA**

SUMMARY

The 2016 E-BFT Icelandic quota was 43.71 t. Catches of Icelandic vessels in 2016 amounted to 5.758 t. There were 3.011 t of bluefin caught in directed fisheries by longline and 2.747 t of bycatch by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, the bycatch was landed and recorded as all other catches. There seemed to be a reversal of environmental conditions in the Icelandic EEZ in 2016 from previous years resulting in the lowest level of catches and bycatch of E-BFT for several years. There have been no directed fisheries by the Icelandic longliner that has been allocated quota in 2017 and bycatch had only reached 420 kg at the time of submission of this report.

RÉSUMÉ

Le quota islandais d'E-BFT en 2016 était de 43,71 t. Les captures de navires islandais en 2016 se sont élevées à 5.758 t. On a comptabilisé 3,011 t de thon rouge capturé dans les pêcheries dirigées à la palangre et 2,747 t de prises accessoires réalisées par d'autres navires islandais ciblant les petits pélagiques. Étant donné que tous les rejets d'espèces de poissons commerciales sont interdits pour la flottille islandaise, les prises accessoires ont été débarquées et consignées comme toutes les autres captures. Il semble qu'il y ait eu un renversement des conditions environnementales dans la ZEE de l'Islande en 2016 par rapport aux années antérieures, ce qui a donné lieu au plus faible niveau de prises et de prises accessoires de thon rouge de l'Est depuis plusieurs années. Il n'y a pas eu de pêche dirigée par le palangrier islandais qui s'est vu attribuer un quota en 2017 et les prises accessoires n'ont atteint que 420 kg au moment de la soumission de ce rapport.

RESUMEN

La cuota islandesa de atún rojo del este para 2016 era de 43,71 t. Las capturas de los buques islandeses en 2016 se situó en 5,758 t, con 3,011 t de atún rojo capturadas en pesquerías directas por palangreros y 2,747 t de captura fortuita realizada por otros buques islandeses que dirigen su actividad a pequeños pelágicos. Todos los descartes de ejemplares de especies de peces comerciales están prohibidos en la flota islandesa, y todas las capturas fortuitas fueron desembarcadas y consignadas, al igual que las demás capturas. Parece haberse producido un cambio en las condiciones medioambientales en la ZEE de Islandia en 2016 respecto a años anteriores que ha producido el nivel más bajo de captura y captura fortuita de atún rojo del este en varios años. No ha habido pesquerías dirigidas de palangreros islandeses con cuota asignada en 2017, y la captura fortuita se situaba en tan solo 420 kg en el momento de presentar esta informe.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 2016

The Icelandic national quota of eastern bluefin tuna for 2016 was 43.71 t. The catches were allocated to a) 38 t - one longliner b) 5.71 t - incidental bycatch by the Icelandic fishing fleet. No recreational fisheries were authorized in 2016. On 28 November 2016 the fishing season for bluefin tuna in Iceland was closed even though the quota had not been exhausted. Longline directed catches were 3.011 t and bycatch of bluefin tuna by Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics was 2.747 t. The 2016 total catches therefore amounted to 5.758 t, or nearly 38 t under the national quota. As Iceland has a discard ban, bycatch is to be landed and recorded.

There was no bycatch of shark species that are reported to ICCAT by the longliner targeting EBFT, but 1.2 t of spurdog bycatch were recorded. Most of the shark species covered by special management measures by ICCAT, such as silky sharks are extremely rare in Icelandic waters and so are sea turtles. The fishing area of the longliner is not a known seabird area and no incidental catches of seabirds were recorded in the logbook. The vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.

1.2 Preliminary information for 2017

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2017 amounts to 52.48 t. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2016 allocations were a) 45 t to one longliner. b) 7.48 t for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2017. The longliner has declared that it will not conduct directed fisheries for EABFT in 2017. As of September 15, 2017 bluefin tuna bycatch taken by Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics was 420 kg.

Section 2: Research and statistics

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing at species level. Data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access from the ports on the day of landing. In addition all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material each month, which is used for double checking of landings data. All data on catches are available publicly online down to composition of weight of individual species per landing of each vessel (www.fiskistofa.is).

Logbooks are mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet, the longliner has an electronic logbook. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on bycatch. Information on landings are also used by the MRFI.

The ICCAT longline EABFT vessel is obliged to carry an inspector from the Directorate of Fisheries for at least 20% of fishing days or trips. Icelandic inspectors are full time employees of the Directorate, usually with extensive experience as fishing captains or crew members, and have a full enforcement mandate as well as being trained to take biological samples for the MRFI.

As discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species shall be recorded in logbooks and landed. All bycatch of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook.

The MRFI receives samples for research from the observer onboard and/or present at landing of the bluefin tuna. In 2016 the length, weight and fishing position of all bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries were recorded, as well 20 samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis. In addition the institute has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths and stomach content of BFT. Bycatch stomach content was also analysed.

In 2017 the length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch was been recorded.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	20/09/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/06/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/06/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/06/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/06/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/06/2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported 30/06/2017 that there was no tagging.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	10/07/2017
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N.A. No small vessels that are unable to carry observers.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No data to report.

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N.A. No vessels fishing in these fisheries.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. No farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N.A. No farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N.A. No farming.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A. No W-BFT fishing.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No data to report.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No data to report.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No tropical tuna fisheries.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	No tropical tuna fisheries.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	No tropical tuna fisheries.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	No tropical tuna fisheries.
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	No tropical tuna fisheries.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	No tropical tuna fisheries.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	No tropical tuna fisheries.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	No tropical tuna fisheries.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No billfish fisheries.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No billfish fisheries.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Shark check sheet sent 30/06/2017.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No research, shortfin mako not in or around Icelandic fishing ground.
S51	Information on blue sharks	No information outside shark check sheet.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No specific guides.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No interactions – S09 sent 10/07/2017.

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No interactions – S09 sent 10/07/2017.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A – no artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Discards banned, bycatches recorded in logbooks and at landing. MRFI monitors species of concern.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Reporting obligations for ICCAT fisheries implemented in annual regulation for BFT fisheries. The Icelandic Fisheries Act and supporting Acts stipulate reporting of all catches by species and ban discards of commercial species. Catch of non-commercial species is to be recorded in electronic logbooks. VMS and logbooks mandatory for the whole fleet.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Reporting obligations fulfilled.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/06/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.A. No vessel chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A. No vessel chartering.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	N.A. No transshipments allowed.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N.A. No transshipments allowed.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	N.A. No transshipments allowed.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N.A. No transshipments allowed.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	01/03/2017

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	01/03/2017
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	6 hours prior to entry into Icelandic EEZ /24 hours before entering territorial waters.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	No reports – no foreign fishing vessel landing.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No reports – no foreign fishing vessel landing.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No reports – no foreign fishing vessel landing.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No reports – no foreign fishing vessel landing.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangements regarding ICCAT fisheries.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N.A. No access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	1
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from last year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N.A. No sport and recreational fisheries authorized.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	No IUU vessels to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	No IUU vessels to report.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	No data to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No data on non-compliance to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	No BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	No BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	No BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	14/02/2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	No BFT farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modifications to fishing plans.

BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Annual Rec of ICCAT provisions in Regulation – sent with Annual Report.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	30/06/2017
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	12/08/2017
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No other BFT vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	No JFO authorized.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No JIS.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	No JIS.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No JIS.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	No JIS.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	01/03/2017
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	01/03/2017
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	5
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch	5
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	28/11/2016
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Annual Rec. on ICCAT BFT fisheries includes mandatory release of under 30 kg/115 cm fish by vessels targeting BFT.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	27/09/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N.A. No change from last year.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	01.08.17
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Included in Annual Rec on ICCAT fisheries in Iceland – sent with Annual Report 2016.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	30/06/2017
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	01.08.17
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent	No BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack	No BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by	No data to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	No BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries or landings by foreign vessels.

TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	No bigeye catches.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs	No FADs.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	No TT fishing.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No data to report.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No SDP fishing.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No vessels.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch	No vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory	No special fishing permits.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No Med-SWO fishing.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No SWO fishing.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included	No vessels.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	No Med-SWO fishing.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No Med-SWO fishing.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	No Med-SWO fishing.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No SWO fishing.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	No SWO fishing.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No SWO fishing.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	No SWO fishing.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	No SWO fishing.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No SWO fishing.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No SWO fishing.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No albacore fishing.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	No albacore fishing.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	No albacore fishing.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit	No albacore fishing.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit	No albacore fishing.

BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	No marlin fishing or discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12- 04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including	No billfish fishing.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	No billfish fishing.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	No shortfin mako in or near Iceland. Discards banned on the Icelandic fishing fleet, all catches are monitored and recorded at landing.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No silky shark in or near Icelandic waters, but through annual regulation of BFT fisheries all bycatches of silky sharks by vessel(s) targeting BFT are to be released live, dead catches to be landed and delivered to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes. (discards banned)
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	30/06/2017
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	All catches of Icelandic fishing vessels are monitored and recorded at landing to species level - into the database of the Directorate. All vessel carry logbooks (electronic) where catches of all species are to be recorded. Discards banned, all dead catches to be landed.

BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Sea turtles rarely occur in Icelandic waters (once in 100 years) – all bycatch of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook. No such have been reported. bycatches of sea turtles by vessel(s) targeting BFT are to be released live, dead catches to be landed and delivered to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes. (discards banned)
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Included in Annual Report and also submitted in BYC 8002 27/09/2017.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	With Annual Report (28/09/2017).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	eBDC programme in use from 2015.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All BFT catches were landed in Icelandic designated ports, with an observer from the Directorate of Fisheries present. No transshipments allowed. Inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries in Iceland were present onboard for 40% of fishing days and 33% of fishing trips of the longliner in 2016. VMS from the longliner was sent on to ICCAT every 4 hours.

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

As discards of commercial fish species are banned on the Icelandic fleet, ICCAT management measures stipulating no retention, landing or selling of fish species cannot be implemented as such in Icelandic regulations. Therefore the regulations for bluefin tuna directed fisheries in Iceland dictates that these species are to be released alive, or if dead – landed and submitted to the Marine Research Institute for scientific purposes. As the species in question are generally not present in the N-Atlantic, no catches have been recorded.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN¹²
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANNUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has taken necessary measures to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures and so on by ministerial order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for each species. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20 meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. One patrol vessel was dispatched to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels catching bluefin tuna and also observe fishing activities of fishing vessels from other nations. FAJ also inspected landings of Japanese fishing vessels at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

RÉSUMÉ

*L'Agence des pêches du Japon (Fisheries Agency of Japan, « FAJ ») a établi des quotas de capture pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et Est, pour le germon du Sud ainsi que pour l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et de l'Atlantique Sud, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc, le *Tetrapturus spp* et le thon obèse, et a demandé à tous les thoniers opérant dans l'océan Atlantique de soumettre leurs carnets de pêche et, dans le cas du thon rouge, des informations quotidiennes sur les prises. Tous les palangriers japonais opérant dans la zone de la Convention sont pourvus à bord de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite. Conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, la FAJ a pris les mesures nécessaires, par arrêté ministériel, en vue du respect de ses réglementations de taille minimum, des fermetures spatio-temporelles, etc. Un programme de document de capture statistique ou électronique a réalisé pour chaque espèce. Des registres de navires de pêche de plus de 20 m de longueur hors-tout (LSFV) ont été établis. Un patrouilleur a été détaché dans l'Atlantique Nord afin de suivre et d'inspecter les thoniers japonais qui capturent du thon rouge et d'observer également les activités de pêche des navires de pêche d'autres nations. La FAJ a également procédé à des inspections des débarquements de navires de pêche japonais dans des ports japonais afin d'appliquer les quotas de capture et la limite de taille minimale. Une autorisation préalable de la FAJ est requise pour tout palangrier thonier japonais qui vise à transborder des thonidés ou des produits de thonidés sur des navires de charge dans des ports étrangers ou en mer.*

RESUMEN

*La Agencia de Pesca de Japón (FAJ) ha establecido cuotas de captura para el atún rojo del Atlántico oriental y occidental, así como para el atún blanco del sur, para el pez espada del Atlántico norte y sur, para la aguja azul, la aguja blanca, *Tetrapturus spp.* y el patudo, y requiere que todos los buques atuneros que operan en el océano Atlántico presenten los cuadernos de pesca y, para el atún rojo, información diaria sobre las capturas. Todos los palangreros japoneses que operan en la zona del Convenio han sido equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite a bordo. De acuerdo con las recomendaciones de ICCAT, la FAJ ha tomado medidas para prohibir la captura de ejemplares de talla inferior a la regulada, para establecer las vedas espaciotemporales, etc., mediante una orden ministerial. Se ha llevado a cabo un programa de documentación de capturas estadístico o electrónico para cada especie. Se han establecido registros de los buques pesqueros de más de 20 m de eslora total (grandes*

¹ National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1, Orido, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka, Shizuoka-Pref., 424-8633, Japan.

² Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907, Japan.

palangreros atuneros). Se ha enviado un buque patrulla al Atlántico norte para inspeccionar y hacer un seguimiento de los atuneros japoneses que capturan atún rojo y para observar las actividades pesqueras de los buques pesqueros de otras naciones. La FAJ ha inspeccionado también los desembarques de los buques pesqueros japoneses en los puertos japoneses para ejecutar las cuotas de captura y los límites de talla mínima. Es necesario la autorización previa de la FAJ en el caso de que los palangreros atuneros japoneses transborden túnidos o productos de túnidos a buques de transporte en puertos extranjeros o en el mar.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks for commercial tuna fishery as well as biological data. The coverage of the logbook (based on compiled data) from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2016 was estimated to be about 70%, when analysis was conducted. It is the provisional value and expected to increase as compilation of fishery statistics from the logbooks proceeds further.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2016 of calendar year, were 77 and 12,800 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic; it was about 4,000 thousand hooks in 2016 (preliminary), which is 47% of the 2005 level. In the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2007, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and decreased after that. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011. In the south area (> 20S) fishing effort is increasing after 2010.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2015 and 2016 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from south to north Atlantic, as well as from east to west Atlantic. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off east coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the south of Iceland and off east coast of North America, fishing operations mainly take place from the 3rd quarter to the 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

1.4 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2016 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 21,000 t (**Table 2**). Although the total fishing days in 2016 was 63% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2006 - 2015), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2016 were about 77% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and recent slight decrease. The most dominant species in 2016 was bigeye, representing 50% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was yellowfin which occupying 16% in weight and the third one was bluefin (9%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2016 represented 70% and 67% of ten years' average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, swordfish and southern bluefin tuna. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 because an allocation for south Atlantic albacore (1,355 t) has been applied to Japan from 2014 fishing year. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. This severe action was introduced in response to the fact that Japan's allocation was drastically reduced in 1997 and as a result Japan used up all the allocation from 1997 to 2001 by the end of 1999. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species was also shown in **Table 3** for the recent two years (2015- 2016).

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (albacore). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna catch coincide with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna were mostly limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Yellowfin tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boat has been observed since 1995. The total number of hooks also has been decreased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided up to 2016 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 17 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted in 2016. A total of 1080 fishing days were monitored. This covers 8.4% of the entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2016 (calendar year) and 19.1% of the operations for eastern bluefin tuna in 2016 fishing year (between August 2016 and April 2017). Observer activities in the 2017 fishing year, that have already started, will be conducted in 12 trips in 2017.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFSF on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the NRIFSF participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; bluefin data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – March 6 to 11, 2017), shortfin mako shark data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – March 28 to 31, 2017), albacore species group intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain – June 5 to 9, 2017), shortfin mako shark stock assessment session (Madrid, Spain- June 12 to 16, 2017) Atlantic swordfish stock assessment session (Madrid, Spain – July 3 to 7, 2017), Sub-Committee on Ecosystems intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain – July 10 to 14, 2017), bluefin tuna stock assessment session (Madrid, Spain – July 20 to 28, 2017) and tropical tuna species group intersessional meeting (Madrid, Spain – September 4 to 8, 2017).

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	19/9/2017
S2	Fleet characteristics	29/7/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29/7/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	29/7/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	29/7/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	29/7/2017

S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks and tuna like species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	17/7/2017
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the Convention area.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. We have no available information.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean in 2016.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	27/3/2017 (Kimoto and Itoh, 2017).
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	29/7/2017
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	N/A. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	N/A Japan accepts that its national observes collect data in EEZ of another CPCs.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	29/7/2017
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A. Japan does not discard any blue marlin or white marlin.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue sharks	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on blue shark.

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Japan has no existing identification guide in English for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/8/2017
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/8/2017
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Section 5.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in Summary of Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in Summary of Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/8/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	South Africa: Arrangements: 7/4/2017(1 vessel) 17/5/2017 (1 vessel) 23/5/2017 (1 vessel) Termination: 28/7/2017 (1 vessel) Namibia: Termination: 23/4/2017 (1 vessel) 26/4/2017 (2 vessels)
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	14/09/2017
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	19/7/2017
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	19/7/2017
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	7/7/2017
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. Japan does not designate ports for this purpose.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. Japan does not prescribe other notification period.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2016.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2016.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2016.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. We have no infringement under paragraph 24 of Rec. 12-07.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Japan does not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. Japan does not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	207
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no change from 2012
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. We have no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A. We have no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. We have no comment regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/9/2017
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. We have no information regarding non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. We have no case to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	15/2/2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Japan modified and submitted the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels on July 6, 2017.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	29/9/2017
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	19/7/2017 for 2015 fishing year Japan will submit Bluefin Tuna catches for 2016 year by July 31, 2018
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	6/7/2017
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	6/7/2017
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	17/2/2017
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	17/2/2017
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	2017 fishing year: 0 (As of September 29 th ,2017) 2016 fishing year: 9
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2016 fishing year: 3
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	2016 fishing year: 11/11/2016
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	27/9/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	19/4/2017, 1/5/2017, 23/5/2017
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	7/7/2017
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	last update 14/7/2014
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	31/7/2017
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. We have no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	19/7/2017
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/7/2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Japan has not operated FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	19/4/2017, 1/5/2017, 23/5/2017
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	2016 fishing year: 13/1/2017, 29/3/2017, 31/7/2017
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	N/A Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	14/9/2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	19/4/2017, 1/5/2017, 23/5/2017
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan did not issue such a special fishing permit.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	14/9/2017

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	N/A. Japan did not have such a vessel.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	8/6/2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	8/6/2017
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	N/A. Japan had no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	8/6/2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	8/6/2017
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S.ALB..
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. Japan has not prohibited dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 /15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Japan will submit before the deadline.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark.	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	29/9/2017
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

Part II (Management Implementation)

Section 4: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report individual catch weight of bluefin tuna with its tag number, the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

4.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area have to be equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard since 1992. The Ministerial Order requires the vessels to report their positions through Vessel Monitoring system (VMS) in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

4.3 Catch quota

i) Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, the quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas are required to be tagged with the designated plastic band distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

ii) Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2016 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2016 Fishing Year which starts on August 1, 2016 and ends on July 31, 2017.

4.4 The number of fishing vessels

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.

Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area in accordance with relevant recommendations for tropical tunas.

When the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2016 fishing year were 31 and 13,869, respectively.

4.5 *Minimum size limits*

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance by the Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by the Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

4.6 *Time and area closure*

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. For bluefin tuna fishery, an area closure has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10°W and north of 42°N, where such fishing has been prohibited from 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with Recommendations 14-04.

4.7 *National Observer Program*

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program of vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2016, the national observer program covered 19.1% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean (fishing year), which is slightly lower than coverage level required by the Recommendation 14-04. For the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), the program covered 8.4% of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% required by the Recommendation 10-10.

4.8 *Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna*

Japan prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-09.

4.9 *Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)*

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the 2002 Recommendation to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna import on November 14, 2003. Based on the Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. If there were tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

Also, the Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, it has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 14-04.

4.13 Conservation of Sharks

Based on the relevant Recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead sharks, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark and porbeagle by the Ministerial Order.

Section 5: Inspection Schemes and Activities

5.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch any patrol vessel because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. In 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean.

5.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas, minimum size limits, and other relevant measures. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated and 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

5.3 Management of transshipment

A prior authorization from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea. At-sea transshipment is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. At-sea transshipment of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with the Recommendation 14-04. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

Section 6: Other Activities

6.1 Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ by the Ministerial Order. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by the National Research Institute for Far Seas Fisheries.

6.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

6.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishery operators to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

For seabirds, when Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds can occur, it is required by the Ministerial Order to implement mitigation measures in accordance with the Recommendation 07-07 and 11-09. In other areas, fishery operators are also encouraged to implement those measures. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

6.4 Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

6.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean have been limited to 5 and 31 vessels in the 2016 fishing year, respectively. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye tunas has been limited in accordance with the Recommendation 14-01 on a multi-year conservation and management program for tropical tunas.

6.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly and closely controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

6.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. This law prescribes that, in accordance with management measures adopted by international organizations, the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that is recognized by the relevant international organization not to rectify its fishermen's activities and thus is diminishing the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of IUU vessels in order to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

6.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels

In implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US\$ 28 million (3.3 billion Japanese yen). Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

6.9 Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT Resolution concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.
- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, was taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

6.10 Establishment of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyzes the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another OPRT's task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from fishery operators of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Micronesia Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have also joined the OPRT.

6.11 Access Agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangement and some Japanese fishing vessels have been operating in EEZs of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that information.

References

Kimoto A. and Itoh T. 2017. The standardized bluefin CPUE of Japanese longline fishery in the Atlantic up to 2017 fishing year. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 74 (6): 2686-2711.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2016.

Year	Longline			Purse seine	Pole-and-line
	Number of boats	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of boats	Number of boats
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012	101	189	187	-	-
2013	102	157	154	-	-
2014	89	151	170	-	-
2015	72	268	372	-	-
2016*	77	128	167	-	-
average (2006 - 2015)	116	218	197		
2016 / average	67%	59%	85%		

* 2016 values are preliminary.

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2016. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636		
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794		
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596		
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096		
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497		
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241		
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300		
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325		
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514		
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930		
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883		
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515		
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917		
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442	58,284
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492	54,647
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295	52,898
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	40,631
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	43,152
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	35,102
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	735	33,339	8,106	41,445
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	312	28,431	5,646	34,077
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	531	26,855	5,541	32,397
2011	1,666	172	1,530	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	958	23,483	5,063	28,546
2012	1,396	309	3,303	15,390	4,661	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	336	27,991	5,946	33,937
2013	1,446	909	4,852	13,397	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	479	27,028	4,332	31,359
2014	1,436	1,099	1,396	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	463	23,702	6,792	30,494
2015	1,732	1,611	2,026	12,391	3,469	1,089	8	293	2	48	0	322	22,991	6,454	29,446
2016*3	1,923	1,725	1,400	10,426	3,382	1,022	9	297	2	65	4	906	21,161	6,535	27,696
average (2006 - 2015)	1,938	570	1,921	14,920	5,052	1,898	29	559	2	126	71	562	27,646	5,680	33,326
2016*3 / average	99%	303%	73%	70%	67%	54%	30%	53%	106%	52%	6%	161%	77%	115%	83%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993.

*2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2016 values are preliminary.

*4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks.

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2015 and 2016. Discards are not included.

2015											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	347	1,386							0		1,732
southern bluefin					0	0	1,611	0			1,611
albacore			276	1,750							2,026
bigeye										12,391	12,391
yellowfin	750	2,719									3,469
swordfish			430	659							1,089
white marlin			4	4							8
blue marlin			118	176							293
back marlin					0	0	1	0			2
sailfish	12	36									48
spearfish	0	0									0
skipjack	0	5									5
porbeagle					0	0	3	0			4
blue shark					3,896	115	2,207	70			6,288
shortfin mako					44	1	108	1			154

2016* ¹											
SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL
bluefin	345	1,578							0		1,923
southern bluefin					0	0	1,725	0			1,725
albacore			300	1,100							1,400
bigeye										10,426	10,426
yellowfin	621	2,761									3,382
swordfish			383	639							1,022
white marlin			7	1							9
blue marlin			174	122							297
back marlin					1	0	1	0			2
sailfish	13	52									65
spearfish	0	4									4
skipjack	0	1									1
porbeagle					2	0	1	0			3
blue shark					4,184	55	2,118	17			6,374
shortfin mako					73	1	77	1			152

*¹ Values are preliminary.

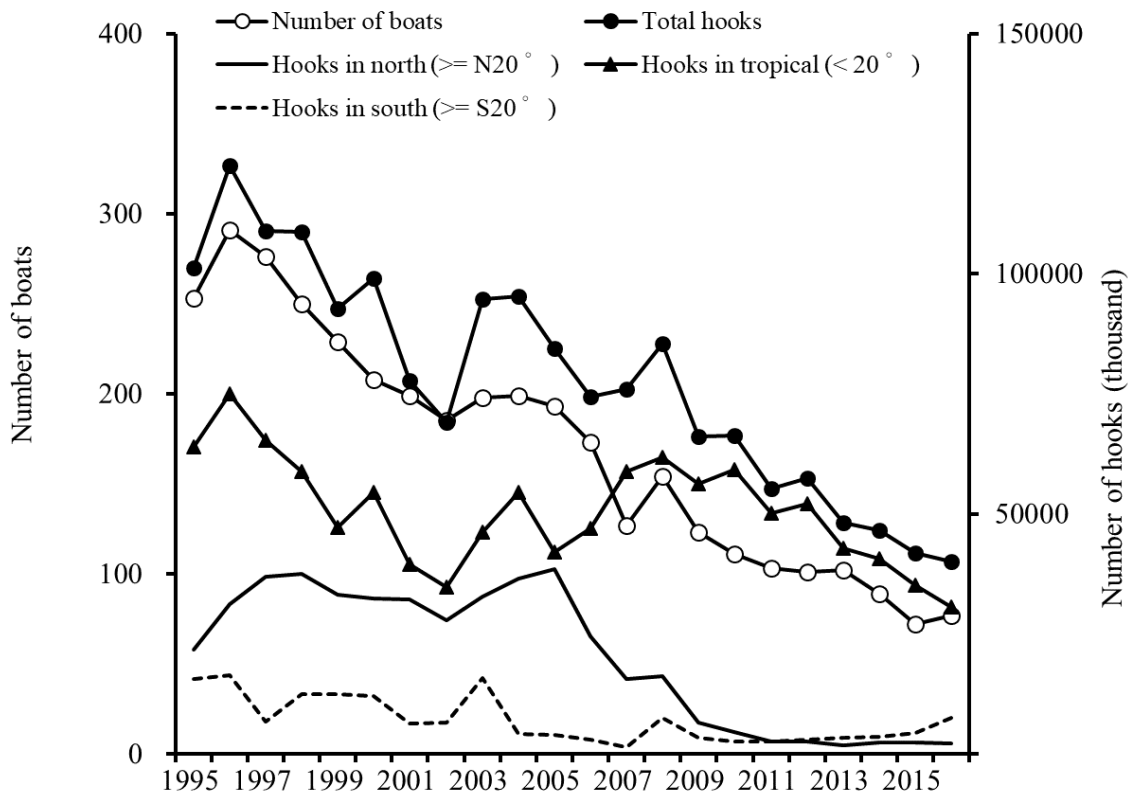


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2016. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^\circ N$), tropical ($20^\circ N$ - equatorial - $20^\circ S$) and south ($\geq 20^\circ S$)).

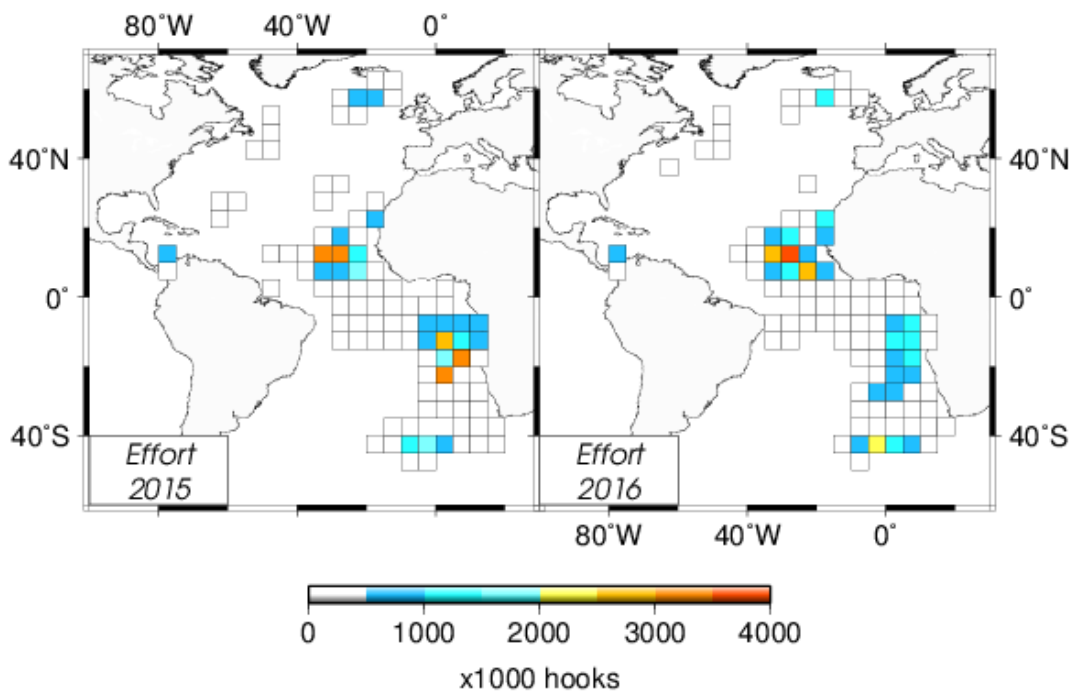


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).

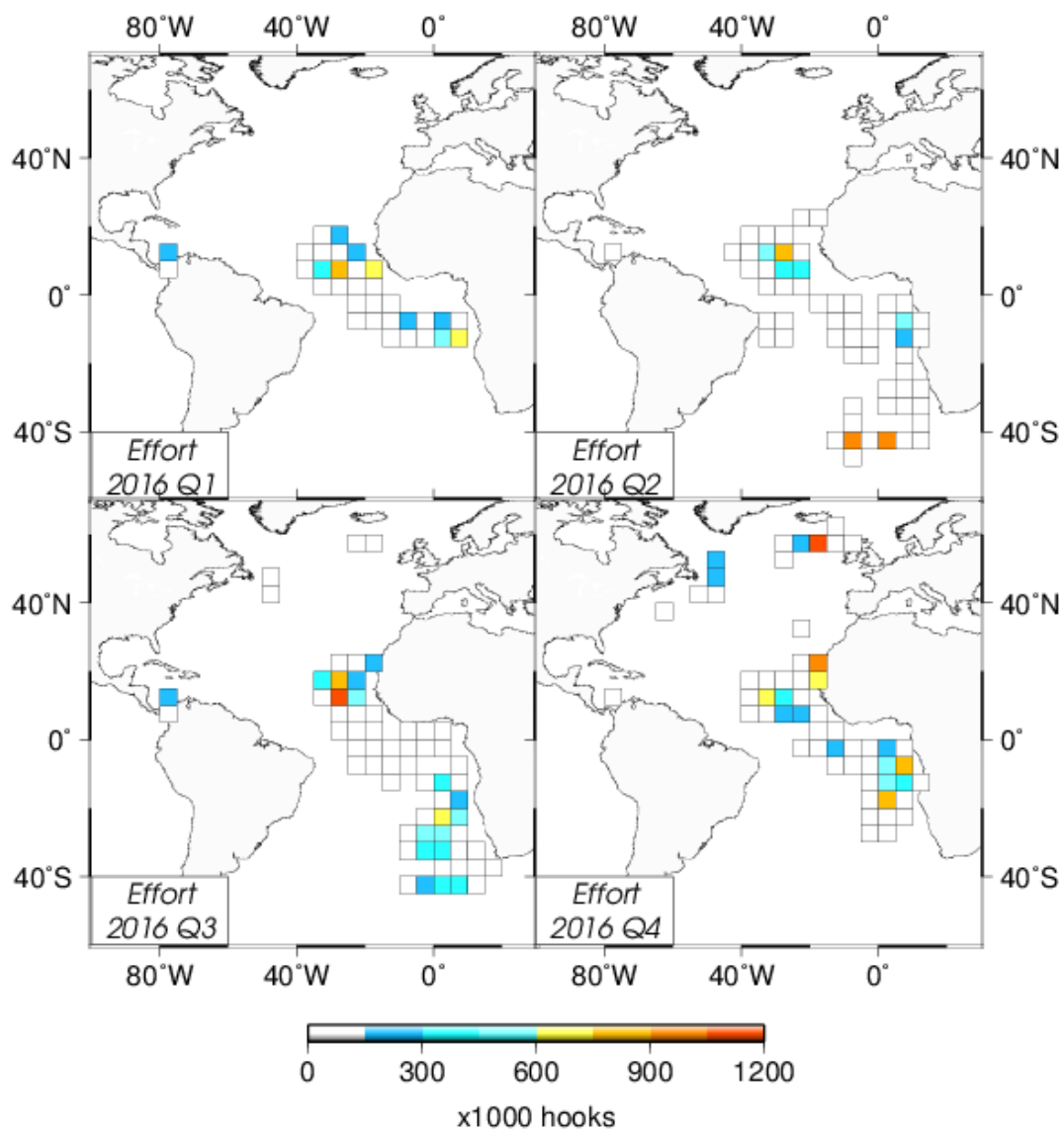


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2016.

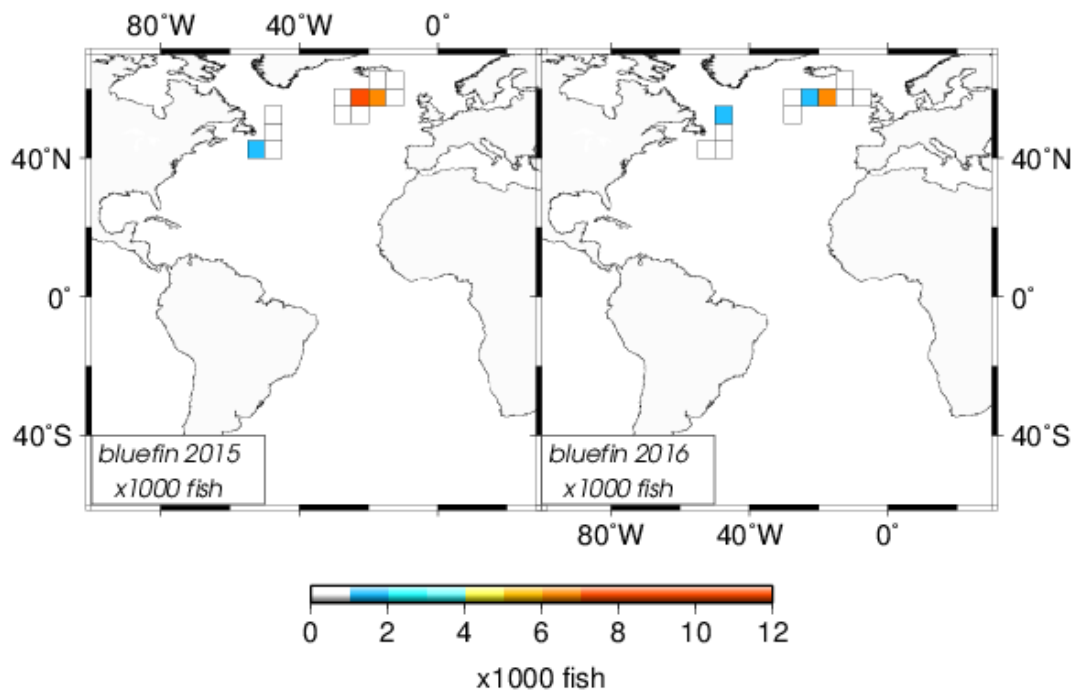


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).

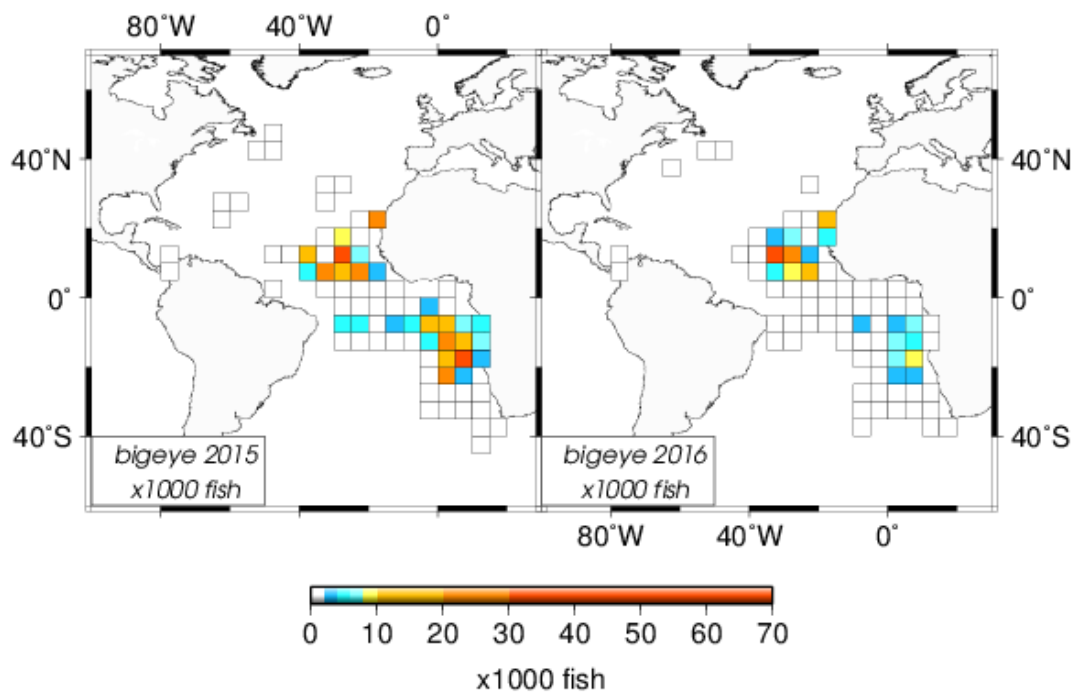


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).

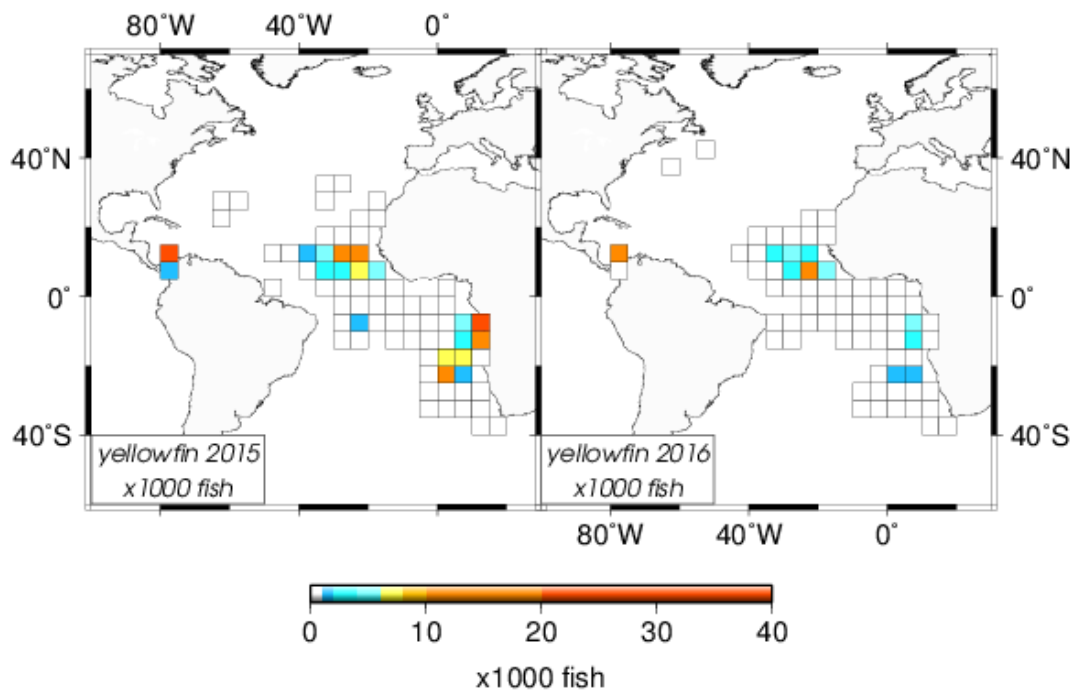


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).

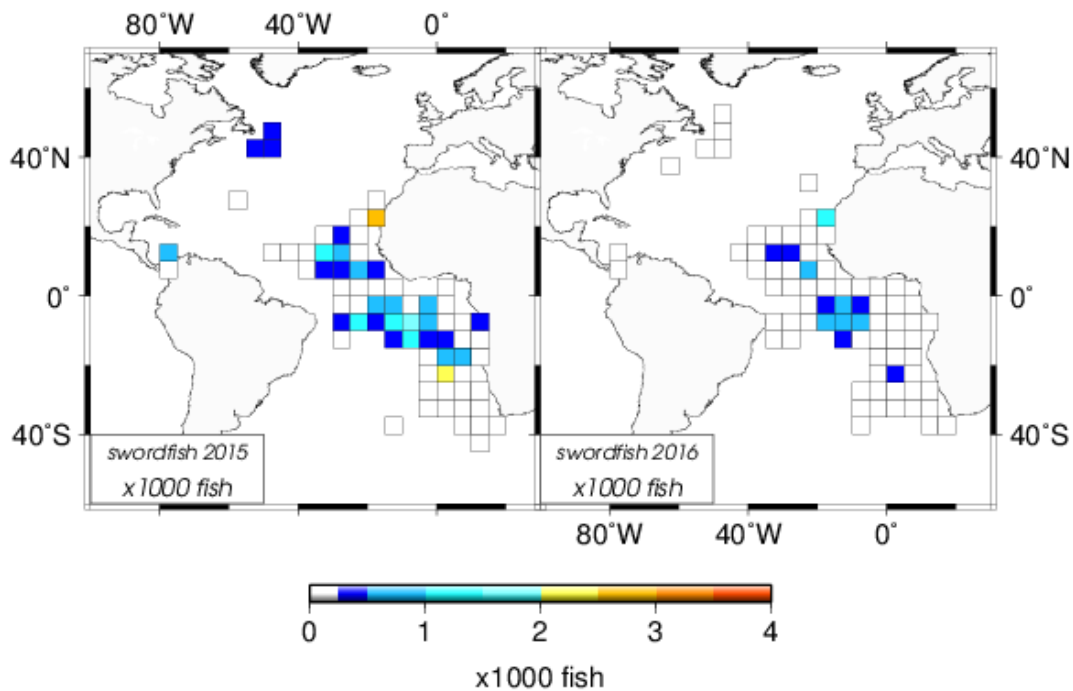


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).

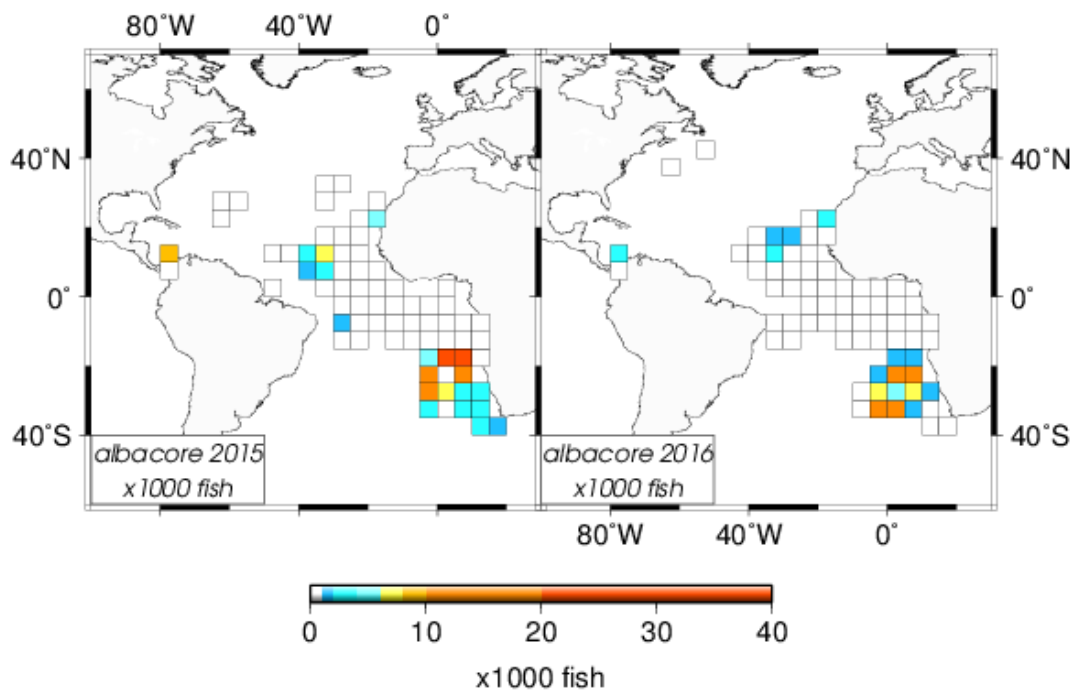


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2015 (left) and 2016 (right).

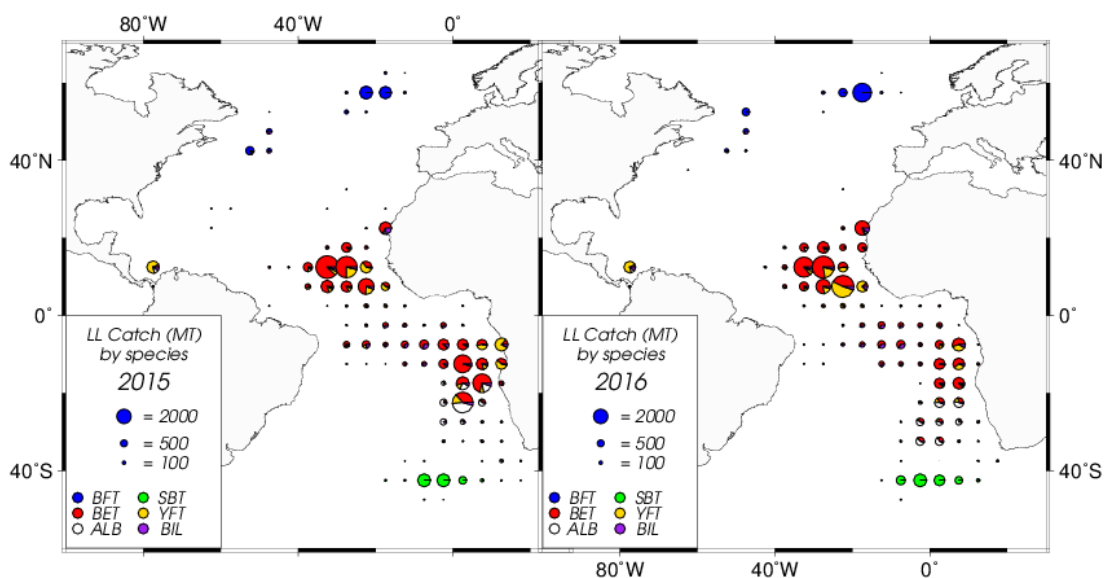


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2015 (left) and 2016 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANNUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2016, 11 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and the total catch was 2,801 t. The catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and bluefin tuna were 562 t, 368 t and 161 t, respectively. Fishing grounds of Korean longline vessels have been formed in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year, and that of 2016 was almost the same as in the previous years. The observer coverage of logbooks of the Korean fleet in 2016 is estimated at about 13.4% of total efforts (number of hooks) for the longline fishery.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, 11 palangriers sous pavillon coréen se sont livrés à des activités de pêche ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et leur prise totale s'est élevée à 2.801 t. La capture était composée de thon obèse (562 t), d'albacore (368 t) et de germon (161 t). Les zones de pêche des palangriers coréens se sont situées dans la région tropicale de l'océan Atlantique (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) pendant toute l'année et celle de 2016 était pratiquement la même que celle des années antérieures. En 2016, la couverture par les observateurs des carnets de pêche de la flottille coréenne est estimée à environ 13,4% du total des efforts (nombre d'hameçons) pour la pêcherie palangrière.

RESUMEN

En 2016, once palangreros coreanos pescaron túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, y su captura total ascendió a 2.801 t. Las capturas de patudo, rabil y atún rojo se situaron en 562 t, 368 t y 161 t, respectivamente. Los caladeros de los palangreros coreanos se sitúan en la zona tropical del océano Atlántico (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W), y en dicha zona pescan durante todo el año. En 2016 dichos caladeros fueron prácticamente los mismos que en años anteriores. La cobertura de observadores de los cuadernos de pesca de la flota coreana en 2016 se estima en aproximadamente el 13,6% de los esfuerzos totales (número de anzuelos) por pesquería de palangre.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Korean distant water tuna longline fishery has operated since 1957 in the Indian Ocean and expanded to the Pacific Ocean in 1958 and the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1960s. Since then, the distant water fisheries have become one of the most important fisheries in Korea with the domestic fisheries. In the early 1970s, the tuna catch taken in the Atlantic Ocean was the highest compared to the other oceans of the Korean distant water tuna fisheries but has become minor since 1990s. Three types of fishing gears are used to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean i.e. longline, baitboat and purse seine. The baitboat fishery operated from 1973 to 1985 and a few purse seine vessels started in 2004. Longline has been the main fishery since the early 1960s. The number of longline vessels decreased from 29 in 1987 to just a few in 2002 but increased to 24 vessels in 2008. From 2010, the numbers of longline vessels and catch have been subject to the ICCAT conservation measures. In recent years, annual catch by Korean tuna longline in ICCAT areas decreased from 4,306 t in 2008 to 2,801 t in 2016.

¹ Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, National Institute of Fisheries Science.

1.1 Annual trend of catches and number of vessels

In 2016, 11 Korean longline vessels were engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean (**Table 1**). The total catch in 2016 was 2,801 t, of which bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and bluefin tuna were 562 t, 368 t and 161 t, respectively. With regard to billfishes, 26 t of blue marlin and 19 t of southern swordfish were caught (**Table 2**). The catch of blue shark was 261 t in 2016 (**Table 3**). The length distribution of bigeye tuna ranged from 80 cm to 210 cm (mean: 144.2 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 80 cm to 200 cm (mean: 143.5 cm) and albacore tuna ranged from 50 cm to 260 cm (mean: 92.3 cm), respectively (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Distribution of fishing grounds

Korean longline fishery has mainly operated in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N~20°S, 20°E~ 60°W) throughout the year, targeting bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. In 2016, the fishing area was almost the same as in the previous years (**Figure 2**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Korean tuna catch statistics are obtained from two sources of data reporting. Data reporting and collection is compliant with the *Distant Waters Fisheries Development Act* which was revised and has been effective from 7 July 2015. Accordingly, since 1 September 2015 fishermen have been obliged to report the catch statistics daily to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) through the electronic logbook system. The Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA) also collects monthly catch by gear and species from the fisheries industries. To improve the fisheries database management system and data cross-checking, the NIFS and the Ministry developed the electronic logbook system which is capable of monitoring the state of data submission from fishing vessels in real time and to manage/cross-check the data. Coverage of logbook data (catch and effort data) of the Korean longline fishery in 2016 was 100%.

2.2 Observer programme

The NIFS is responsible for implementing and developing the program. The basic requirement for observers is to be a college graduate with a major in natural science or fisheries, a high school graduate with at least 1 year experience on board and certificate of qualification as a deck officer. Candidates for the position of observer must pass a written test (including medical check-up), an oral interview, and complete a three-week training program. The observer training program includes basic safety training for seafaring, operation of navigational devices, training on biological information on target and non-target species and the data collection/reporting method for fishing activities. During the training program, they have to take two kinds of test. One concerns technical terms related to the fisheries and biology, and the other covers species identification. A person must obtain a score of 70% on both tests and attended 100% of the course to qualify as a scientific observer and be deployed on board. At present, Korea has a total of 34 scientific observers.

According to the observer manual, the program provides guidance on data collection, recording and reporting. The program uses the data collection formats, including fishery and biological information such as fishing position (latitude/ longitude) and time of setting/hauling, effort and catch, discard/release (dead or alive), bait type, length, weight, sex by species and by set and so on.

In 2016, five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the coverage was 13.4% in effort (number of hooks).

2.3 Results of scientific programs for billfish

In 2016, Korea did not target billfish, but plans to carry out tagging activity on billfishes by scientific observers in the future.

2.4 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Korea carried out a sea trial to mitigate by-catch of seabirds in the Korean tuna longline fisheries in collaboration with *BirdLife International* during 2013-2016.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21 September 2017
S2	Fleet characteristics	28 July 2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28 July 2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	28 July 2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	28 July 2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	28 July 2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	28 July 2017
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	21 September 2017
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	28 July 2017
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S17	The results of program using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programs	28 July 2017
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	28 July 2017
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type; number of beacons / buoys and average number followed and lost	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
S46	Information collected by observers	28 July 2017
S47	Data and information collected from sampling program under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	28 July 2017
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programs for billfish	21 September 2017
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	28 July 2017
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	28 July 2017
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	28 July 2017
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	28 July 2017
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	21 September 2017

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Korea has implemented most of reporting obligations and sent most of data required from Recommendations to the ICCAT Secretariat, to the extent possible, to meet the deadline. Korea will continue to make effort to implement all compulsory conservation and management measures adopted in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Most of catch data on tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species were submitted to ICCAT Secretariat within deadline.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	10 August 2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Korea does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Korea has no vessel chartering termination to report.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	14 September 2017
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	13
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	23 August 2017
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	7 September 2017
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0

GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Korea has 74 authorized vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational fisheries in the ICCAT area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15 September 2017
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	9 February 2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Korea does not farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	26 September 2017
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	31 July 2017
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	1 June 2017
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable since we have no JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.

BFT	1018	List of inspectors[and agencies]	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	24 February 2017
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	24 February 2017
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports [including traps]	5
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	12 October 2016
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	26 September 2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	29 April 2016 and there was no subsequent modifications.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28 March 2014
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	7 September 2017
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31 July 2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have vessels having allegedly carried out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Korea does not operate in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	7 April 2017 and 26 September 2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	27 December 2016, 17 March 2017, 13 June 2017 and 26 September 2017
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable since Korea does not operate purse seine vessels using FADs.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	14 September 2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	7 April 2017 and 26 September 2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Korea does not fish with harpoons or longliners in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.

SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	14 September 2017
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	18 September 2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	18 September 2017
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Korea does not fish ALB in the Mediterranean.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	27 September 2017
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	18 September 2017
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. All Korean vessels operating in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. ALB.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Korea does not have its domestic law to prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Before Rec. 12-04 enters into force, Korea has instructed its fishing vessels catching blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish as bycatch to comply with this measure with its official document.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	At present, Korea does not have data collection programmes, but plans to carry out tagging activity on billfishes by scientific observers in the future.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching silky sharks for local consumption.

SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Since 2006, Korea has encouraged its fishing vessels to release live shortfin mako, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, in order to implement its mortality reduction. Also, Korean vessels do not fish for shortfin mako. If it is caught incidentally, vessels are required to release it alive to the extent possible.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	In accordance with Korea's Distant Waters Fisheries Development Act, fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or carcass of silky shark since January 2014.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	29 September 2017 (subjected to change).
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	In accordance with paragraph 5, article 25 of the DWFD, a copy of the certified weight slip shall be attached to a landing report, specifying species and weight of the shark if it is intended to be brought into Korea. Also, Korean vessels do not fish for blue shark. If it is caught incidentally, vessels are required to release it alive to the extent possible.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	According to domestic regulation (Distant Water Fisheries Development Act), masters of vessel shall report fishing records including non-target species. Also, Korean vessels are required to carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment. If a sea turtle is caught, fishermen shall record detailed information and report to the authority through an e-reporting system on a daily basis. All fishing vessels should be compliant with Rec. 10-09 to maximize the probability of sea turtles' survival.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	26 September 2017. Partially not applicable. Some Korean longline vessels operate in the area south 25 degrees South latitude. Korea is currently preparing NPOA for seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate by-catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Korea does not take part in the pilot programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Korea has not presented an objection to any Recommendation to date.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The Korean government established its domestic legislation called "Distant Water Fisheries Development Act" (DWFD Act) in February 2008 to implement all compulsory recommendations and resolutions adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations such as ICCAT, IOTC, CCSBT, etc. This Act consists of five Sections and 36 Articles which stipulate provisions that all Korean distant fishing vessels shall comply with such as Authorization to Fish, Port Inspection, and Installation of VMS etc. This Act has emerged in response to setting established by the regional fisheries management organizations and international fisheries organizations which have adopted a wide range of conservation and management measures each year. However, if new and urgent measures such as Statistical Document Programs or Bluefin Tuna Catch Scheme are adopted, the Korean government will issue a separate Notice of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) even though the DWFD Act contains some relevant provisions. In particular, Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe) of the DWFD Act states that distant sea fishermen shall conduct their fishing activities with their legitimate fishing licenses and comply with conservation and management measures and other obligatory regulations adopted by international fisheries organizations. The DWFD Act has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance flag State responsibilities. This includes the strengthening administrative² and financial sanctions³ for Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level. In line with this purpose, the Korean government operates the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Center to monitor near real time fishing activities of Korean flagged vessels around the world. Korea has acceded to the FAO PSMA in June 2016.

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

None.

² Administrative sanctions for the master and officers of IUU-related vessels (1st violation: 90-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 2nd violation: 180-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 3rd violation: fishing authorization and license revocation).

³ Financial sanctions up to three times the financial gain resulting from IUU fishing.

Table 1. Catch by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2006-2016

Year	No. of vessels											unit: mt
		BFT	YFT	ALB	BET	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	OTH	Total
2006	8	79	283	111	2,067	-	159	33	-	-	53	2,785
2007	21	-	573	68	2,136	-	351	64	113	-	49	3,354
2008	24	-	993	147	2,599	-	380	91	96	-	-	4,306
2009	24	-	433	458	2,134	-	14	8	78	1	84	3,210
2010	14	-	380	240	2,646	-	147	55	2	-	361	3,831
2011	16	-	491	130	2,762	-	-	57	-	-	1,167	4,607
2012	16	-	498	289	1,908	-	42	34	-	4	519	3,294
2013	13	-	212	218	1,151	-	112	24	-	7	423	2,146
2014	6	80	116	66	1,039	-	87	10	<1	10	141	1,470
2015	4	-	47	8	675	<1	5	3	-	2	83	824
2016	11	161	368	61	562	1	28	26	-	6	1,586	2,801

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, OTH: Other tunas, sharks and fishes (not identified).

Table 2. Catch and discard of billfishes by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016

BUM		SAI		SWO-N		SWO-S		unit: t
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	
26	-	6	-	9	-	19	-	

*BUM : Blue marlin, SAI : Sailfish, SWO-N : Northern swordfish, SWO-S : Southern swordfish

Table 3. Catch of key shark species by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016.

BSH		SMA		POR		OTH		unit: t
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	
261	51	20	2	-	<0	4	0	

* Discards : dead and alive

** BSH : Blue shark, SMA : Shortfin mako, POR : Porbeagle, OTH : Other sharks (not identified)

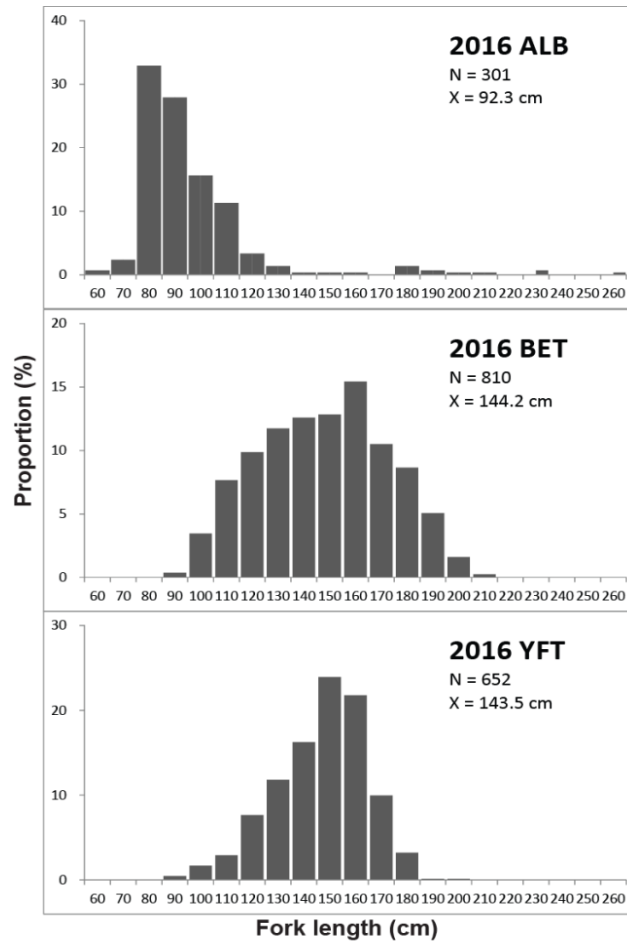


Figure 1. Length distributions of major tunas caught by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016.

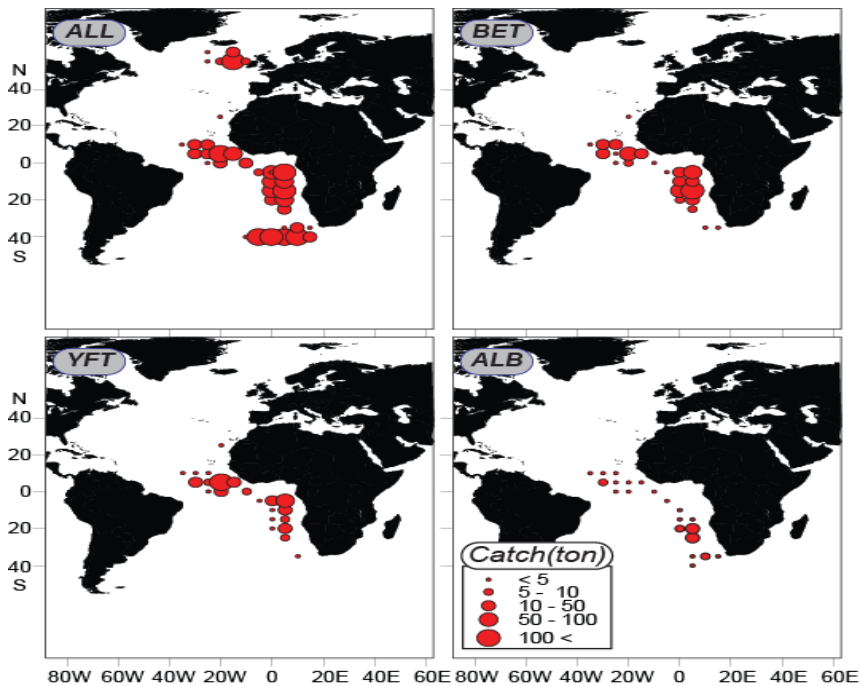


Figure 2. Distribution of catches by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2016.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1 to December 31, 2016) and is divided into two parts; namely, part one (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part Two (General Management Information). Nominal catch is reported for the period under review as Appendix 1. Some management measures have been put in place to ensure the proper management of Liberia's tuna fisheries such as: tuna fisheries access agreement for foreign tuna fishing fleet, effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, VMS requirement for all tuna fishing vessels and a minimum of 15% observer coverage for all tuna companies and daily reporting of catch by individual vessel to Liberia's Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC). Liberia signed a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with the European Union (EU) in June 2015 for access to its EEZ to exploit tropical tuna resources.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport couvre la période d'un an (du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 2016) et est soumis en deux parties : la première partie concerne les informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques et la seconde partie concerne l'information de gestion générale. Une capture nominale est déclarée pour la période considérée (appendice 1) Quelques mesures de gestion ont été mises en place afin de garantir une gestion adéquate des pêcheries thonnières du Liberia, telles que: accords d'accès aux pêcheries thonnières pour les thoniers étrangers, unité de suivi, contrôle et surveillance (MCS), exigences VMS pour tous les thoniers et 15% de couverture d'observateurs minimum pour toutes les entreprises thonnières et déclaration quotidienne de la prise par chaque navire au centre de suivi des pêcheries (FMC) du Liberia. Le Liberia a signé un accord de partenariat de pêche durable (SFPA) avec l'Union européenne (UE) en juin 2015, pour l'accès à sa ZEE pour exploiter les thonidés tropicaux.

RESUMEN

Este informe cubre el periodo de un año (desde el 1 de enero hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2016) y está dividido en dos partes: la parte uno (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas) y la parte dos (Información sobre ordenación general). Se ha declarado una captura nominal por el periodo considerado. Se han implementado algunas medidas de ordenación para garantizar la adecuada ordenación de las pesquerías de túnidos de Liberia, como por ejemplo, un acuerdo de acceso a las pesquerías de túnidos para la flota pesquera atunera extranjera, una Unidad de seguimiento, control y vigilancia eficaz, el requisito de VMS para todos los buques pesqueros atuneros, una cobertura mínima de observadores del 15% para todas las empresas atuneras y la transmisión diaria de información sobre captura al Centro de seguimiento de la pesca (FMC) de Liberia para los buques individuales. Liberia firmó un Acuerdo para la pesca sostenible (SFPA) con la Unión Europea en junio de 2015 para concederle acceso a su ZEE para la explotación de los recursos de túnidos tropicales.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Nominal catch data are attached to this report as an appendix, signifying that there was tuna caught or vessels registered in 2016. The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species is expected to become a major component of the revenue of Liberia. Gains have been made in the sector; the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with European Union (EU) was concluded in 2015 June for a five (5) year period starting in 2016. Others private tuna companies concluded negotiations with the Government of Liberia for access to its EEZ.

Liberia is endowed with tropical tuna and tuna-like species (mainly bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, albacore and many tuna-like species such as billfish, small tunas, etc.). Liberia as a flag State is cognizant of its responsibilities and is making every effort to ensure proper management and conservation measures of tuna and tuna-like species and fulfilling its obligations as an ICCAT CPC. For the very first time since joining ICCAT, Liberia has provided nominal catch statistics.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Research & Statistics and Marine Divisions of the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) collect all data and information on the marine fisheries. Fisheries observers and inspectors have been trained both locally and internationally for placement on tuna vessels to collect fisheries and biological datasets. All companies' vessels are required to have an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), compatible with the Iridium-based Liberia VMS system and a minimum of 15% Liberian observer coverage. A dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or designated port out of Liberia. Data collection from the artisanal fisheries sector has improved significantly with regards to enumerators capacity built by ICCAT in the area of ICCAT species identification.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL –all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable (N/A)
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Applicable
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Applicable
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Applicable
S5	Size samples (Task II)	N/A
S6	Catch estimated by size	N/A
S7	Tagging declaration (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all caging)	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmers	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorized by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A

S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BFT/YFT vessels	Applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N/A
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic white tip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Applicable
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	N/A
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A

S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A
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Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Liberia is making significant progress on its reporting obligations to ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Progress has been made to abide by all ICCAT reporting obligations. Currently 100% of tuna vessels operating in our EEZ are foreign owned and Liberia cannot report nominal catch statistics.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Liberia did comply with its obligation to report compliance to ICCAT.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Transshipment reports were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Transshipment reports were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Liberia has not authorised any transshipment vessel in the Atlantic Ocean EEZ.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. There were no notifications from tuna vessels to enter port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. There were no notifications from tuna vessels to enter port due to lack of port facility in Liberia.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. There were no notifications from tuna vessels to enter port due to lack of port facility in Liberia.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. There were no notifications from tuna vessels to enter port.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries.

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Applicable. Liberia has Access Agreements for exploitation of its tuna resources.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Applicable. Liberia has concluded all activities and catches under its Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Applicable. Liberia has a list of all vessels operating in the EEZ greater than 20 meters.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Applicable. Liberia has a full list of all vessels operating in the EEZ 20 m or greater.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational fishery in Liberia has not been of great significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manages its sports and recreational fisheries through licensing. About 22 recreational and sport boats/vessels were licensed during the period under review, but no catch data were collected because of limited logistical and manpower.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Liberia did not record any IUU fishing vessel during the period under review.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There is no record of IUU offences during the period under review.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Although Liberia has licensed a number of tuna vessels but the catches from these vessels are not landed in Liberia due to inadequate landing facilities.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. Non-compliance data could not be provided because vessels involved are all foreign owned.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Applicable. Vessel sightings were carried out by Fisheries Monitoring Center through AIS, VMS, aerial patrol in collaboration with UNMIL and the Fisheries Sea Patrol but not observed during the period under review.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Applicable. No vessels sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A

BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Applicable. List has been submitted to ICCAT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2016	List of authorized vessels which fished BET and or YFT are available and submitted to ICCAT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A. Liberia does not have full observer coverage.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Available
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A

SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Applicable. Statistics submitted to ICCAT.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>Fisheries policy approved since 2015 and Fisheries & Aquaculture Acts are passed by the legislature and have been signed by the HE Madam President for printing into handbills. Meanwhile, Sections 44-55 of the Fisheries Regulations 2010 discuss the applicable measures for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in Liberia and every vessel licensed in Liberian water must carry onboard Liberia's VMS and Scientific Observer. Below is Liberia MCS structure and operation in Liberia;</p> <p>MCS staff is comprised of: 2 Senior staff (Head of Marine, MCS Focal Person), 4 Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) staff, 1 FMC Supervisor.</p> <p>Fisheries Observers are comprised of: 3-Man Management Team (Manager, Logistics Officer, & De-briefer), 10 regular Fisheries Observers.</p> <p>Fisheries Inspectors are comprised of: 1 Lead Inspector, 7 regular Fisheries Inspectors, National Artisanal Fishermen Association (LAFA) incl. across the coastal communities which also form part of the team for the fight against IUU through the MCS mechanism in Liberia.</p> <p>MCS Sub-Committee of the Co-Management Association (CMA) in Robert-sport is comprised of: 9 member Board of Directors, Chairman, 9 regular committee members.</p> <p>Liberia Coast Guard (LCG) Personnel are comprised of: Head of boarding team for fisheries patrol, Head of operations and tactical plans 18 technical and support staff</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint areal patrol (LCG, United Nation Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA), National Port Authority (NPA)) • Dockside inspection team (Senior MCS Staff, FMC staff, Fisheries Inspector & Observer) • At sea inspection team (LCG, Inspector/ Observer/ FMC Staff) <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) • Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) • Automatic Identification System (AIS) • High Frequency (HF) • Very High Frequency (VHF) • Sea-vision • High Digital Cameras
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The Fisheries Regulations of Liberia give authority to the Bureau of National Fisheries Liberia Maritime Authority to develop and enforce any management measure for the protection and conservation of species whose survivors are threatened and ratify/ sign any regional, sub-regional and international agreements on fisheries management and conservation. Liberia is a member of international organizations and RFMOs that deal with the conservation of hammerheads sharks in international trade; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the MoU on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Sharks. Liberia is also a party to two international legally binding fisheries instruments, firstly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which establishes a comprehensive legal regime covering all aspects of the sea, while for fisheries it establishes a regime for the conservation and management of fisheries resources and it requires States to conserve and manage living marine resources in areas within their jurisdiction and to cooperate in the conservation and management of resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). Secondly, the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement which rectified the inadequacies of the 1982 Convention emphasizes management responsibilities through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and (RFMOs) cooperation among parties.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	It is required that the whole body must be landed of the sharks species harvested. Further, CITES regulation is implemented to the fullest.

SHK	7003	Report on implementation of short fin mako mortality reduction	Incorporated in the fisheries act submitted to the national legislature for passage into law.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Incorporated in the fisheries act submitted to the national legislature for passage into law.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In the preparatory stage. Committee has been established to prepare detail plans.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A. Still under development.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A. Still under development.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch& reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A. Still under development
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. Still under development.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable.

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

Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is somewhat new to Liberia; as such the requisite financial and technical skills need to be acquired. In 2016, there are 38 registered and licensed tuna fishing vessels fishing in the EEZ of Liberia. In an effort to ensure that Liberia tracks the implementation of ICCAT's conservation and management measures, staff have been delegated with specific responsibilities in relation to the execution of adopted recommendations of ICCAT.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA**

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna was the only species targeted by the Libyan fishing fleet in the 2017 season. The total number of vessels engaged in the operation were only 14 Libyan purse seiners. No traps or farms were operated. The total catch of BFT was 1634.75 t out of a total allocated quota of 1638.77 t, the individual quota for chosen vessels having been distributed on the basis of national criteria. The fishing operations for BFT took place in Libyan territorial waters and the ICCAT Convention area in the Mediterranean Sea. All ICCAT conservation measures were respected. VMS data and fishing reports were transmitted regularly to ICCAT. Regional observers were appointed to catching vessels for monitoring and controlling the fishing activities. All fish caught was exported to the reported farms (EU Malta and Turkey), where the eBCD system was activated.

RÉSUMÉ

Le thon rouge était la seule espèce ciblée par la flottille de pêche libyenne durant la saison 2017. Le nombre total de navires prenant part aux opérations s'élevait à 14 senneurs. Aucun madrague ou ferme n'a opéré. La capture totale de thon rouge a été de 1.634,75 t sur un quota total attribué de 1.638,77 t, le quota individuel pour les navires sélectionnés ayant été réparti sur la base de critères nationaux. Les opérations de pêche du thon rouge ont eu lieu dans les eaux territoriales libyennes et dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT en mer Méditerranée. Toutes les mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées. Les données VMS et les rapports de pêche ont été transmis régulièrement à l'ICCAT. Des observateurs régionaux ont été déployés à bord de navires de pêche afin de procéder au suivi et au contrôle des activités de pêche. Tous les poissons capturés ont été exportés dans les fermes déclarées (UE-Malte et Turquie), où le système eBCD était activé.

RESUMEN

El atún rojo fue la única especie a la que se dirigió la flota pesquera de Libia en la temporada de pesca de 2017. El número total de buques que participaron en las operaciones fue de solo 14 cerqueros libios. No se operaron granjas o almadrabas. La captura total de atún rojo se situó en 1.634,75 t para una cuota total asignada de 1638,77 t, la cuota individual para los buques escogidos se distribuyó basándose en criterios nacionales. Las operaciones de pesca de atún rojo tuvieron lugar en las aguas territoriales de Libia en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT y en el mar Mediterráneo. Se han respetado todas las medidas de conservación de ICCAT. Los datos VMS y los informes de pesca se han transmitido regularmente a ICCAT. Se designaron observadores regionales a los buques de captura para realizar un seguimiento y controlar las actividades de pesca. Todos los peces capturados fueron exportados a las granjas comunicadas (UE Malta y Turquía), donde se activó el sistema eBCD.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Types of Fisheries

Libya fishing plan 2017 included only 14 purse seiners authorized for catching blue fin tuna, no any other fisheries types were targeted BFT. Bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species along the Libyan coast during May and June making its trip from the north to south through Mediterranean in direction to return back to Atlantic, Libyan fishing activity of BFT took place in accordance with the ICCAT measures (Rec. 14-04).

1.2 Fishing Effort Trends

The total number of active fishing vessels during 2017 season were 14 purse seiners were selected and assigned from the list of authorized Libyan vessels to catch EBFT According to the ICCAT Recommendations. Also the vessels had registered and reported to ICCAT in the limit time in special forms updated periodically, the chosen catching vessels with individual quotas could included in the fishing plan.

1.3 Catch Trend

The total catch of BFT in the Libyan waters during 2017 was 1634.75 tons. As result of resetting TAC in 2014 for next three years up to end of 2017 with respect to what was mentioned in (Rec. 14-04 /para.4&5), initial Libyan allocated quota has increased. Data on BFT catch during the period 2003-2017 is submitted according (Table 1).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Data collection of BFT fishery is necessary for scientific research. However, during the 2017 fishing season, daily BFT data were collected by the scientific observers and assessed in Marine Biology Research Centre (MBRC) to determine and pre-announce the closure time to the fishing season. Also there is close collaboration between MBRC and fish farms in way to have scientific approaches .

2.1 Fishing data

Some fishery data were collected (Task I and Task II) from purse seine fishing vessels was sent on 27/7/2017 (some data analysed and shown in **Figures 1, 2 and 3**). Regarding the in formations of catch from sport, recreational fisheries, domestic observers and alternative programs are not applicable due absence of these activities in Libyan fishing plan and in formations are un available. Furthermore, some data of BFT caught from Libyan waters during caging time ,result of pilot study were conducted at (Fish and Fish) company/Malta in it farms for three catches (some data analysed and shown in **Figures 4 and 5**).

All in formations and data required and reported to the SCRS is tabulated and attached to the scientific report are annexed to this report as Annex I.

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT 21/09/2017.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT 27/07/2017.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT 27/07/2017.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 27/07/2017.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT 27/07/2017.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT 27/07/2017.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.A. Libya has neither released not recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N.A. Libya has no activity.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N.A. No activity at all.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT 27/07/2017.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N.A. There is no alternative monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N.A. There is no information available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N.A. There is no information available.

Number	Information required	Response
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N.A. Not declared in Libya fishing plane 2017.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N.A. Libya has no BFT farm.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorized by-catch	N.A.. No unauthorized by catch was recorded.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N.A. No available data.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N.A. No available data.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N.A. No available data.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N.A. No available data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic white tip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N.A. No available data.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N.A. No available data.

Number	Information required	Response
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	N.A. No available data.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	N.A. No available data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.A. No available data.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N.A.. No available data.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

- The Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection , Libya has no BFT landed at its port , ports were reported to ICCAT and were also included in its fishing plan,(these ports has been replaced by (Tunisian and Turkish)ports due to the certain situation in Libya at fishing season.
- There was no sport and recreational fishing in season 2017.
- There was no any agreement activity carried out.
- For undersize fish /tag program Libya advised all authorized vessels and/or other fishermen to release small fish and manage the tagged fish with the Authority. Libya has no any tagging program in 2017.
- For all other requirements to be reported in Annual report , are not concerned to Libya which involving only in E- BFT.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report part II no 024/2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT 19/09/2017.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT 11/08/2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable .Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Libya does not any Transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Libya does not Transshipment declaration.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Libya does not carrier vessels authorised.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Libya does not authorised to transport to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Libya does not points of contact for port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Libya does not designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable .Libya does not notification period required.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Libya does not copies of port inspection.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Libya does not copies of port inspection.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Libya does not action taken following port inspection.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Libya does not notification of results of investigation.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable Libya does not Information of bilateral arrangement.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Libya does not Access any agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Libya does not activities carried out pursuant.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Sent to ICCAT 20/04/2107.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT 19/09/2107.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. No LSTLV included in 2017.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries included.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Libya does not vessels in IUU.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Libya does not vessels in IUU.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No BFT landed.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT 14/09/2017.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No investigation.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel been sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel been sighted.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Libya has no farm activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable.No farming in Libya.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. No fish carried over.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Libya has not caging declaration (no farms).
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Libya has no traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Libya does not operate bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Sent to ICCAT 14/02/2017.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Libya does not operate bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Sent to ICCAT 19/09/2017.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Sent to ICCAT 28/07/2107.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT 09/05/2017.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT 09/05/2017.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT 12, 13/05/2017.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Regularly reported to ICCAT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. does not included in Libya plan.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No list reported.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No list reported.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. No inspection port.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No transport port.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT 28/02/2017.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Yes (regular) on time 2, 9, 16 & 24/06/2017.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent to ICCAT 30/06/2107.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT 24/06/2017.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No tagging , but many steps was acknowledged to fisherman. Local decree 2015/2013 regulate the release and tags.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Within 5 days.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 19/09/2017.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	eBCD applicable.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. No tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels presumed.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Sent to ICCAT 02/05/2017.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Libya involving BFT.

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

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only species targeted by Libyan purse seine fishing vessels and their fishing activity is concentrated in Libyan waters. In order to ensure a sustainable fishing activity for bluefin tuna, the Minister of Agriculture, Husbandry and Marine Wealth issued Decree #205/2013 as updating of the previous decree #61/2010 which regulates licensing, monitoring, control and inspection of bluefin tuna fishing activity in Libyan waters and complied with the control measures adopted by ICCAT (Recs. 08-05 ,09-06) and lately Rec. 13-07 which modified by Rec.14-04concerning the multiannual recovery plan for BFT were fully observed and applied in the 2017 fishing season.

Catch Information and activity were regularly reported to ICCAT Secretariat in required time.

4.1 Closed season and catch limits

The authorized fishing period for BFT by the purse seiners has been set from 26.6.2017 until 24.7.2017 .opening and closing of season announced by the Authority due to the officials .any vessel completed its individual and declared quota shall inform the Authority and also to be controlled.

In case of determining BFT which have been caught by the fishing vessels without fishing permission or adequate individual quota or determining BFT which have been misstated ,the fish shall be seized and released.

4.2 Prohibitions of length and weight

These was stated and reported ate stereo camera at sea/caging , the percentage of an incidental catch less than 5% of blue fin tuna weighing (10-30 kg) .

4.3 Vessel Monitoring system (VMS)

It is obligatory to all BFT fishing and towing vessels with an operational VMS ,for any defect in devices should be notified to the Authority and to submit regular position data to the same authority.

VMS information's were regularly reported to secretariat every 4 hrs.

4.4 Licensing and Fishing Method

Following to the ICCAT measures and domestic local regulation such as decree no 205/2013 which regulates the tuna fishery in Libya ,It is Mandatory for BFT fishing vessels and BFT tug boats to obtain a bluefin tuna fishing license and bluefin tuna tug vessels license from the related Provisional (The General Authority For Marine wealth/Libya) in addition to these ,vessels which tug BFT cage(s) for farming purposes are obliged to have bluefin tuna transfer license and to notify the General Authority of Marine wealth about their location ,final destination ,planned arrival time, and the amount of product in the cage(s).

Every vessels have permission to fish BFT shall be obliged to record data required by the Authority with regard to amount of BFT caught and sold and shall be obliged to comply with the rules regard to implementation.

4.5 Observers

It is obligatory to accommodate ICCAT Regional Observers for all fishing/towing vessels participated during entire fishing period , furthermore National scientific Observers Also accommodated on some PS although there is no long liners participated in this season. Those for collecting scientific data as much as possible in order to provide SCRS.

Regional Observers had reported on fishing ,transfer, and towing operations .their interpretations or pnc has been responded , explained and reported by the Authority to coc.

4.6 Inspection Schemes and Activities

All licensed Libyan fishing vessels operating in the 2017 fishing season had to have a national and a ROP observer on board to monitor and ensure that all fishing activities were conducted in line with pertinent ICCAT Recommendations.

Libya did not participated in inspection scheme with other regional inspectors for bluefin tuna in Mediterranean but there is a program for its landing harbours(see section 3)

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

Although Libya did its best to comply with all ICCAT Measures for implementation and management BFT fishing season 2017 ,but there was some difficulties Encountered in that implementation such as:

- Due to difficulties of use local designated ports because of exceptional situation of country, we have been advised by ICCAT Secretariat to use the alternative neighbor countries ports as (Mehdia and Sfax) in Tunis and (Antalia and Analine) in Turkey, the Regional Observers and National Observer been embarked from these ports.
- Could not reporting some requirements in the required time because missing /delaying of data.
- Not participation in inspection program because of exceptional situation.
- VMS reports transformed difficulties because is not domestically establishment(foreign agencies).
- Misestimating of catch because of using different monitoring tools ,video camera/stereo camera, difficulties of using stereo camera at sea because of bad weather.
- Witness of Libyans scientists in BFT release/stereo camera program is pending on entry visa to Eu farms.
- Could not establish farming facility because of exceptional situation.

5.1 Some steps taken to overcome these difficulties as:

- Cooperation in sufficient time with Secretariat to choose the alternative ports advised by ICCAT(Tunis and Turkey).
- Encouraging the fishery Agencies to submit data in the sufficient time.
- Under progress program to maintain the inspection program by cooperation with concerned region Authorities.
- Establishing VMS Local system is under studying and preparation.
- Cooperation with experienced CPCs in our region to implement the stereo camera at caging meanwhile training our people.

Table 1. Data on BFT catch during the period 2003-2017 is submitted according.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Initial quota (t)</i>	<i>Current catch (t)</i>
2003	1286	752.2
2004	1300	1299.6
2005	1400	1090.7
2006	1440	1254
2007	1280.14	1359
2008	1236.99	1317.8
2009	946.52	1081.64
2010	725.750	645.303
2011	902	ZERO/ UNUSED
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.2
2014	937.65	932.64
2015	1157.06	1153.45
2016	1373.28	1367.80
2017	1638.77	1634.75

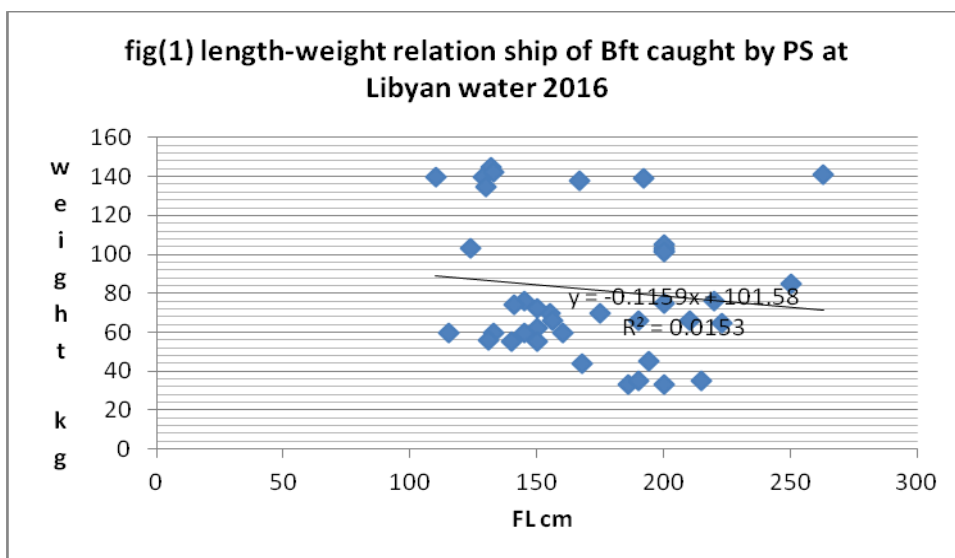


Figure 1. Length-weight relationship of BFT caught by PS in Libyan waters in 2016.

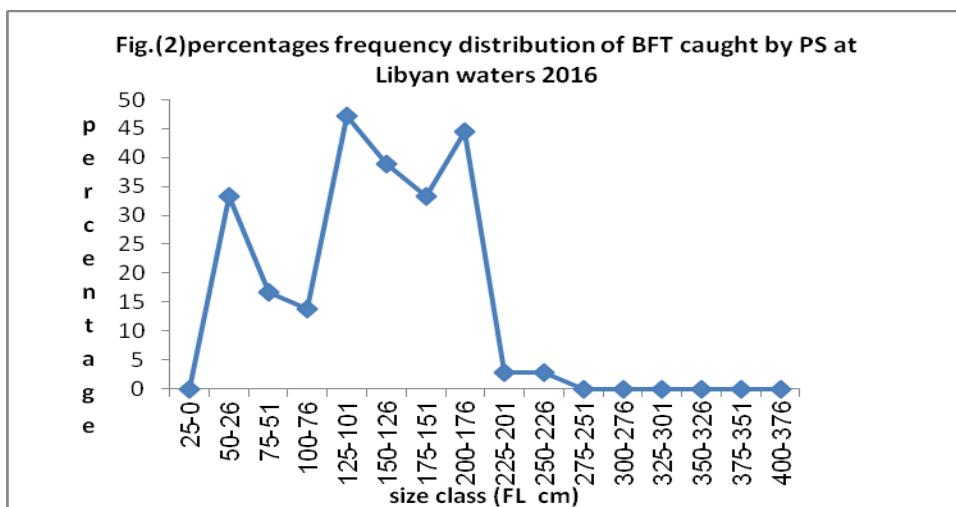


Figure 2. Percentage frequency distribution of BFT caught by PS in Libyan waters in 2016.

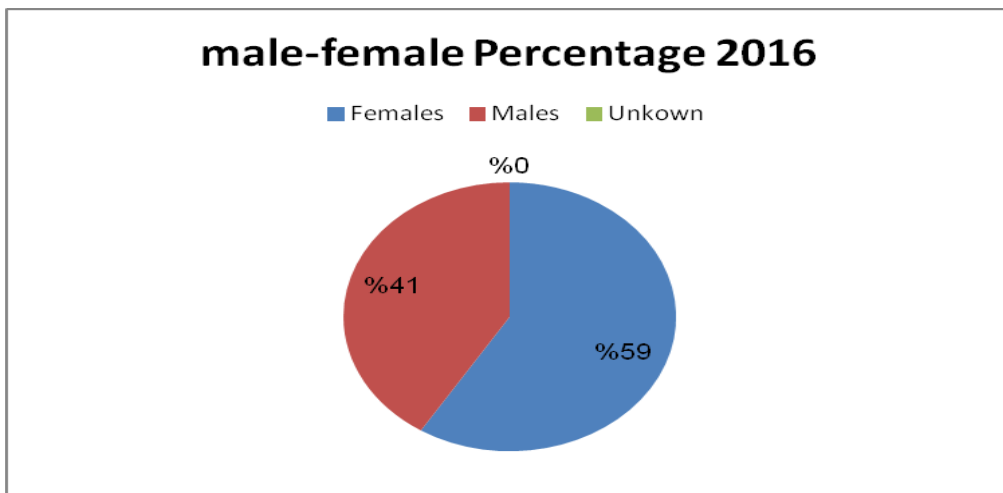


Figure 3. Male-female percentage 2016.

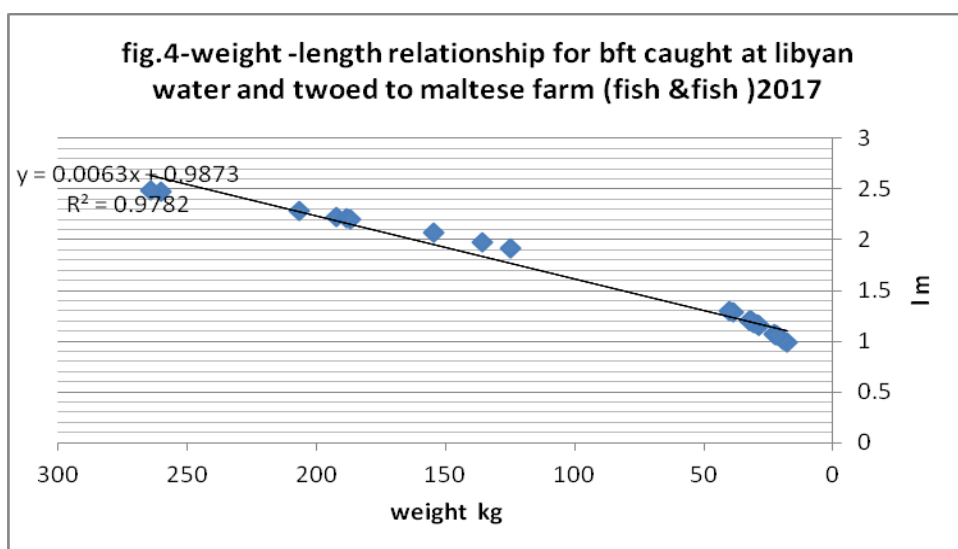


Figure 4. Weight-length relationship for BFT caught in Libyan waters and towed to Maltese fish farm in 2017.

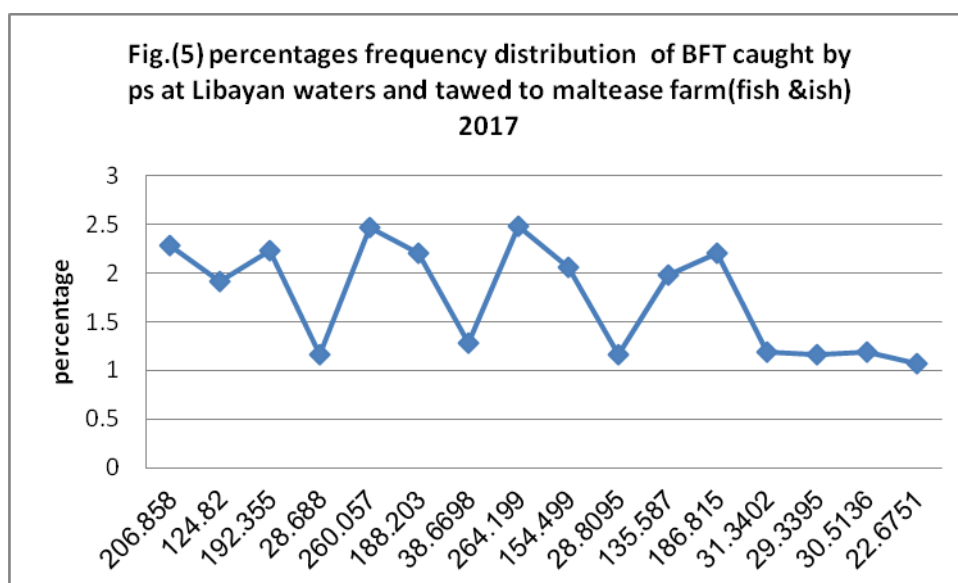


Figure 5. Percentage frequency distribution of BFT caught by PS in Libyan waters and towed to Maltese fish farm in 2017.

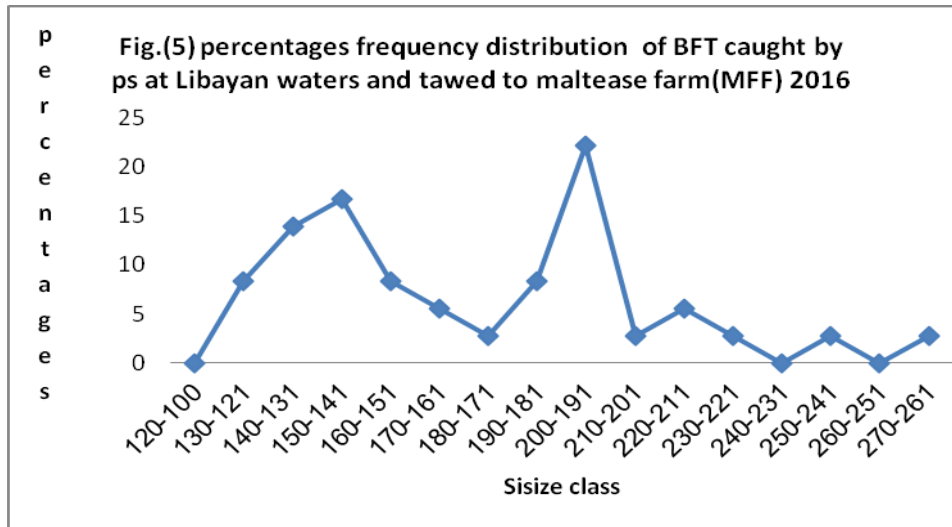


Figure 6. Percentage frequency distribution of BFT caught by PS in Libyan waters and towed to Maltese farm in 2016.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

SUMMARY

In Mauritania, high seas tunas are targeted only by foreign fleets working within the framework of bilateral agreements and operating under the open licence regime. The fleets of these Contracting Parties, which reached around 62 tuna vessels in 2016, land their products in foreign ports. Coastal tuna species are caught as by-catch by high seas small pelagic vessels. Statistics show that by-catch of high seas tuna taken by the high seas fisheries amounted to 8,300 t in 2016 (i.e. an increase of 93% compared to 2015) and essentially comprised Atlantic bonito (Sarda sarda) (58%), compared to little tunny (Euthynnus sp.) (30%) and frigate tuna (Auxis thazard) (12%). Catches landed by the artisanal and coastal fisheries have increased substantially in 2016, following the decline observed in 2014 by less than 500 t, essentially comprised of West African Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus tritor). A monitoring programme aimed at these fisheries will be established to strengthen data collection on small tunas and tropical tunas at the times of day that are least covered by the Coastal and Artisanal Fisheries Monitoring System (SSPAC). Finally, several research programmes focusing on the study of certain tuna species have been launched by the IMROP in 2016 and 2017 with the financial support of ICCAT. One programme in particular aims to collect available data and information on the presence of bluefin tuna in the area of Mauritania in 2016 and another programme aims to collect biological data on small tunas in order to study the size structures and growth parameters but the development of approaches to recovery of catches of these species from 2000 to 2016 is still underway.

RÉSUMÉ

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes, qui ont atteint en 2016 environ 62 thoniers, débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2016, 8300 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 93% par rapport à 2015) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour Euthynnus spp et 12% pour Auxis thazard. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière ont subi une nette augmentation en 2016. Après la chute observée en 2014 pour une quantité inférieure à 500 tonnes composée essentiellement de Scomberomorus tritor. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries sera mis en place pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les heures de la journée les moins couvertes par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). Enfin, plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces de thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces de 2000 à 2016 est toujours en cours.

RESUMEN

En Mauritania, las especies de túnidos de altura son objetivo únicamente de flotas extranjeras que operan en el marco de acuerdos bilaterales y bajo regímenes de licencia libre. La flota de estas Partes contratantes, que en 2016 alcanzó el número de aproximadamente 62 atuneros, desembarca su producción en puertos extranjeros. Las especies de túnidos costeros son pescadas de forma accesoria por unidades de altura de pequeños pelágicos. Las estadísticas muestran que la captura fortuita de túnidos de altura realizada por la pesca de altura alcanzó, en 2016, las 8.300 t (es decir, un aumento de casi el 93% respecto a 2015), compuestas esencialmente por bonito atlántico, con una contribución del 58% respecto al 30% para la melva y del 12% para la bacoreta. Las capturas desembarcadas por la pesca artesanal y costera han sufrido un claro

aumento en 2016, tras la caída observada en 2014 en una cantidad inferior a 500 t compuestas esencialmente por Scomberomorus tritor. Se implementará un programa de seguimiento de estas pesquerías para reforzar la recopilación de datos de pequeños túnidos y túnidos tropicales durante las horas del día menos cubiertas por el Sistema de seguimiento de la pesca artesanal y costera (SSPAC). El IMROP, con el apoyo financiero de ICCAT, ha lanzado en 2016 y 2017 varios programas de investigación sobre el estudio de ciertas especies de túnidos. Se trata, en particular, de un programa para la recopilación de datos e información disponibles sobre la presencia de atún rojo en la zona de Mauritania en 2016 y un programa de recopilación de datos biológicos para estudiar las estructuras de tallas y los parámetros de crecimiento, pero el desarrollo de enfoques de reconstitución de las capturas de estas especies de 2000 a 2016 está aún en curso.

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

En Mauritanie la pêche est pratiquée par des flottilles hauturières, artisanales et côtières, nationales et étrangères. La gestion des pêches relève du Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime. Depuis l'année 2016, l'accès à la ressource est régi par un système de quotas accordés par ce dernier. On distingue actuellement deux régimes d'accès qui sont le régime d'acquisition réservé aux flottilles nationales et le régime de licence libre qui s'adresse aux navires de pêche étrangers travaillant dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux.

La recherche est la mission principale de l'Institut Mauritanien des Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP), basée à Nouadhibou. Il joue à ce titre le rôle d'outil d'aide à la décision pour le Ministère de Tutelle qui est le Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie mais d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière particulièrement ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne dispose pas une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016.

En ce qui concerne, la pêcherie thonière travaillant dans la ZEE mauritanienne et les zones adjacentes au large, trois (3) espèces de thons hauturiers font l'objet d'exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées dans les trois dernières années sont majoritairement originaires de l'union européenne (Espagne et France) et du Sénégal, et ne débarquent pas en Mauritanie. Un accord de pêche avec les japonais est arrivé à terme en décembre 2013. Il n'a pas été renouvelé à ce jour.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 62 navires en 2016. Trente un (31) navires travaillent dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 de nationalité espagnole et 10 français (**Figure 1**).

Les thonidés travaillés dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche tels que la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE est composée de 8 canneurs, 3 palangriers et 20 senneurs.

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composés majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux (le listao «*Katsuwonus pelamis*» (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore «*Thunnus albacares*» (YFT) et enfin le patudo «*Thunnus obesus*» (BET).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) réparties entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois villes différentes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite de ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique....).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques pour suivre l'état de l'environnement marin.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2014-2018, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris pour les thons.

Les statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche hauturière et côtière sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 2015 pour l'ensemble de la flottille pontée. Ces données sont introduites dans une base de données gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritanienes, structure civile affiliée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte des données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonnières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière, l'IMROP conduit depuis 1980 un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale. Ce système a connu deux temps importants. Un premier système basé sur le comptage matin et soir des embarcations visualisées dans les points de débarquement pour estimer l'effort de pêche du jour a été mis en œuvre jusqu'en 2005. A partir de 2006, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la très forte dynamique de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Quatre principales enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre de ce système :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué, sur les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.
- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche.
- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines où les enquêteurs, pour chaque lot enquêté, prélèvent le nom scientifique de l'espèce, sa catégorie ou taille, son poids total, le nombre d'individus de cette espèce, les fréquences de taille de l'échantillon.
- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (Pêche Artisanale (PA), Pêche côtière (PC) et la Pêche Hauturière (PH)) et le poids total.

Lors de l'enquête initiée depuis 2010, plusieurs espèces de thonidés ont été échantillonnées pour étude des structures des tailles. Malgré l'absence d'un programme spécifique pour l'étude de ces espèces, le nombre mesuré par le *scomberomorus tritor* et le *sarda sarda* était représentatif.

2.1 Réalisation du programme de récupération des données historiques et prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs

L'IMROP a soumis un programme de recherches pour la récupération des données historiques et le prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs. L'appui financier de l'ICCAT accordé en 2017 a concerné les deux volets affichés dans ce programme de recherche. Le premier volet de ce programme concerne la récupération des séries historiques des données de capture et de

l'effort relatives aux thonidés mineurs ainsi que la révision des estimations des données de la pêche hauturière à partir des données observateurs. Les données mobilisées seront analysées et discutées dans un atelier de validation à l'IMROP. Pour l'échantillonnage biologique, il s'agit de récupérer des échantillons biologiques sur ces espèces en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et d'évaluer la maturité (taille/âge à la première maturité, période de reproduction). L'accent a été mis en 2017 sur les deux principales espèces débarquées à savoir : Bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*) et Auxide (*Auxis thazard*).

La collecte des données a été faite au niveau des points de débarquements situés dans la zone de Nouadhibou et Nouakchott mais aussi lors des embarquements des observateurs à bord des chalutiers hauturières pélagiques. Un rapport détaillé sur ce programme sera soumis à l'ICCAT conformément à la convention signée entre ICCAT-IMROP.

2.2 La pêche hauturière de petits pélagiques

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par les flottilles hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Il s'agit de la sarde (*Sarda sarda*), de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei* et *Auxis thazard*), et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*).

Dans le journal de pêche, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 2006 à 2016 (**Tableau 2**).

Sur la base des données des observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires, la ventilation de cette rubrique « divers thons » a été conduite afin de disposer de résultats par espèce. De 2006 à 2016, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (*sarda sarda*), domine largement les captures (67% en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2016 mais dont la baisse constatée sur la période 2013-2014 est responsable du déclin des captures pour ce groupe, en raison principalement de la chute drastique de l'effort de pêche industriel pélagique étranger suite à l'introduction de nouvelles zones de pêche jugées très contraignantes pour les flottilles étrangères. La contribution moyenne des autres espèces de thons mineurs varient de 12% pour l'*Auxis* sp à 21% pour *Euthynnus* sp.

2.3 La pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière

C'est le seul segment qui peut être considéré comme une pêcherie domestique. Dans cette flottille, les thons sont presque exclusivement côtiers. Leurs captures ont doublé entre 2012 et 2013 passant de 800 tonnes à 1,660 tonnes environ (**Tableau 3**). Une baisse importante est observé en 2014 où les captures des petits pélagiques ciblées par la pêche artisanale et côtière étaient faible dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie. En 2016, les captures réalisées par la pêche artisanale et côtière a atteint environ 14,500 tonnes constitués principalement de 92% d'*Acanthocybium Solandri*. La présence des autres espèces était marginale. Cette importante quantité du thésard noir pourrait être liée à la présence d'une nouvelle flottille côtière de plus de 30 navires travaillant en fin 2016 et ciblant les petits pélagiques. En suivi rapproché auprès de ces unités mérite d'être renforcé en 2017.

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

N°	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRALES		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	(25/09/2017)
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Pas de flottille nationale.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Seulement les prises accessoires.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Pas en encoure
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Non
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non

S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Pas concerné
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non observé
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Pas concerné
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Envoie prévu durant le mois de septembre.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Seulement prises accessoires dans le rapport.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non, pas concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu	Non, pas concerné.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Pas de flottille.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Rien
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Rien
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Aucun
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Aucun
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Aucun
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Aucun

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Aucun
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Aucun
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Aucun

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

En Mauritanie la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'ayant pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection concerne essentiellement le contrôle des unités de pêche, à travers le dénombrement des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, et la conformité des captures avec les clauses des licences détenues par ces unités et avec les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques est suivie.

Lors la conférence de l'ICCAT tenue à Cap Town (Afrique du Sud), la Mauritanie a obtenu un quota de 100 tonnes d'espadon qui devrait être exploité par la pêche artisanale côtière. Du fait du retard de la délivrance de certificat de capture par les Gardes de Côtes Mauritaniennes jusqu'à fin 2015, aucune flottille n'a été développé pour exploité ce quota.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, Ile PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur premières marrées. Cette marrée a été échantillonné lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur premières marrées. Cette marrée a été échantillonné lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	22/09/2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Néant : pas de flotte nationale.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Néant
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Néant
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	La Mauritanie ne détient pas une flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritanien. Des demandes ont été formulées par certains armateurs thoniers (européens et japonais) pour les autoriser à débarquer à Nouadhibou. L'étude du dossier est cours et la liste des points focaux sera envoyée à l'ICCAT.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	La Mauritanie ne détient pas une flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritanien. Cependant pour le débarquement des thoniers, seuls les deux ports de Nouadhibou et de Nouakchott peuvent être sollicités pour les débarquements.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	La Mauritanie ne détient pas une flotte nationale pour la pêche du thon et les thoniers étrangers ne débarquent pas pour le moment en Mauritanie. Les procédures actuellement en vigueur préconisent pour les autres flottilles (nationale et étranger) un délai de 48 heures pour la notification de débarquement.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Néant
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Néant
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	La Mauritanie membre de la CSRP et de la COMHAFAT adhère à l'accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'état du port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Néant

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Néant
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Pas de pêcheries sportive et récréative en Mauritanie.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Néant
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Pas de flottille nationale.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Pas concerné
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas concerné
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Néant
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Néant
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Néant
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Néant
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	Néant
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Pas de pêche de thons rouge.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Pas de flotte nationale.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Néant
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Pêche IUU non constatée.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Néant
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas concerné
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	22/10/2017
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Pas concerné
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Pas concerné
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Pas concerné
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Pas concerné
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Pas concerné
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Pas concerné
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO	Pas concerné
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Pas concerné

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	Pas concerné
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage	Pas concerné
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Pas concerné
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Néant, pas de liste spécifique au thons et espèces apparentées.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Pas concerné
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas de flottille nationale.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Pas concerné
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Néant
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Pas concerné
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Néant
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en oeuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non capturé par la flotte nationale.
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en oeuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non capturé par la flotte nationale.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Néant
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Espèces non capturées par la flotte nationale.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taupe bleu	Espèces non capturé par la flotte nationale.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en oeuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en oeuvre	Néant

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	13/10/2017
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Pour la gestion des requins, la Mauritanie renvoie à la réglementation de l'ICCAT et de la CITES pour toutes les espèces non spécifié dans sa réglementation.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Pas de flotte nationale ciblant les thonidés.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Néant
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Néant
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Pas concerné
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant

Chapitre 4 : Schéma et activités d'inspection

Pour les thons hauturiers la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucuns moyens de captures propres. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et autres nationalités, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestiques. Les captures en thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrée en 2013, restent assez faibles (environ 1600 tonnes en 2013). L'apparition du thazard noir *Acanthocybium solandri*, de façon timide en 2012, 2014 et 2015 mais exceptionnelle en 2016 est à signaler. Cette espèce est fortement rencontrée dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie où les conditions environnementales sont favorables (upwelling permanent, présence des zones de rétention, etc).

En revanche, les prises, déclarées des flottilles des petits pélagiques hauturière étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, sont passées de presque 16 000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 8300 tonnes en 2016. Cette chute est corrélée à celle des petits pélagiques suite aux retraits en cascades des flottilles étrangères ciblant les petits pélagiques.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations à la place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

Tableau 1. Nombre mesurés par espèces des thonidés (base enquête lots).

Étiquettes de lignes	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total général
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	69	3	35	234	341
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	24	17	7	123	171
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	8				8
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	3				3
Total général	104	20	42	357	523

Tableau 2. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche hauturière de petits pélagique (ventilées par espèce suivant les données observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	246	140	377	307	1842	1899	627	97	212	493	950
<i>Euthynnus sp</i>	849	574	1100	1803	2418	0	1656	257	529	1303	2511
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1139	686	1666	1688	7253	13929	3163	491	1022	2489	4796
Total (Tonnes)	2234	1400	3144	3798	11513	15828	5446	845	1763	4286	8259

Tableau 3. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données enquêtes de l'IMROP).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,28	1575,33	44	161	13346
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	1,4	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,6	0,0		0,00			199
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>							0,0	0,01		1	14
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>							5,28	3,33			31
<i>Sarda sarda</i>							616,59	0,01	45	70	427
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>							122,93	84,77	399	545	498
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,00	1	10	14
Total (tonnes)	508	591	490	223	201	114	809	1663	489	787	14530

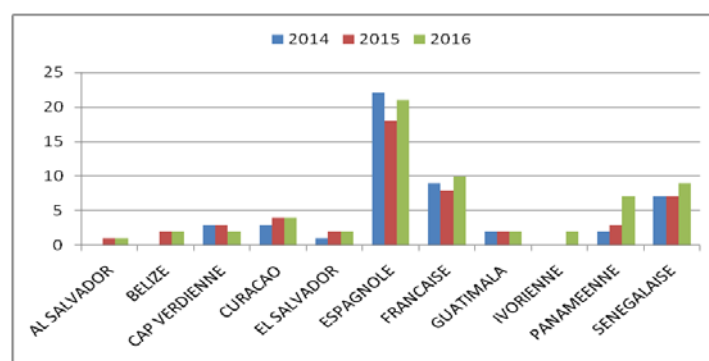


Figure 1. Évolution du nombre des thoniers par nationalité entre 2014-2016.

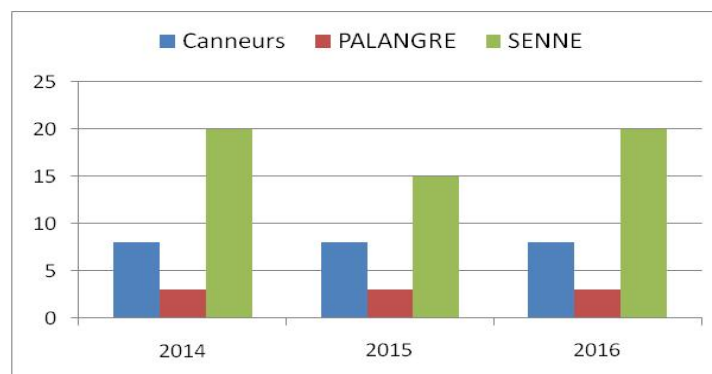


Figure 2. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MEXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO^{1, 2}**

SUMMARY

*This report describes the characteristics of the longline yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishery in the Gulf of Mexico as well as the species that make up the by-catch, while highlighting compliance with national regulations and/or enforcement of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing in the Gulf of Mexico is carried out by midwater longline vessels. In addition to the target species, other species are also caught incidentally such as: skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), sharks and swordfish, among others. The legal framework that regulates this fishery in Mexico includes the General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture (LGPAS), and the Official Mexican Standard NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 which governs exploitation of tuna species by longline vessels in waters of Federal Jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, which is updated periodically for the purpose of incorporating the regulations adopted by ICCAT. The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) through the National Commission of Aquaculture and the Fisheries (CONAPESCA) is the national authority in charge of implementing policies, programmes and regulations that facilitate the competitive and sustainable development of Mexico's fisheries and aquaculture sector. For its part, the National Fisheries Institute (INAPESCA) is responsible for carrying out scientific research and collecting data on the longline tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Le présent rapport décrit les caractéristiques de la pêche palangrière ciblant l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) dans le golfe du Mexique ainsi que les espèces capturées en tant que prise accessoire, soulignant le respect des réglementations nationales et/ou l'application des recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT). Des bateaux semi-pélagiques ciblent l'albacore dans le golfe du Mexique au moyen de la palangre. Outre la capture de l'espèce-cible, d'autres espèces sont également capturées accidentellement : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*), le thon rouge (*Thunnus thynnus*), des espèces de requins et l'espadon, entre autres. Le cadre légal qui régit cette pêcherie au Mexique comprend la loi générale sur la pêche et l'aquaculture durables (LGPAS) et la Norme officielle mexicaine NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 qui régit l'exploitation des thonidés avec des palangriers dans les eaux sous juridiction fédérale du golfe du Mexique et de la mer des Caraïbes. Cette dernière est régulièrement mise à jour en vue d'incorporer les réglementations adoptées par l'ICCAT. Le Secrétariat de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, du développement rural, de la pêche et de l'alimentation (SAGARPA), par l'intermédiaire de la Commission nationale de l'aquaculture et de la pêche (CONAPESCA), est l'autorité nationale chargée de la mise en œuvre de politiques, programmes et normes qui facilitent le développement compétitif et durable du secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture du Mexique. Quant à l'Institut national de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (INAPESCA), il est chargé de développer la recherche scientifique et de recueillir les statistiques sur la pêche des thonidés à la palangre dans le golfe du Mexique.*

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RESUMEN

Este informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares) con palangre en el golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, haciendo énfasis en el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil en el golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. Además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el patudo o bigeye (Thunnus obesus), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe la cual se actualiza periódicamente para incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el golfo de México.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Tipo de pesquería

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México.

1.2 Cobertura de estadísticas

El Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INAPESCA) a través de la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA) se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca por parte del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo con una cobertura del 100% de los viajes de pesca en 2016.

1.3 Esfuerzo pesquero

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2016 registró 29 barcos que realizaron 347 viajes en los que se realizaron 3,410 lances en 6,643 días de pesca con un intervalo de 5 a 33 días, se utilizaron 2,062'953 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 11.96, el número de días por barco fue de 229.06, el número de lances por barco fue de 117, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 71,136, el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 605, el número de días por viaje fue de 19.14.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2016 se observa amplia en el Golfo de México, particularmente se registró el mayor esfuerzo pesquero en anzuelos en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de México, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz.

Para la representación por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 418,884 anzuelos (20%) en el segundo trimestre 580,355 anzuelos (28%), en el tercer trimestre 582,531 anzuelos (28%) y en el cuarto trimestre 481,183 anzuelos (23%). Se observan variaciones espaciales entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto trimestres los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercer trimestre presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

1.4 Captura

Durante 2016 se registró una captura embodegada de 1,279 t de atún aleta amarilla, 66 t de marlín azul, 55 t de atún aleta azul, 47 t pez vela, 36 t de pez espada y 29 t de otras especies de peces en la que se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente (**Tabla 1**).

El INAPESCA a través de la DGAIPA mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa Nacional de Observadores del Fideicomiso de Investigación para el Desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a Especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR). El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea I), esfuerzo (Tarea II) y estructura de tallas (Tarea II) y las reuniones intersesiones del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

2.1 Datos pesqueros y evaluación de poblaciones

Durante 2016 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaría de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Se monitorearon un total de 347 viajes vía la pesca con observadores a bordo.

El INAPESCA dio inicio con el programa de pelágicos mayores para el periodo 2016-2018, con el objetivo de asegurar la sostenibilidad de los pelágicos mayores en las pesquerías en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se participó en la Reunión del grupo de trabajo sobre estandarización de CPUE del atún rojo del oeste y de la Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de atún rojo 2016 del 20 al 23 de julio de 2016, Cercedilla, España en la que se produjo el documento SCRS-2016-188 titulado: *Progress report of the working group on multi-national pelagic longline index for western Atlantic bluefin tuna*.

Asimismo, se participó en la Reunión 2016 intersesiones del Grupo de especies del 26 al 30 de septiembre de 2016 en Madrid, España, así como en la Reunión 2016 del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) del 03 al 07 de octubre de 2016 en Madrid, España.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	22/09/2017
S2	Características de la flota	14/07/17
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	14/07/17
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	14/07/17
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	14/02/17
S6	Captura estimada por talla	14/07/17
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	México y Estados Unidos llevan a cabo el programa de marcaje electrónico del atún aleta amarilla en el litoral Veracruzano, no obstante esos datos son reportados por Estados Unidos a ICCAT. No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	22/06/2012
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec.16-14	29/08/17

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable. No se cuenta con información al respecto.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. No es zona de pesca de México.
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable. México no cuenta con granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable. No se cuenta con jaulas en el Golfo de México. México cuenta con 100% de cobertura con observador a bordo en embarcaciones palangreras.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	La información de México se proporciona a través de la Tarea I y Tarea II.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	09/06/17
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Durante 2016 y 2017, México junto con Canadá, Estados Unidos y Japón llevaron a cabo trabajos conjuntos con el objetivo de desarrollar índices de abundancia combinados.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. No se llevó a cabo muestreo biológico durante 2016.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	14/07/17
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca con DCP.
S44	El número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	México no realiza la pesca con DCP. No aplicable.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y asociado PS/BB	México no realiza la pesca con PS/BB. No aplicable.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	14/07/17
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en puerto	14/07/17
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	México no realiza la pesca con DCP. No aplicable.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No se cuenta con datos científicos en la ZEE de otra CPC. No aplicable.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	Se da seguimiento a los datos obtenidos a través del programa de observadores a bordo. No aplicable.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	14/07/17
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	30/08/17
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	14/07/17
S51	Información sobre tintorera	22/09/17

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Las guías de identificación están disponibles para tortugas, en el caso de tiburones se están actualizando.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	13/02/17
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No existen registros de captura incidental de aves marinas. No aplicable.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	22/09/17
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	22/09/17

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (<i>Thunnus albacore</i>) con palangre en el Golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, se describe el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	22/09/17
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	14/08/17
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. México no realiza fletamento de buques.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. México no realiza fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordos tanto en mar como en puerto.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordos ni utiliza este tipo de buques.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. México no realiza transbordos ni tiene grandes palangreros.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. México no tiene puertos autorizados para el ingreso y descarga de buques extranjeros de especies abarcadas por CICAA.

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. México no tiene puertos autorizados para ingreso de buques extranjeros de especies abarcadas por CICAA.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. México no tiene puertos autorizados o designados para ingreso y descarga de buques extranjeros de especies abarcadas por CICAA.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. México no tiene puertos autorizados o designados para ingreso de buques extranjeros de especies abarcadas por CICAA.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. México no tiene puertos designados o autorizados para ingreso de buques extranjeros de especies abarcadas por CICAA.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. México no tiene puertos designados o autorizados para ingreso y descarga de buques extranjeros de especies abarcadas por CICAA.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. México al no tener puertos autorizados para ingreso de buques extranjeros no ha registrado ninguna de estas acciones de especies abarcadas por CICAA.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. México no tiene acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. No existen acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. México no tiene acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	14/07/17
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	18/05/17
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se sigue trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx , donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcaciones, entre otros datos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable. No se tienen registro de buques implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. No se tienen registro de buques implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. No se tienen registro de buques implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. México no tiene registros de incumplimientos de las medidas de CICAA.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. México no tiene registros de incumplimientos de las medidas de la CICAA por lo tanto no hay hallazgos que reportar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. México no tiene registros de avistamiento de buques.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. México no tiene registros de avistamientos de buques.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. No existen granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable. No existen granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable. No existen granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable. No existen granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable. No existen operaciones de pesca para atún rojo en el Golfo de México con almadrabas.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2017	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica. No existen granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	No aplicable. Para las capturas de atún rojo del oeste fueron reportadas en Tarea I y Tarea II.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable. No se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable. México cuenta con puertos de desembarque de atún rojo del oeste capturado incidentalmente.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes correspondientes a 2016.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	12/09/2017
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	14/12/2015
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	14/12/15

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos con los que se acredite su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún rojo en el este y Mediterráneo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	27/02/2015
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	14/07/17
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	14/07/17
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable debido a que no se tienen informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable. La veda espacio-temporal de TRO no aplica para México.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	22/03/17
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	28/03/17
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	12/06/17 y 12/09/17
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	No aplicable. México con realiza pesca con DCP.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	29/08/17
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Estos datos son reportados en Tarea I y Tarea II.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. México no utiliza este documento estadístico ya que no realiza pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo y no se exportan.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	07/07/17
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de implementación del programa de marcado	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de CICAA de inspección internacional.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de CICAA de inspección internacional.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	18/05/17
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplica. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del sur.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	México reporta las capturas del pez espada del norte.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del sur.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del mediterráneo	No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de atún blanco sur.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de atún blanco del sur.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No aplicable. México reporta las capturas del atún blanco del norte.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de atún blanco del sur.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentable, establece que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, establece que para las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	México continua manteniendo su cobertura de observadores a bordo de 100% en los viajes de pesca, cuya información se provee a ICCAT la cual incluye descartes muertos y vivos como parte de la presentación de Tarea I y Tarea II.

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	22/09/17
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	22/09/17
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10-07; 10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	22/0917
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y gestionar y conservar la tintorera	22/0917
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	22/0917

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable ya que en México no se tiene registrada interacción con aves marinas.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	22/0917
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	22/0917
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplica. México no ha presentado objeción a alguna recomendación adoptadas por la CICAA.

Sección 4. Implementación de otras Medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

4.1 Datos y talla mínima

- 96-14 párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2016 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

- 97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

4.2 Documentos estadísticos

- 01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

- 01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realizó exportación de pez espada. Los datos estadísticos se presentan en Tarea I.

4.3 Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

- 15-05 Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, por lo que se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El 4 de agosto de 2016 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “Acuerdo por el que se establece la cuota de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus spp.*), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar caribe para los años 2016, 2017 y 2018”, establece una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 t y 25 t de marlín blanco durante los citados años, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota palangrera atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar caribe, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA.

Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, en su artículo 68, las especies marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

Asimismo, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

- 03-04. Recomendación sobre el pez espada del Mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

- 13-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2014, 2015 y 2016, la cual no ha sido superada.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Respecto al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de esta especie, en la misma resolución se señala que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un peso en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques.

- 06-08 Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico. (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

- 05-05 Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

- 07-06 Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones (Párrafo 4)

En México se han adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

En la última actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 24 de agosto de 2012 se establece como medida de manejo adicionales, que desde 1993, no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos para no incrementar el esfuerzo de pesca existente, aun así, se considera que el estatus de la pesquería aprovechada se encuentra al máximo sustentable.

- 09-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón Zorro Ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo en el INAPESCA, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

- 10-06 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

- 10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

- 13-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por otro lado, se ha promovido mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

- 11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

- 11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.

4.4 Otros

- 05-11 . Resolución de ICCAT sobre *Sagassum* pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

4.5 General

- 12-07 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto (Párrafo 7)

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión.

No obstante la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y Pesca Sustentable establece disposiciones para reglar las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

- 99-07 Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportiva recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

- 05-08. Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

Adicionalmente, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 establece en su numeral 4.2 que la pesca comercial de túnidos con el sistema de palangre, únicamente podrá realizarse mediante el uso de embarcaciones mayores, operando un palangre atunero de superficie a la deriva por embarcación. Las características del palangre autorizado son las siguientes: a) Longitud máxima de 60,000 metros, b) 100% de anzuelos circulares No. 16/0, c) Un máximo de 800 anzuelos por palangre.

- 01-18 Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU.

De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar, que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del "Certificado de Exportación del Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

- 03-16 Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

Asimismo, en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables se señala que en las acciones de inspección y vigilancia de actividades pesqueras que se realicen en sistemas lagunarios, estuarinos, mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva, la Secretaría podrá utilizar sistemas de localización y monitoreo satelital. Para estos efectos, dicha autoridad determinará, mediante disposiciones reglamentarias o en las concesiones y permisos, las embarcaciones que requieran el equipo especializado de monitoreo, para la operación de dichos sistemas.

- 03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT

Los barcos bajo su bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión.

A través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

- 05-09 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo de sus instituciones involucradas con el Programa de Observadores a Bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

- 12-06 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6)

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

- 10-10 Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

- 11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 45 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-1996, donde se establece que las especies de marlin (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

- 11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

- 11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

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

No aplica.

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2016.

<i>Código</i>	<i>Captura (t)</i>	<i>Captura (ejemplares)</i>
YFT	1279	36169
BFT	55	229
BET	2	49
SKJ	10	1962
BLF	5	1201
ALB	2	94
WAH	18	1571
BUM	66	1717
SAI	47	2845
SWO	36	776
WHM	20	1151
FAL	8	127
SMA	3	52
THR	5	57
BSH	0	5
OCS	1	13
SPN	1	8
OTRO ^a	29	2891
OTRO ^b	7	99
OTRO ^c	4	250

Otro^a, otros peces; Otro^b, otros tiburones; Otro^c otros peces picudos.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS

SUMMARY

Fishing of tuna and tuna-like species attained a production of 9702.7 t in 2016 compared to 9120.9 t in 2015 which is a volume increase of around 7%. However, the bluefin tuna quota allocated by ICCAT was fully exhausted. The main species exploited off the Moroccan coasts are bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, small tunas, other tunas, sharks and dogfish. Statistical data collection on production and effort is carried out virtually exhaustively, through the fisheries administrative structures (Secretariat of State for Maritime Fisheries and the National Fisheries Office), located along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of the Kingdom of Morocco. A control is also conducted subsequently by the Exchange Office in relation to exports of fishing products. In terms of science, the National Institute of Fisheries Research (INRH), through its six Regional Centres which cover the entire Moroccan coastline, has strengthened the collection of biological data on the main species (bluefin tuna and swordfish). The Regional Centre of the INRH in Tangier coordinates the collection of all these data. In recent years, monitoring of other species has begun, in particular tropical tuna species (bigeye tuna among others) and small tunas, with an extension of the research work to areas located in southern Morocco. As a result, significant success has been achieved in terms of statistical and biological data collection, as evidenced by the number of scientific documents and Task II data submitted by Moroccan researchers to the different SCRS scientific meetings, for the purpose of tuna stock assessments.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 9702,7 tm au cours de l'année 2016 contre 9120,9 tm au cours de l'année 2015 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation de 7 %. Toutefois, le quota du thon rouge alloué par l'ICCAT a été consommé à 100 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon, les thonidés mineurs, d'autres thonidés et des requins et squales. La collecte de données statistiques de la production et de l'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Secrétariat d'État chargé de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Royaume du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) et les thonidés mineurs, avec une extension des travaux de recherche vers les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pesca de túnidos y especies afines ha alcanzado una producción de 9.702,7 t durante 2016, frente a las 9.120,9 t de 2015, es decir, un aumento de aproximadamente el 7% en términos de volumen. Sin embargo, se ha agotado totalmente la cuota de atún rojo asignada por ICCAT. Las principales especies explotadas en aguas frente a las costas marroquíes son atún rojo, pez espada, patudo, rabil, atún blanco, pequeños túnidos, así como otras especies túnidos, de tiburones y de escaualos. La recopilación de datos estadísticos de la producción y del esfuerzo se realiza

¹ Département de la Pêche Maritime (DPM/DDARH) & Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (INRH).

prácticamente de un modo exhaustivo, a través de las estructuras administrativas de pesca (Secretaría de Estado encargada de la Pesca marítima y Oficina Nacional de Pesca) situadas a lo largo de toda la costa atlántica y mediterránea de Marruecos. Además, la Oficina de Cambio realiza también un control de las exportaciones de los productos de la pesca. En el plano científico, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Pesquera (Institut National de Recherche Halieutique - INRH), a través de sus centros regionales (seis), que cubren todo el litoral marroquí, ha reforzado la recopilación de datos biológicos de las principales especies (atún rojo y pez espada). El Centro regional del INRH en Tánger ejerce las funciones de coordinador de la recopilación de todos estos datos. Durante los últimos años, se ha comenzado a realizar un seguimiento de otras especies, sobre todo de túnidos tropicales (patudo, entre otras) y de pequeños túnidos, con una ampliación de los trabajos de investigación hacia las zonas situadas en el sur de Marruecos. Por tanto, se han constatado importantes progresos en materia de recopilación de datos biológicos y estadísticos, tal y como atestigua la serie de documentos científicos, así como las bases de datos de la Tarea II, presentados por los investigadores marroquíes en las diferentes reuniones científicas del SCRS para la evaluación de los stocks de túnidos.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l'espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- le listao,
- l'albacore,
- le germon,
- les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d'autres espèces.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, Listao, etc.) sont pêchés habituellement sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Les unités artisanales capturent le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant les mois de juillet à Octobre. Des espèces des thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins, les principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces voisines sont pêchées essentiellement par trois (3) techniques de pêche :

– La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2016, 12 madragues ont été autorisées à caler, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

– Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Déroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de tjb <3 tonneaux.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Elle est presque continue durant toute l'année, avec un arrêt d'activité de 2 à 3 mois par an.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre. D'autres espèces sont également capturées par cet engin, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

– Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique durant les périodes autorisées, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs.

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée, dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Au titre de la saison 2016, un établissement d'engraisement de thon rouge vivant est autorisé sur la façade Atlantique, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.

Au titre de l'année 2016, le quota individuel alloué à la ferme est de 400 000 Kg.

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues ESSAHEL/AT002MAR00011 (100 000 kg/ 505 pièces), MANSOURIA/AT002MAR00013 (100 000 kg/ 510 pièces) PUNTA NEGRA/AT002MAR00005 (74 760 g/ 382 pièces) et PRINCIPE (125 240 kg/ 620 pièces), dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi de l'observateur régional ICCAT.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

Cette expérience a été couronnée de succès en enregistrant un gain en poids de + 62,5%, lequel taux est supérieur à celui prévu initialement par les promoteurs (44%) et au taux conventionnel identifié par le Comité Scientifique de l'ICCAT, qui est de 35%. Ceci est dû essentiellement aux conditions écologiques du milieu marin très favorables.

Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche

2.1 Données de la Tâche II

Les données de la Tâche II relatives aux thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines durant l'année 2016 sont résumées au **Tableau 7**.

2.2 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers spécialisés en Atlantique, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement dans les engins sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec 71% de l'effectif total d'individus. Elles sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces espèces peuvent être prises accidentellement dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.
- Quand une tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

Dans cette zone, des techniques pratiques et astuces sont adoptées pour éviter les prises accidentelles de ces espèces.

2.3 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces thonières n'a été enregistrée en 2016.

2.4 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2016, les 02 navires thoniers senneurs marocains, Mediouna /AT000MAR01418 et Azrou 1/ AT000MAR00081 ont opéré dans le cadre de la JFO2014-007, avec les navires turcs. Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni remise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ces navires. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.5 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

Les données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge lors des opérations de transfert des madragues dans la ferme d'engraissement marocaine « Bluefarm » ont été communiquées au secrétariat ICCAT en tant que Tâche II.

Voir les données qui seront déclarées par la Turquie car les deux navires marocains de type "thonier-senseur" ayant ciblé le thon rouge vivant, en 2016, ont opéré dans le cadre de la JFO 2014-007 et leur production a été destinée à des fermes d'engraissement battant pavillon turque.

2.6 Activités de recherche

En 2016, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution dans les efforts de la communauté scientifique visant une amélioration des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure des stocks ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine aux réunions intersession sur les thonidés mineurs (avril 2016) et le thon rouge (juillet 2016) et à la réunion d'évaluation de l'espadon de la Méditerranée (juillet 2016), et aux réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS (septembre 2016).

Aussi, durant l'année 2016, l'INRH, à travers son centre régional de Tanger a collaboré pour la sixième année consécutive, dans le cadre du projet de recherche ICCAT sur le thon rouge englobant tout l'Atlantique (GBYP), et ce à travers la Collecte, traitement et envoi au coordinateur du programme « échantillonnage biologique et génétique de thon rouge », 50 échantillons biologiques (otolithes) et 50 échantillons génétiques de thon rouge pour mieux identifier l'origine du poisson capturé dans les madragues marocaines ainsi que pour l'étude de sa croissance.

Dans le cadre projet ICCAT/GBYP, INRH a également participé en mai-juin 2016 à la campagne de marquage électronique de 14 spécimens de thons rouge adultes dans la madrague marocaine «Essahel». Durant cette campagne, 24 individus de thon rouge ont également fait l'objet de marquage conventionnel. Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été procédé pour la troisième fois en 2016 à l'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations d'abattage dans la ferme d'engraissement.

Afin de jouer pleinement son rôle en tant que laboratoire de référence en matière d'études biologiques des thonidés, le laboratoire des ressources halieutiques du centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger, chargé des grands pélagiques, devrait être équipé de moyens et d'équipements scientifiques nécessaires pour accomplir ses missions. Des objectifs que l'on pourrait atteindre en partie à travers nos implications dans des projets et programmes de recherche internationaux tel que le GBYP, d'une part, et par le renforcement des capacités des chercheurs marocains, à travers des formations pointues en matière de biologie et de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation des stocks, d'autre part.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 07/08/2017.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Envoyé à l'ICCAT les 05/05/2017 ; 02/06/2017 ; 20/06/2017 et 28/07/2017.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT les 05/05/2017 ; 02/06/2017 ; 20/06/2017 et 28/07/2017.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT les 05/05/2017 ; 02/06/2017 ; 20/06/2017 et 28/07/2017.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT les 05/05/2017 ; 02/06/2017 ; 20/06/2017 et 28/07/2017.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Envoyé à l'ICCAT les 05/05/2017 ; 02/06/2017 ; 20/06/2017 et 28/07/2017.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Envoyé au GBYP le 17/07/2016.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	En raison du caractère artisanal des pêcheries thonnières, aucun programme d'observateur scientifique n'est actuellement en place. Toutefois, une méthode alternative est décrite en réponse à l'exigence S11.
S11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 07/08/2017.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries palangrières ni au harpon en Méditerranée.
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 20/06/2017.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	Les données de taille envoyées à l'ICCAT le 20/06/2017.
S18	Informations et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Communiquées à l'ICCAT en tant que ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST06-T2FM le 20/06/2017.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	Les données de prise et effort relatives au thon obèse et à l'albacore soumises en tant que statistiques Tâche II le 28/07/2017.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.

S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Aucun programme scientifique dédié aux istiophoridés n'est actuellement en place en raison de leurs faibles débarquements.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas des rejets de ces espèces dans ces pêcheries thonières.
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupo bleu	Non applicable. Aucun programme de recherche sur le requin taupo bleu n'est actuellement en place.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable. Aucun programme de recherche sur le requin peau bleue n'est actuellement en place.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide n'est actuellement élaboré pour ces espèces.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Cf. Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Cf. Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Détermination de la composition spécifique et l'estimation des prises accessoires et des rejets des pêcheries artisanales sont assurées à travers le réseau national de suivi des échouages et des enquêtes auprès des pêcheurs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Une réflexion est en cours de développement dans le cadre des travaux de recherche pour réduire les prises accessoires des requins dans la pêche palangrière ciblant l'espadon. Aucun rejet des prises accessoires n'est actuellement enregistré dans cette pêche.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Voir Rapport National transmis le 07 aout 2017.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>Le Maroc a formulé des réponses à toutes les exigences scientifiques et de gestion touchant aux pêcheries thonières, espèces apparentes et espèces capturées en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT notamment les requins. La plupart des réponses ont été transmises bien avant les délais.</p> <p>Le Maroc souscrit pleinement à toutes les dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration de toutes les pêcheries gérées par la Commission, notamment les espèces capturées en association avec ces pêcheries, en l'occurrence les requins.</p> <p>Le Maroc a procédé à la transposition de certaines dispositions en Arrêtés Ministériels.</p> <p>Le Maroc à travers des lettres circulaires, informe tous les services extérieurs sur les obligations en matière de déclaration, et ce, pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT.</p>
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	3 aout 2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Néant
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	Le 15 février 2016
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Le 21 février 2017
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures, comme notifié dans le Formulaire CP24_AuthPorts_Tri a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 9 juillet 2013.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	-Rapports concernant les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mis à mort après son engraissement à la ferme « BLUE FARM/AT001MAR00002 ». En date du 12/09/2017 et le 29/09/2017. - Rapports concernant les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mort capturé par les madragues marocaines, en date du 09/05/2017, 11/05/2017 et 12/06/2017. Lesdits navires ont été inspectés avant la réception du thon rouge des madragues et avant de quitter les eaux territoriales marocaines.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Aucun rapport d'inspection au port n'a fait état de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Néant
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Néant
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Néant
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le 29 décembre 2017 et à chaque changement.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Néant
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Néant
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	En cours, vu que la date d'envoi limite est fixée pour le 05 octobre 2017 par le secrétariat de l'ICCAT, ces données seront transmises sous peu.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Néant
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Néant
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Néant
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Le Maroc a autorisé pour la quatrième année consécutive à titre expérimental en 2017, la ferme dénommée « BLUE FARM » et a été enregistrée sur le registre ICCAT sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Le 25 aout 2017
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	21 juin 2016
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Voir système eBCD.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Le 13 mars 2017
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017	Le 14 février 2017
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Le plan de pêche n'a pas été ajusté pour cette saison.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels	A chaque changement une notification est transmise au secrétariat de l'ICCAT et à Tragsa pour la mise à jour au niveau de l'application eBCD.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Transmise le 29/09/2017.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Transmise le 29/06/2017.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Le 08 mai 2017
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Le 27 mars 2017 pour les navires auxiliaires (Trap setters).
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Le 12 mai 2017
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui applicable
BFT	1016	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Le 21 février 2017
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Le 21 février 2017
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Les rapports hebdomadaires sont transmis même si le Maroc a mis en œuvre le système eBCD, qui génère les rapports hebdomadaires retraçant l'activité de pêche de thon rouge en temps réel.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Les rapports mensuels sont transmis même si le Maroc a mis en œuvre le système eBCD, qui génère les rapports mensuels.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Quota national pas encore épuisée au jour d'envoi de ce document au Secrétariat.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné, il fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 29/09/2017.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Les points de contact pour les eBCD transmis à l'ICCAT le 26 avril 2016.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison 2017 de pêche de thon rouge, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie à savoir les madragues. -Les 02 navires senneurs-thoniers marocains impliqués dans l'opération de pêche conjointe. -La pêche côtière et artisanale .
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Néant

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Néant
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT et à la société TRAGSA. le système eBCD était mis en place et opérationnel pour la saison 2017 pour tous les segments : Madragues, Senneurs-thoniers et pêche côtière et artisanale.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	Non applicable
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant, le Maroc n'importe pas le thon obèse.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui applicable. Une mise à jour est effectuée à chaque changement.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	23/03/2017
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Pas applicable
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	15/09/2017
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant, le Maroc n'importe pas l'espadon.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui applicable. Une mise à jour est effectuée à chaque changement.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	29/11/2017 et à chaque changement.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable/la pêche sportive n'est pas autorisée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	11/09/2017
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	11/09/2017
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	29/11/2017
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO	30/01/2017
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	01/03/2017
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	03/07/2017
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	15/09/2017
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable
ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Le 29/09/2017
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Le 29/09/2017
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taube bleu	Le 29/09/2017
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Le 29/09/2017
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	Le 29/09/2017
SHK	7006	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Le 29/09/2017

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 »de l'annexe de la 1 ^{ère} partie du rapport annuel.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Néant
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant

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

4.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.

4.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la recommandation ICCAT [14-04] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

4.3 Le contrôle des activités de pêche

Le contrôle des activités de pêche a pour principaux objectifs de veiller à la stricte application de la réglementation en vigueur, de sanctionner les contrevenants et permet par la même occasion de contribuer à la gestion de la ressource, en complément aux instruments déjà mis en place tels que les mesures techniques, les limitations de captures et d'effort de pêche.

Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.

Le contrôle en mer consiste à vérifier les caractéristiques de l'engin de pêche (contrôle de la conformité de l'engin et du maillage par rapport à l'espèce cible et la zone géographique), à inspecter l'activité de pêche elle-même (journal de bord, légalité de l'activité de pêche par rapport à la période de pêche et au quota), et la cargaison (taille minimale, quantités par espèces).

Les informations statistiques recueillies lors des contrôles permettent aussi de suivre les niveaux de capture.

L'organisation du contrôle est faite de la manière suivante :

4.3.1 Contrôles en mer

Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs nationaux (observateurs scientifiques).

Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par satellite (GPS).

Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.

Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs nationaux dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles, espèces, des autorisations... Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs nationaux du Département des Pêches Maritimes. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

4.3.2 Contrôles à terre

Ils sont effectués par les délégués du Département des Pêches Maritimes, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les représentants du corps des Observateurs nationaux qui forment les Commissions de Contrôle.

Ces inspections sont soit ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de débarquement, les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes.

D'autres mesures sont mises en œuvre et qui entrent dans le cadre de l'application des dispositions du plan d'action national pour l'abandon du filet maillant dérivant et la reconversion des flottes qui l'utilisent.

Tous ces dispositifs sont renforcés par la promulgation du Dahir N° 1-14-95 du 12 mai 2014) portant promulgation de la loi n° 15-12 relative à la prévention et la lutte contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et modifiant et complétant le dahir n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime. Les textes d'application de cette Loi sont en cours d'adoption.

4.4 Système de repérage et de suivi par satellite des navires de pêche (DRS/GPS)

Dans le cadre d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources halieutiques et dans le but d'assurer un meilleur suivi de l'activité de la flotte sur un grand espace géographique, le Département des Pêches Maritimes a mis en place toute une structure pour l'utilisation des systèmes de suivi et de transmission de données par satellite.

Aussi, et dans le but de contribuer efficacement à contrecarrer la pêche illégale, non-réglémentée et non-déclarée (INN) dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT, des outils de contrôle supplémentaires ont été mis en place pour compléter les systèmes électroniques déjà mis en place par les autorités chargées du contrôle des activités de pêche.

Enfin, il faudrait rappeler que le Département des Pêches Maritimes abrite et coordonne les activités du Centre National de Surveillance des navires de pêche (CNSNP).

4.5 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change en autorisant à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croiser avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

Tableau 1. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTALTM 2016</i>	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	115	0
Germon (ALB)	20	0
Thon obèse (BET)	350	0
Thon rouge (BFT)	1433	350,4
Bacorette (LTA)	11,2	2,5
Listao (SKJ)	600	8,4
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	850	50
Auxide (FRI)	125	200
Palomette (BOP)	790,7	32,5
Espadon (SWO)	900	1110
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0	0
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	7,4	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin gris (SBL)	31	0
Requin HÂ(GAG)	35	6
Requin marteau commun(SPZ)	0	0
Requin marteau Halicorne(SPL)	0	0
Requin perlé(HXT)	0,3	0
Requin sombre(DUS)	0,6	0
Taupe bleue(SMA)	1050	0
Peau bleue	1 623	0
Taupe commune (POR)	0,7	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0	0
Autres thonidés	0	0
SOUS TOTAL (Tm)	7 942,9	1 759,8
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	9 702,70	

Tableau 2. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	1433	Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00	Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00	Atl	Gill	00
Atl	Gill	00	Atl	HL	100
			Atl	LL	800
Méd	Hand (HL)	140,4			
Méd	Gill	00	Méd	LL	900
Méd	PS	210	Méd	Gill	00
Méd	LL	00	Méd	PS	00
Méd	Trap	00	Méd	Hand	210
			Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		1433			
Tot-Méd		350,4	Tot-Atl		900
Tot		1783,4	Tot-Méd		1110
			Tot		2010

Tableau 3. Données de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

<i>Espèces</i>		<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Auxide (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	260	65	364,7	689,7
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL	8,2	420	20	286	734,2
Atl	PS	3	170	40	140	353
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	1	0	155	20,5	176,5
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	LL	0	40	30	7	77
Méd	PS	1,5	10	15	5	31,5
Tot-Atl		11,2	850	125	790,7	1776,9
Tot-Méd		2,5	50	200	32,5	285
Total		13,7	900	325	823,2	2061,9

Tableau 4. Autres espèces.

	<i>Engins</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>Albacore (YFT)</i>	<i>Germon (ALB)</i>	<i>Thon obèse (BET)</i>	<i>Listao (SKJ)</i>	TOTAL
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	1	34,5	12	0	97	144,5
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	2	0	0	250	196	448
Atl	LL	0	4,4	80,5	8	100	307	499,9
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	7,4	7,4
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	7,4	115	20	350	600	1092,4
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	8,4	8,4
Tot		0	7,4	115	20	350	608,4	1100,8

Tableau 5. Requins et squalidés débarqués en 2016.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HA (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlon (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Peau bleue</i>	<i>Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squalés & Requins</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	PS	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	0,2	150	863	0	0	833,2
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	23	23	0	0	0,3	0,4	900	760	0,7	0	1507,4
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	PS	0	0	0	4,5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,5
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	1,5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,5
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot-Atl		0	0	31	35	0	0	0,3	0,6	1050	1623	0,7	0	2740,6
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total		0	0	31	41	0	0	0,3	0,6	1050	1623	0,7	0	2746,6

Tableau 6. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	1433	350,4	1783,4
Thon obèse	350	0	350
Thon germon	20	0	20
Listao	600	8,4	608,4
Thon albacore	115	0	115
Makaire bleu	7,4	0	7,4
Espadon	900	1110	2010
Petits thonidés	1776,9	285	2061,9
Autres thonidés	0	0	0
requins & Squalidés	2740,6	6	2746,6
TOTAL	7942,9	1759,8	9702,7

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données Tâche II soumises au secrétariat 2016 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

<i>Espèce/stock</i>	<i>Type données</i>	<i>Code engin</i>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort	Trap & HL
	- Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé - Données d'estimation de taille par la caméra stéréoscopique	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Tropicaux (YFT, BET)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Taupe bleu de l'Atlantique (SMA)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort ;	LL

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INFORME ANNUEL DE NAMIBIA**

SUMMARY

Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and any other RFMOs or international organisation. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documents. In 2016, Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT in June 2016 (Task I and Task II). The landings for some species, namely; albacore (ALB), bigeye tuna (BET) and longfin mako (LMA) have decreased in 2016 when compared to 2015, while those of swordfish (SWO), yellowfin tuna (YFT), blue shark (BSH), shortfin mako (SMA) and blue marlin (BUM) have increased in 2016 when compared to 2015. Other species, such as skipjack tuna (SKJ), were also recorded in 2016 (0.55 t). Fisheries observers were also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMOs and international organisations.

RÉSUMÉ

La Namibie, en qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, s'efforce de mettre pleinement en œuvre toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. Les navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger entrant dans les ports namibiens font l'objet d'une inspection exhaustive afin de veiller à ce qu'ils n'ont pas enfreint la législation et les réglementations de la Namibie ou celles d'autres États, ni les mesures de conservation et de gestion adoptées par l'ICCAT et par toute autre ORGP ou organisation internationale. En outre, des mesures de suivi sont en place afin de garantir que tous les produits provenant de navires de pêche de thonidés autorisés, à leur entrée ou sortie de la Namibie, soient accompagnés des documents nécessaires. En 2016, la Namibie a poursuivi ses travaux de recherche sur toutes les espèces ICCAT capturées par des navires opérant dans les eaux namibiennes. Les données extraites des carnets de pêche fournis aux navires de pêche, ainsi que les données recueillies par les inspecteurs des pêches déployés sur tous les sites de débarquement et les données rassemblées par les observateurs des pêcheries embarqués à bord des navires de pêche, ont été analysées et les résultats ont été soumis à l'ICCAT en juillet 2016 (tâche I et tâche II). En 2016, les débarquements de certaines espèces, à savoir le germon (ALB), le thon obèse (BET) et la petite taupe (LMA) ont chuté par rapport à 2015, alors que ceux de l'espadon (SWO), de l'albacore (YFT), du requin peau bleue (BSH), du requin-taupe bleu (SMA) et du makaire bleu (BUM) ont augmenté en 2016 par rapport à 2015. D'autres espèces, telles que le listao (SKJ), ont également été enregistrées en 2016 (0,55 t). Les observateurs des pêcheries ont également été chargés d'observer les activités des navires de pêche en mer et de signaler toute infraction afin que des mesures soient éventuellement prises à l'encontre des coupables. De plus, la Namibie a déployé des inspecteurs des pêches en mer à bord de patrouilleurs des pêcheries et dans les ports afin de garantir le strict respect des normes et des réglementations du pays concernant l'exploitation des ressources marines vivantes, comprenant celles adoptées par la Namibie dans le cadre de ses obligations à l'égard des ORGP et des organisations internationales.

RESUMEN

Namibia, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, se esfuerza por implementar plenamente todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Los buques pesqueros extranjeros que entran en los puertos de Namibia se someten a una exhaustiva inspección para garantizar que no infringen las legislaciones y reglamentos de Namibia o de otros Estados, así como las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por ICCAT y por cualquier otra OROP u organización internacional de las que Namibia sea miembro. Además, se han implementado medidas de seguimiento para garantizar que todos los productos procedentes de buques pesqueros atuneros con licencia, en el momento de entrar o salir de Namibia, vayan acompañados de los documentos necesarios. En 2016, Namibia continuó realizando investigaciones de todas las especies de ICCAT capturadas por los buques que operan en aguas de Namibia. Se han analizado los datos obtenidos de los cuadernos de pesca suministrados a los buques de pesca, así como los datos recopilados por los inspectores de pesca asignados a todos los puntos de desembarque, y los datos recopilados por los observadores de pesquerías embarcados en los buques pesqueros, y los resultados de estos análisis se transmitieron a ICCAT en junio de 2016 (Tarea I y Tarea II). Los desembarques de algunas especies, a saber: atún blanco (ALB), patudo (BET) y marrajo carite (LMA) han descendido en 2016 en comparación con 2015, mientras que los desembarques de pez espada (SWO), rabil (YFT), tintorera (BSH), marrajo dientuso (SMA) y aguja azul se incrementaron en 2016 con respecto a 2015. En 2016 también se registraron otras especies como el listado (SKJ) (0,55 t). Los observadores de las pesquerías también recibieron instrucciones para observar las actividades de los buques pesqueros en el mar y comunicar cualquier infracción, con el fin de que se puedan emprender acciones con respecto a los infractores. Además, Namibia ha desplegado inspectores pesqueros tanto en el mar, en buques patrulla, como en los puertos para garantizar el estricto cumplimiento de las normas del país y de los reglamentos relacionados con la explotación de los recursos marinos vivos, lo que incluye los adoptados por Namibia como parte de sus obligaciones con respecto a las OROP y las organizaciones internacionales.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

During 2016, 7 baitboats and 19 longline vessels chartered from other countries operated in Namibian waters. A summary of catches landed by the baitboats, as well as by longline vessels operating in Namibia since 2014, is shown in **Table 1**.

It is shown in the **Table 1** that the catches of some species, such as ALB, BET and LMA have decreased in 2016 when compared to 2015, while those of SWO, YFT, BSH, SMA and BUM have increased over the same period. Other species, such as skipjack tuna (SKJ) were also recorded in 2016.

It is also shown in **Table 1** that there was a significant decrease in the number baitboat vessels that operated during 2016 (from 13 in 2015 to 7 in 2016), while that of longline vessels, which targets mostly sharks, has also decreased (from 24 in 2015 to 19 in 2016).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its large pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the log-sheets supplied to Masters of fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). All these data are then worked-up into the ICCAT excel worksheets and submitted annually to ICCAT by the end of July.

2.1 Logsheets

The following information is noted on each of these log-sheets:

- Vessel License No.
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No

- Year and Month of the trip
- Log-sheet Serial No.
- Date and time of set/shoot plus lat&long
- Date and time of haul/catch plus lat&long
- Effort (hooks/poles)
- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species

The information collected on these log-sheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station- and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, number of fish sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, Vessel ID, Trip No., Station No., Date and First Sampler No. and Sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellowfin tuna, and bigeye tuna) and tuna-like species (swordfish and skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (Biological data).

2.3 Observer programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers (**Table 2**). Their primary duties are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of Otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's scientists

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent 12/09/2017.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent on 21/06/2017.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent on 21/06/2017.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent on 21/06/2017.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent on 21/06/2017.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent on 21/06/2017.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct recreational fisheries on any of the ICCAT species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. No further information besides the required Task II data that were submitted on 21/06/2017.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 21/06/2017. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as by-catch.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or bait boat fishing vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not use such support vessels.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Task I data were sent on 21/06/2017. See section 5.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	See section 5.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. A total catch of blue marlin landed was included on the nominal catches (Task I) sent on 21/06/2017. No white marlin was caught in 2016.

SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Task I sent on 21/06/2017 includes sharks: BSH, SMA, THR and LMA. However, these species were not sampled by Observers and hence, Task II data for these species are not available. See section 5.
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Task I of thresher sharks was sent on 21/06/2017. Task II was not available, as no sampling by observers took place. See section 5.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA) for sharks sent on 07/07/2014 shall be strictly enforced in future.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No hammerhead shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Discards are prohibited by Namibian law. No live releases of hammerhead sharks were recorded during the reporting period.
S36	Number of discards and releases of Oceanic Whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi <i>et al.</i> , FAO, Rome (1999).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	See section 5. No such information exist.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	NPOA for Seabirds, together with regulations, currently in force.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Namibian laws prohibit discarding at sea. All by-catches landed were included on the nominal catches sent 21/06/2017.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	NPOA for sharks sent on 07/07/2014.

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Namibia submitted the annual Scientific Report to the SCRS on 12 September 2017, while the annual Commission Report was submitted on 26 September 2017. As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Namibia submitted Task I data for all ICCAT species caught during the reporting period. For some species, Task II data could not be provided, due to limited sampling by Fisheries Observers. To improve the quality of these data and increase sampling coverage, especially for sharks, onboard observers are to be given refresher courses in future on how to collect these data. Namibia also requires assistance from ICCAT in further training of her Observers to collect the much needed scientific data, including from sharks. Inspectors also need further training to prevent and discourage the targeting and exporting of species prohibited by ICCAT, such as hammerheads, silky and thresher sharks.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on 17/07/2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering – summary report	Sent on 17/07/2017.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Namibia has not terminated any chartering agreement during the reporting period.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.

GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transhipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted on 24 Feb 2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent on 24 Feb 2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014 and thereafter.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Indicate number of reports sent 32 reports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during the reporting period.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during the reporting period.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during the reporting period.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such bilateral arrangement
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during the reporting period.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during the reporting period.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	9 baitboats and 10 longlines.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such techniques for ICCAT managed fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed during the reporting period.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed during the reporting period.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported the reporting period.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported the reporting period.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings were reported the reporting period.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sighting was reported the reporting period.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches	No Bluefin tuna catches was recorded during the reporting period.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean or north Atlantic.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not fish in the north Atlantic.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Namibian laws already prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Task I sent on 21/06/2017 includes BUM that was landed.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	No hammerhead sharks were recorded during the reporting period. However, Namibia has notified her Fisheries Inspectors and officials dealing with exports/imports that no export or import of Hammerhead sharks is permitted in Namibia. In addition, Namibia is also a member of CITES which has added Hammerhead sharks to its Appendix II list during the CoP 16 meeting, held in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2013. The implementation date for this listing was 14 September 2014 and this had also strengthened Namibia's case to curb any possible illegal export of Hammerheads, as all the prospective exporters or importers will be asked to produce the CITES permits which can only be issued by the government.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters during the reporting period.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Namibia shall strive to reduce the number of long line vessels targeting sharks in the future. During 2016, the number of long line vessels decreased to 19 from 19 vessels that operated the previous year.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been recorded in Namibian during the reporting period.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	There is a need for improvement on this. Although the sharks landed were reported in Task I data sent on 21/06/2017, no Task II was reported due to lack of sampling by onboard observers. Action to be taken to address this includes conducting training and refresher course for onboard observers and Fisheries Inspectors. ICCAT assistance on training of observers and Inspectors on how to sample sharks and prevent targeting of prohibited species would also be crucial. Also see section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during the reporting period.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibian domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The onboard observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such pilot systems in place.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations during the reporting period.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for Albacore and Swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the Albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on Albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

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

One of the challenges is the limited availability of trained Observers and scientists to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities, especially from the shark fisheries. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and trans-boundary. Last, but not least, there is a need to put in place measures to assess the extent of turtle and other by-catch species that may go unreported. SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures.

Table 1. Landings (in t) of ICCAT species caught by baitboats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2014 to 2016.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bait Boat vessels</i>	<i>Longline Vessels</i>	<i>Albacore (ALB)</i>	<i>Swordfish (SWO)</i>	<i>Big-eye Tuna (BET)</i>	<i>Yellowfin Tuna (YFT)</i>	<i>Blue Shark (BSH)</i>	<i>Shortfin Mako (SMA)</i>	<i>Blue Marlin (BUM)</i>	<i>Bluefin Tuna (BFT)</i>	<i>Oilfish (OIL)</i>	<i>Thresher sharks (THR)</i>	<i>Longfin Mako (LMA)</i>
2014	6	15	1057	395	240	15	2471	950	36	13	0	9	0
2015	13	24	1062	225	465	42	2137	661	8	0	21	11	230
2016	7	19	994	466	359	53	2775	799	32	17	19	13	32

Table 2. Level of observer coverage from July 2014 to June 2016.

	<i>Tuna P&L</i>		<i>Tuna longline</i>		<i>Sharks</i>		<i>Swordfish longline</i>	
	<i>Fishing Trips</i>	<i>Observer Trips</i>	<i>Fishing Trips</i>	<i>Observer Trips</i>	<i>Fishing Trips</i>	<i>Observer Trips</i>	<i>Fishing Trips</i>	<i>Observer Trips</i>
July 14 to June 15	46	34 (73.91%)	6	1 (16.67%)	42	13 (30.95%)	85	22
July 15 to June 16	20	14(70%)	0	0	77	22 (28.57%)	2	2

Details and Results of Inspection Schemes

The Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) component of Namibia comprises an integrated programme of inspections and patrol at sea, and on land to ensure compliance to Namibian Marine legislation, through deploying fisheries patrol vessels, patrol aircrafts, harbour, factory and coastal patrols respectively. Fisheries Inspectors at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources are responsible to enforce fisheries legislation, to monitor and control fishing activities along the country's coastline, in harbours, onshore processing plants and at mid-water. In addition to this they also monitor all landings to ensure compliance with quota limits and conditions. Conditions attached to fishing licenses dictate that all fish caught under a Namibian fishing license be offloaded and monitored by a fisheries inspector at either of the two commercial ports of Lüderitz or Walvis Bay.

All foreign fishing vessel entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that all fishing vessels that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or other states or involved in any IUU fishing activities, conservation and management measures developed by ICCAT and any other RFMO.. Foreign vessels operating in ICCAT Convention Area regularly make use of Namibian ports to offload their catches. These vessels are monitored and controlled under the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme whereby the following procedures are in place:

- Advance Entry Notification by foreign fishing vessels are submitted by vessel agents at least 5 working days in advance with copies of their fishing licenses, high seas permits, vessel registration documents, authorized vessel registration on ICCAT website, cargo manifest, crew list and VMS/positional report;
- The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources verify these documentation, confirm consent from flag state whether vessels are legal, confirm vessel listing on ICCAT website and other RFMO's IUU listing such as CCMLAR, SEAFO and IOTC.
- Approvals are then granted for entry into port.
- In port, the Fisheries Inspectors verify the original documentation onboard and allow offloading to commence. They monitor the landings and complete a Port Inspection Report at the end.
- The approved Advance Notification and Port Inspection Report are filed for future reference.

Namibia has designed a port state inspection form that records all landings. The fisheries inspector completes the form and results are presented to the master of the vessel for comments. Once satisfied, both the Fisheries Inspector and master sign the form. All Port Inspections Reports are submitted within two (2) weeks to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Namibia has monitored the landings and other activities such as bunkers, repairs, crew changes and provisions of 74 foreign fishing vessels during the period April 2016 to March 2017.

Two patrol vessels namely "*Nathaniel Maxuilili*" and "*Anna Kakurukaze Mungunda*" are deployed at sea to strengthen fisheries control function through regular monitoring, control and surveillance. Inspectors onboard the patrol vessels inspect the fishing vessels for activities ranging from irregular round-straps, outdated vessel hold drawings, displaying of unclear vessel names on the vessel side and incomplete daily log books. Non-compliance in this regard is fined on the spot. There are two fisheries patrol aircrafts "Sea Eagle I" and "Sea Eagle II" with night flight capacity. One (1) fisheries inspector accompanies aircraft on patrol missions 2 – 3 times a week covering entire NEEZ with aim to detect and deter unlicensed fishing vessels and monitor the movement and operations of the licensed fleet. They also facilitate more effective deployment of the patrol vessels for enhanced operational efficiency.

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

SUMMARY

Nicaragua is a cooperating Contracting Party, but currently does not have a fleet operating in the ICCAT area. However, the Law No. 489 on the fisheries and the relevant articles are applied to this fishery. Including: Article 73.- In order to fish for tuna and highly migratory tuna-like species, it is necessary to obtain a special fishing license; these are granted by the MIFIC to tuna vessels in optimum operating conditions. This license shall be valid for two (2) years and be renewable if the products are not landed or processed in Nicaragua, and it shall be valid for five (5) years and be renewable if it lands and processes its products in the country. A ten-year (10) renewable license may also be granted to those implementing long-term onshore investment projects. Since this resource is administered by International Commissions of which Nicaragua is a member, the government will develop a Special Regulation establishing the regulations, procedures and corresponding sanctions. For the purposes of grant of the license, the quota allocated to Nicaragua by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and other international bodies to which the country may belong shall be taken into account. Article 75.- It is prohibited to catch shark in continental and marine waters, for the sole purpose of cutting any of its fins, including the tail, discarding the remainder of the body of the species on the high seas, coastal areas or other places, as in the case of the fresh water shark of Lake Cocibolca. In addition, it is prohibited to land, transport, store and trade fresh, frozen, dried or salted shark fins. Article 76.- The specimens of sailfish and blue marlin destined for the sports fishery that were taken as by-catch in the industrial and artisanal fisheries, must be released and returned to the sea and it is not permitted to land them. Article 77.- It is not permitted to catch, harvest or use dolphins and sea turtles of any type, or trade and transport or use in any way their products or subproducts, except for scientific research and subject to the special regulations established by MARENA, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna y Flora (CITES), to which the country is a signatory.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Nicaragua est une partie contractante et collaboratrice mais dépourvu actuellement de flottille active dans la zone de l'ICCAT. Nonobstant, la loi sur les pêches 489 et les articles correspondants s'appliquent à cette pêcherie. Citons : Article 73. L'accès à la pêche des thonidés et des espèces associées de grands navigateurs sera obtenu grâce à une licence de pêche spéciale accordée par le MIFIC pour chaque navire thonier dans des conditions optimales d'exploitation. Cette licence aura une validité de deux (2) ans renouvelable si le produit n'est pas débarqué ou transformé au Nicaragua, et de cinq (5) ans renouvelable si le produit est débarqué et transformé dans le pays. Une licence valable pendant dix (10) ans renouvelable peut également être accordée à ceux qui exécutent des projets d'investissement à terre à long terme. Étant donné qu'il s'agit d'une ressource gérée par des commissions internationales dont le Nicaragua est partie, le pouvoir exécutif élaborera un règlement spécial établissant des normes, des procédures et des sanctions correspondantes. Pour l'octroi de la licence, le quota reconnu au Nicaragua par la Commission interaméricaine du thon tropical (CITT), ou par d'autres organisations internationales dont le pays devient partie, sera pris en compte. Article 75. La capture de requins dans les eaux continentales et marines est interdite, dans le seul but de couper leurs ailerons, y compris la queue, en rejetant le reste du corps en haute mer, dans les zones côtières ou à d'autres endroit, tout comme le requin d'eau douce du lac Cocibolca. Le débarquement, le transport, le stockage et la commercialisation d'ailerons de requin frais, congelés, séchés ou salés, sont également interdits. Article 76. Les spécimens de voilier et de makaire bleu destinés à la pêche sportive, qui ont été capturés accidentellement dans des pêcheries industrielles et artisanales, doivent être relâchés et remis à l'eau et leur débarquement n'est pas autorisé. Article 77. La capture, la mise à mort ou l'exploitation de dauphins et de tortues marines de quelque nature que ce soit, ainsi que la commercialisation et le transport de produits et sous-produits ou leur utilisation, sont interdites, sauf à des fins de recherche scientifique et dans le cadre de réglementations spéciales établies par MARENA, conformément aux dispositions de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction (CITES) dont le pays est partie.

RESUMEN

Nicaragua es una parte contratante y colaboradora, pero actualmente no tiene flota operando en la zona ICCAT. No obstante, se aplica la ley de pesca 489 y los artículos relevantes a esta pesquería. Incluyendo: Artículo 73.- El acceso a la pesca de los túnidos y especies afines altamente migratorias, se obtendrá mediante una licencia de pesca especial otorgada por el MIFIC por cada buque atunero que se encuentre en condiciones óptimas para operar. Esta licencia tendrá una vigencia de dos (2) años renovables si no se desembarca ni procesa el producto en Nicaragua, y cinco (5) años renovables si desembarca y procesa el producto en el país. También se podrá otorgar licencia con vigencia de diez (10) años renovables a los que ejecuten proyectos de inversión en tierra a largo plazo. Por tratarse de un recurso administrado por Comisiones Internacionales de las que Nicaragua es parte, el poder Ejecutivo elaborará un Reglamento Especial donde se establezcan las regulaciones, los procedimientos y sanciones correspondientes. Para el otorgamiento de la licencia se tomará en cuenta la cuota reconocida a Nicaragua por la Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical (CIAT) o por otros organismos internacionales de los cuales llegue a ser parte el país. Artículo 75.- Se prohíbe la captura de tiburones en aguas continentales y marinas, con el único propósito de cortarles cualquiera de sus aletas, incluyendo la cola, desechando el resto del cuerpo de la especie en alta mar, zonas costeras u otros sitios, al igual que el tiburón de agua dulce del Lago Cocibolca. Así mismo, el desembarque transporte, almacenamiento y comercialización de aletas de tiburón frescas, congeladas, secas o saladas. Artículo 76.- Los ejemplares de pez vela y marlín azul destinados a la pesca deportiva, que fueran capturados accidentalmente en las pesquerías industriales y artesanales, deberán ser liberados y devueltos al mar y no está permitido su desembarco. Artículo 77.- No se permitirá la captura, matanza o aprovechamiento de delfines y tortugas marinas de cualquier tipo, así como la comercialización y transporte de productos y subproductos o cualquier uso de las mismas, salvo con fines de investigación científica y bajo las regulaciones especiales que establezca el MARENA, de conformidad a lo establecido en la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora (CITES) de la cual el país es parte.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Nicaragua es una parte contratante y colaboradora de ICCAT, pero actualmente no tiene flota activa, razón por la cual no posee información sobre las pesquerías nacionales, investigación y estadísticas referentes a estas pesquerías.

Con respecto a pesquerías de tiburones del Atlántico, Nicaragua no posee una pesquería de tiburón dirigida, las capturas de elasmobranchios se reportan como capturas incidentales de otras pesquerías, las cuales son desembarcadas en puertos nacionales para consumo interno.

De igual forma en Nicaragua se aplica: La Ley 489 de pesca y Acuicultura, Cap IV, artículo 42 3 El cual prohíbe a toda embarcación llevar a bordo o desembarcar una cantidad de aletas con un peso superior al cinco (5) por ciento del peso total de los cuerpos de los tiburones capturados y encontrados a bordo. Para poder exportar aletas de tiburón será necesario que los exportadores demuestren con facturas y/o constancia la comercialización de la carne de todo el cuerpo. El incumplimiento de esta disposición se aplicará la sanción establecida en el numeral 5 del Arto. 123 de la Ley.

También se aplica el reglamento OSP 05-011 regional. El cual prohíbe la práctica del aleteo de tiburones en los países miembros del SICA.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Actualmente, Nicaragua no tiene una flota nacional activa en la zona ICCAT, razón por la cual no posee información sobre las pesquerías nacionales.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Actualmente, Nicaragua no tiene una flota nacional activa en la zona ICCAT, razón por la cual no posee información sobre investigaciones y estadísticas de estas pesquerías.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	15 Noviembre 2017
S2	Características de la flota	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S6	Captura estimada por talla	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017

S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
ISTIOFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S51	Información sobre tintorera	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	4 Julio 2017, 9 Agosto 2017
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017 En Nicaragua se prohíbe los descartes masivos según la ley de pesca y acuicultura 489 art 23. Realizar descartes masivos de productos en el mar, se sancionará con una multa en córdobas equivalente a cinco mil dólares (USD \$ 5,000.00).
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017 En Nicaragua se prohíbe los descartes masivos según la ley de pesca y acuicultura 489 art 23. Realizar descartes masivos de productos en el mar, se sancionará con una multa en córdobas equivalente a cinco mil dólares (USD \$ 5,000.00). - Incumplir con las normas de ordenación pesquera, acuicultura higiene y seguridad ocupacional vigente. Se sancionará con una multa en córdobas equivalente a cinco mil dólares (USD\$ 5,000.00). - Realizar pesca de camarón sin llevar instalados los Dispositivos Excluidores de Tortugas, DETs, en las redes de arrastre, o modificarlos para afectar su funcionamiento. Se sancionará a los titulares de la licencia de pesca con una multa en córdobas equivalente a cinco mil dólares (USD \$ 5,000.00) y se sancionará a los capitanes de barcos con una multa en córdobas equivalente a unos mil dólares (USD \$ 1,000.00) y la suspensión de la Licencia de Capitán por un período de tres meses. - Capturar especies con artes de pesca no autorizados. Se sancionará con el decomiso del producto, la suspensión de la Licencia o el Permiso por tres (3) meses y una multa en córdobas equivalente a unos mil dólares (USD \$ 1,000.00). - Usar redes que obstruyan las entradas y desembocaduras de los ríos, canales o vías de comunicación acuática. Se sancionará con una multa en córdobas equivalente a un Mil Dólares (USD \$ 1,000.00).

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

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	15 noviembre 2017 Nicaragua es una parte contratante y colaboradora, pero actualmente no tiene flota operando en la zona ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Enviado el 13 Octubre 2017. Actualmente no existe pesca industrial dirigida a la captura de tiburones en Nicaragua. Las especies de tiburones capturados como pesca incidental se desembarcan en su totalidad. En Nicaragua se aplica: La Ley 489 de pesca y Acuicultura, Cap IV, artículo 42 3. A toda embarcación llevar a bordo o desembarcar una cantidad de aletas con un peso superior al cinco (5) por ciento del peso total de los cuerpos de los tiburones capturados y encontrados a bordo. Para poder exportar aletas de tiburón será necesario que los exportadores demuestren con facturas y/o constancia la comercialización de la carne de todo el cuerpo. El incumplimiento de esta disposición se aplicará la sanción establecida en el numeral 5 del Arto. 123 de la Ley. También se aplica el reglamento OSP 05-011 regional. El cual prohíbe la práctica del aleteo de tiburones en los países miembros del SICA.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2017	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa).
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa).
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa).
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa).
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7 m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa y el descarte es penalizado por la ley 489.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04/15-05 mediante legislaciones o reglamentos internos, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa y si tuviese debe poseer un VMS como estipulado por la ley 489.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Enviado 13 de Octubre 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa. Además, Nicaragua forma parte de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES) y esta especie se encuentra en el Apéndice II de esta convención.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Enviado 13 de Octubre 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa. Además, Nicaragua forma parte de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES).
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	Enviado 13 de Octubre 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa. Además, Nicaragua forma parte de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES).
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa. Las pesquerías se rigen por la ley 489 de pesca y sus respectivos artículos.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 - 07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	Enviado 13 de Octubre 2017.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BYC	8001	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Enviado 4 Julio 2017, 9 agosto 2017. No aplicable. Nicaragua no tiene una flota activa.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	Ningún comentario ha sido enviado al respecto.

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

Nicaragua no posee una flota atunera activa en el océano atlántico, no obstante, las medidas de conservación y manejo de ICCAT se aplican bajo la ley 489 y sus artículos, siendo los más relevantes:

Artículo 75.- Se prohíbe la captura de tiburones en aguas continentales y marinas, con el único propósito de cortarles cualquiera de sus aletas, incluyendo la cola, desechando el resto del cuerpo de la especie en alta mar, zonas costeras u otros sitios, al igual que el tiburón de agua dulce del Lago Cocibolca. Así mismo el desembarque transporte, almacenamiento y comercialización de aletas de tiburón frescas, congeladas, secas o saladas.

Artículo 76.- Los ejemplares de pez vela y marlins azul destinados a la pesca deportiva, que fueran capturados accidentalmente en las pesquerías industriales y artesanales, deberán ser liberados y devueltos al mar y no permitido su desembarco.

Artículo 77.- No Se Permitirá la captura, matanza o aprovechamiento de delfines y tortugas marinas de cualquier tipo, así como la comercialización y transporte de productos y subproductos o cualquier uso de las mismas, salvo con fines de investigación científica y bajo las regulaciones especiales que establezca el MARENA, de conformidad a lo establecido en la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora (CITES) de la cual el país es parte.

La ley 489, será revisada para efectos de reforma a partir de Enero 2018, algunas medidas de ICCAT serán sugeridas para este propósito.

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

Nicaragua no posee una flota atunera activa en el Océano atlántico.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA

SUMMARY

Nigeria has not licensed any tuna fishing boat to fish in her territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. All registered vessels in Nigeria are targeting shrimps in the inshore waters. No tuna quota is allocated to Nigeria, therefore no catch to report in the compliance table. The current status of the tuna fisheries resource in Nigeria is still being determined. Therefore the ICCAT Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tuna Tagging Program would be of great importance to Nigeria as it would improve our knowledge on the biology and population of the tuna stock. Nigeria has reviewed its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirement. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures. To that effect our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub-sector. Nigeria has conservation and management measures in place for other fisheries which include the following: Use of Turtles Excluder Devices (TEDs) on all shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of conserving sea turtles and other endangered species; Other By-Catch Reduction Devices (BRDs) are also installed on shrimp trawl nets; the Catch Certification Scheme is being implemented to deter IUU fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates. The Vessel Monitoring System is also in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Shark fining and discarding of fish at sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian Fisheries laws and regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Nigeria n'a délivré de permis de pêche à aucun thonier dans ses eaux territoriales et dans la Zone économique exclusive (ZEE). De plus, le Nigeria n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec aucun pays en ce qui concerne des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT et d'autres pêcheries. Tous les navires nigériens immatriculés ciblent les crevettes dans les eaux du littoral. Aucun quota de thon n'a été alloué au Nigeria, par conséquent le Nigeria n'a aucune prise à déclarer dans le tableau d'application. L'état actuel des ressources halieutiques thonières au Nigeria n'est pas encore établi. Par conséquent, le programme de marquage des thonidés tropicaux dans l'océan Atlantique de l'ICCAT revêtirait une grande importance pour le Nigeria car il améliorerait les connaissances sur la biologie et la population du stock de thonidés. Le Nigeria a procédé à l'examen de ses procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données au regard des exigences de l'ICCAT. De grands efforts sont faits afin d'améliorer la qualité des procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données. À cet effet, nos formulaires de données ont été restructurés et améliorés afin de couvrir le sous-secteur des pêcheries côtières artisanales. Le Nigeria a mis en place des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour d'autres pêcheries, comme suit: l'utilisation de dispositifs d'exclusion des tortues (TED) placés sur tous les chaluts à crevettes à des fins de conservation des tortues marines et d'autres espèces menacées ; d'autres dispositifs de réduction des prises accessoires (BRD) sont également installés sur les chaluts à crevettes ; le programme de certification des captures est appliqué afin de contrecarrer la pêche IUU. Il est obligatoire que tous les poissons et les produits des pêcheries capturés dans les eaux marines à des fins d'exportation vers d'autres pays soient pourvus de certificats de capture. Un système de suivi des navires est également établi afin de contrôler les activités de pêche des navires ciblant les crevettes dans les eaux côtières. Le prélèvement d'aillères de requins et le rejet des poissons en mer sont interdits, tel que cela est stipulé dans la loi et le règlement sur la pêche du Nigeria.

¹ H. A. Okpe, Desk Officer (ICCAT), Federal Department of Fisheries, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

RESUMEN

Nigeria no cuenta con ningún atunero con licencia para pescar en sus aguas territoriales o en su zona económica exclusiva (ZEE). Nigeria tampoco cuenta con acuerdos de acceso con ningún país en relación con especies de ICCAT u otras pesquerías. Todos los buques registrados en Nigeria se dirigen a los camarones en aguas costeras. Nigeria no cuenta con una cuota asignada de túnidos, por lo tanto no tiene capturas que comunicar en la tabla de cumplimiento. Aún se está determinando la situación actual de las pesquerías atuneras en Nigeria. Por lo tanto, el Programa ICCAT de marcado de túnidos tropicales del océano Atlántico revestiría gran importancia para Nigeria, ya que mejoraría nuestros conocimientos sobre la biología y la dinámica de población de los stocks de túnidos. Nigeria ha revisado sus procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos respecto a los requisitos de ICCAT. Se están haciendo grandes esfuerzos para mejorar la calidad de los procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos. A este efecto, se han rediseñado y mejorado nuestros formatos de datos para cubrir el subsector de las pesquerías artesanales costeras. Nigeria cuenta con medidas de conservación y ordenación en vigor para otras pesquerías que incluyen las siguientes: Utilización de dispositivos para la exclusión de tortugas (TED) en todas las redes de arrastre de camarones con el fin de conservar las tortugas marinas, ii) otros dispositivos de reducción de la captura fortuita (BRD) están también instalados en las redes de arrastre de camarones, iii) se está implementando también el Programa de certificación de capturas de la UE para impedir la pesca IUU. Es obligatorio que todos los peces y productos de la pesca capturados en aguas marinas para su exportación a otros países vayan acompañados de Certificados de captura. También se dispone de un Sistema de seguimiento de buques para verificar las actividades pesqueras de los camaroneros costeros. De acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos de pesca nigerianos está prohibido cercenar las aletas a los tiburones y descartar peces en el mar.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	26/09/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	23/08/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	23/08/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	23/08/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	23/08/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	(23/08/2017)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not Applicable (N/A), Nigeria does not have tags to declare.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A, Nigeria does not involve in sport and recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in tuna fishing. No domestic observer program in place.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	N/A. Nigeria has no data on pelagic sargassum
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in pelagic longline fisheries.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in sport and recreational fishing.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in BFT farming.

Number	Information required	Response
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in BFT fishing.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Nigeria has no information.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in tuna fishing for now.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A. Nigeria does not have data on SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N/A
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in shark fisheries.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not Applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not Applicable
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A. No information on interaction of fleet with sea turtle in ICCAT fisheries by gear type.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.	N/A. No seabird incidental catch reported.

Number	Information required	Response
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Discard fish at sea is prohibited by Nigerian Fisheries law.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec 2).

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of the reporting obligations is contained in the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The explanation of the implementation of the reporting obligation is included in the Annual report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable.(N/A) Nigeria does not operate tuna fishing Vessel and no Access Agreement with any country.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Nigeria does not Charter any Vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in any Vessel Chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A. No cases of transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A. No transshipment declaration.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A. No Carrier Vessel received transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. No foreign Vessel sought Port entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. No port inspection report.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. No port inspection.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. No cases of infringements reported.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A. Nigeria has no bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in any Access Agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	N/A. Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessel.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	N/A
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A. Nigeria has no information on IUU fishing vessels.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A. Nigeria has no information on Trade Measures landing data.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. Nigeria has no information to report on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in Bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A. Nigeria does not caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. No BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. No tuna fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. No quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Nigeria not involved in BFT fishing.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A. No VMS messages were received.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. No BFT tuna transshipment ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A. No BFT tuna landing ports.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	N/A. Nigeria does not involve in tuna fishing.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No report on IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Annual Report (part 1, Sec.2)

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annual Report (Part 1 Sec 2.)
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

Norway was allocated a quota of 43,71 t of eastern bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) for 2016. The quota was exhausted in a directed ICCAT fishery and as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the coast and offshore waters of Norway from 58° to 68°N during August-November 2016. Norway put a lot of effort into obtaining biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individuals of Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2016. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims to incorporate the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated in the SCRS annual science meeting in 2016.

RÉSUMÉ

La Norvège a reçu un quota de 43,71 t de thon rouge (Thunnus thynnus) de l'Est au titre de 2016. Le quota a été épuisé dans une pêcherie dirigée de l'ICCAT et dans le cadre de prises accessoires dans des pêcheries ne relevant pas de l'ICCAT. De nombreuses observations de thon rouge de l'Atlantique ont été faites le long de la côte et au large des eaux de la Norvège de 58° à 68°N entre août et novembre 2016. La Norvège a déployé beaucoup d'efforts pour obtenir des échantillons et des données biologiques, écologiques et génétiques de tous les spécimens de thon rouge de l'Atlantique capturés en 2016. La Norvège mène des travaux continus sur les données historiques et actuelles concernant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées et vise à incorporer les données sur ces espèces dans une perspective écosystémique. La Norvège a participé à la réunion annuelle scientifique du SCRS en 2016.

RESUMEN

A Noruega se le ha asignado una cuota de 43,71 t de atún rojo del este (Thunnus thynnus) para 2016. La cuota se consumió en una pesquería dirigida de ICCAT y como captura fortuita en pesquerías no ICCAT. Se realizaron numerosas observaciones de atún rojo del Atlántico a lo largo de la costa y en aguas de alta mar de Noruega desde 58° a 68° N, durante agosto-noviembre de 2016. Noruega realizó un gran esfuerzo para obtener muestras genéticas, ecológicas y biológicas y los datos de todos los ejemplares de atún rojo del Atlántico capturados en 2016. Noruega trabaja continuamente en los datos históricos y actuales de túnidos y especies afines, con el objetivo de incorporar los datos sobre estas especies en una perspectiva ecosistémica. En 2016 Noruega participó en la reunión científica anual del SCRS.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Only one Norwegian vessel, a purse seiner, was authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2016. This vessel caught 39,64 t in one single haul. Furthermore, 4,156 t of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2016. Hence, a total of 43,796 t of bluefin tuna was caught by Norway in 2016. In addition to the quantities mentioned above, two specimens of bluefin tuna, with a total weight of 593 kilos, were trapped in fish farms.

Some specimens of Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) were caught in sports and recreational fisheries along the Norwegian coast, with the largest specimen weighing 2.4 kg.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the Norwegian coast and offshore waters from 58° - 68° N during August-November 2016, suggesting that the species is re-establishing and feeding in Norwegian waters to a larger and larger extent. Norway puts a lot of effort into obtaining biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individuals of Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in directed fishery and as bycatch in other fisheries in 2016. Biological sampling of length, weight, age and stomach content were obtained

from all 191 individuals of bluefin tuna caught in the directed fishery. Altogether 170 individuals were sampled for genetics. Furthermore, all 12 individuals taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries had length and weight information in addition to genetic samples taken. The average weight was approximately 200 kg and most Atlantic bluefin tuna had eaten 0-group mackerel. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on bluefin tuna, and aims to incorporate the data into an ecosystem perspective and as input to assessment models. Norway participated in the SCRS annual science meeting in Madrid in October 2016. Updated web pages have been established at the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) dealing with Atlantic bluefin tuna, swordfish and bonito research, catch and management. Scientists have been largely involved in public outreach including science and popular science reports as well as presentations and interviews in relation to bluefin tuna catches and observations made in 2016.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	15/09/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	20/06/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	20/06/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	20/06/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	20/06/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	20/06/2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Norway has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Norway started fishing for bluefin tuna in 2014 and has been carrying out a limited exploratory fishery in 2014, 2015 and 2016. One vessel conducted the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2016 and a national scientific observer from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research was on board the vessel for 19 of the 24 days the vessel was fishing actively for bluefin tuna. Norwegian Institute of Marine Research has collected biological data from nearly 100 % of the bluefin tuna catches in 2016, and forwarded these data to AZTI 30/09/2016 and 03/10/2016.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Norway started fishing for bluefin tuna in 2014 and has been carrying out a limited exploratory fishery in 2014, 2015 and 2016. One vessel conducted the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2016 and a national scientific observer from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research was on board the vessel for 19 of the 24 days the vessel was fishing actively for bluefin tuna. Norwegian Institute of Marine Research has collected biological data from nearly 100% of the bluefin tuna catches in 2016, and forwarded these data to AZTI 30/09/2016 and 03/10/2016.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish <i>Sargassum</i> . Hence, no data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> were collected.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoons in the Mediterranean in 2016.

BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	There were no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels, baitboats or towing vessels involved in the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2016. Furthermore, Norway was not involved in farming of bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels fishing for tropical tunas.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Norway had, for the one vessel targeting BFT in 2016, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Shortfin mako is not found in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters and hence, no scientific research has been conducted.

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There were no by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2016.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2016 had no interaction with sea turtles.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2016 had no interaction with seabirds.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	There were no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2016.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The one vessels targeting BFT in 2016 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 regulations providing for a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. The regulations also stipulated that in case of incidental by-catches of bluefin tuna in fisheries for other species, all bluefin tuna fit for survival should be immediately released back to the sea, whereas dead or dying bluefin tuna should be landed. Any willful or negligent contravention of these provisions would be subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law. These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07 Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone in 2014. On the basis of ICCAT Recommendation 14-04 Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in 2015. However, no bluefin tuna was caught in the targeted fishery. 8,4 tons were caught as incidental bycatch in the mackerel and blue whiting fisheries in the Norwegian Economic Zone.

Following ICCAT Recommendation 14-04 Norway continued a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in 2016. The bluefin tuna quota allocated to Norway was 43,71 tons. One purse seiner was licensed for a targeted fishery with an individual vessel quota of 32 tons. The remaining 11,71 tons were set aside to cover incidental bycatch of dead or dying bluefin tuna caught in other fisheries. An observer from ICCAT's regional observer program was onboard the purse seiner vessel during the fishery.

The purse seine vessel caught 39,64 tons in one single haul. Furthermore, 4,156 tons of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2016. Hence, a total of 43,796 tons of bluefin tuna were caught by Norway in 2016. In addition to these quantities, two specimens of bluefin tuna, with a total weight of 593 kilos, were trapped in fish farms. Norway has forwarded the relevant reports from both the targeted fishery and the incidental bycatches to ICCAT.

Norway adopted 20 March 2009 a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation that entered into force 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of

bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any willful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Please see enclosure 1.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Norway has complied with its reporting obligations, including Task I and Task II data. Applicable reporting is detailed below. Non-applicable reporting is also specified below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	28/06/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Forwarded 26/06/2013 and 14/2/2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 27/06/2013 and subsequently amended when relevant.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has not been any allegation of infringements brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programs to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	One purse seiner was authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2017: MS Bluefin, ICCAT Record Number: AT000NOR00004.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Forwarded 07/10/2015. The information provided has not changed.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2016.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Forwarded 15/09/2017.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessels sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2016. Traps were not used.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	For 2017 forwarded to ICCAT 15/02/2017.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No farming of BFT was taking place in Norway.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	A revised fishing plan was forwarded to ICCAT 14/03/2017 in response to follow-up questions to the Norwegian fishing plan. Furthermore, a modified fishing plan was forwarded to ICCAT 28/08/2017.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Forwarded to ICCAT 08/09/2017.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Forwarded to ICCAT 20/06/2017.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	One vessel (a purse seiner) was authorized to fish for BFT. Information regarding this was forwarded to ICCAT 24/04/2017. The vessel was given ICCAT number: AT000NOR00004.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian Bluefin tuna other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages for the Norwegian purse seiner fishing for BFT were forwarded to the ICCAT secretariat every hour in the required period.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. In 2016 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for BFT, and it was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. In 2016 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for BFT, and was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landing by the vessel targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. In 2016 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for BFT, and was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landing by the vessel targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. In 2016 only one Norwegian vessel was authorized to fish for Bluefin tuna, and was operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea, and inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries inspected the landing.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 24/02/2016 and 27/2/2017.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Weekly catch reports were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Monthly catch reports were forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	The Norwegian BFT fishery was closed 19/09/2016. ICCAT was notified of closure 19/09/2016.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. No BFT specimen at such low individual size has been recorded in Norwegian fisheries. However, the Norwegian Sea-Water regulations provides a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115 cm.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Forwarded 29/09/2016.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	The Norwegian Regulations relating to Catch Documentation for Bluefin tuna, Bigeye and Swordfish was forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Norway does not tag BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Norway has no information indicating that vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels have carried out targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Information forwarded to ICCAT 25/04/16 and 27/04/2016. Furthermore, registration of the vessel MS Bluefin for the 2017 fishery was forwarded to ICCAT 24/04/2017. Updated information on exporters and importers has subsequently been added to the eBCD system at time of changes.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2016.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT tuna or tuna-like species.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2016.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	24/09/2016 and 31/03/2017.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2016.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2016.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2016.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	24/09/2016 and 31/03/2017.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There were no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean in 2016.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2016.
ALB	4003	List of vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for ALB in 2016.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for ALB in 2016.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for ALB in 2016.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for ALB in 2016.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for ALB in 2016.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins in 2016.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins in 2016.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins in 2016.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels do not catch hammerhead sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels do not catch silky sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Norwegian vessels do not catch shortfin mako sharks in association with ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Silky sharks were not caught as by-catch in Norwegian fisheries in 2016.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	There has been zero bycatches of shark species in the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries. With reference to paragraph 2 in Recommendation 16-13, Norway has asked the Shark Species Group to confirm that Norway may be exempt from the submission of the check sheet in Recommendation 16-13.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters and hence, no scientific research has been conducted.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There were no by-catches of sea turtles in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2016.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2016.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There were no by-catches in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2016.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable, there is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Please see Appendix 1 .

Appendix 1

**Objection against Recommendation [16-09] by ICCAT to Supplement
"Recommendation 14-04 by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to Establish a
Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean"**

Norway lodged 11 January 2011 an objection against Recommendation 10-04 due to the lack of transparency in the decision-making process. Norway also stated that we could not support the procedure by which lack of compliance resulted in a new allocation key for bluefin tuna. This change was made without any preceding agreement on sanctions towards parties that do not comply with ICCAT regulations or any discussion in Panel 2 or in the Plenary regarding the criteria for such changes.

At the ICCAT annual meeting in 2016, Norway reserved its position with respect to Recommendation 16-09, which, as we understand it, is intended to rectify the situation caused by the reduction of Algeria's quota under Recommendation 10-04. We would in this regard recall that Norway has consistently supported Algeria's claim to have their quota restored to the 2010 level. As Norway did not take part in the elaboration of recommendation 10-04 nor was informed about this process, and in addition has lodged a formal objection against this recommendation, there is no objective reason why Norway should now bear any responsibility for rectifying the situation this recommendation has led to. It remains our view that payback to Algeria should rest with those parties responsible for the reduction of Algeria's quota.

Norway did in 2014 endorse Recommendation 14-04, although we did reserve our position during the annual meeting, as this Recommendation *de facto* implies a reduction of the parties' respective shares. In fact, the allocation key for sharing between the parties is only applied after deduction from the TAC of additional quotas allocated to some parties. Recommendation 16-09 provides for a further reduction of the parties' shares additional to the one contained in Recommendation 14-04, irrespective of the parties' responsibility for recommendation 10-04. Hence Recommendation 16-09 also entails a further reduction of the Norwegian share of eastern bluefin tuna which at the outset is extremely small (0,2311278 %). In practice, such annual additional reductions of our share would lead to an unacceptable phase-out of our quota.

In view of the above, Norway would, in accordance with article VIII (3) a) in the ICCAT Convention, lodge a formal objection against Recommendation [16-09] by ICCAT to Supplement "Recommendation 14-04 by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean".

We would in this connection also recall Resolution [12-11] by ICCAT regarding the presentation of objections in the context of promoting effective conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT, Article 2 second bullet point, as Recommendation 16-09 discriminates in fact and law against Norway. We would further refer to article 3 of the said Resolution and inform ICCAT that Norway does not intend to deviate from the quota allocated under Recommendation 14-04. Hence, the question of alternative management and conservation measures consistent with the objectives of the Convention is not relevant.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

SUMMARY

The Republic of Panama is located between 7° 12'07'' and 9° 38'46'' of north latitude and 77° 09'24'' and 83° 03'07'' of west longitude and has a surface area of 75,517 km² (29,208 square miles). Panama is the link between Central America and South America, and has Caribbean and Pacific coasts as well as some 1,581 islands and islets. The total length of the coastline is 2,988.3 km, of which 1,700.6 km are in the Pacific and 1,287.7 km are in the Caribbean. Its jurisdictional waters span some 200 nautical miles in breadth over which the Republic of Panama exercises sovereignty and sovereign rights, as well as the seabed. This area is influenced by a major upwelling in the Gulf of Panama, and the dry season increases primary productivity and accelerates the development of a large number of species. Panama carried out 95% of its fishing activity in the waters of the Pacific Ocean, which is where 80% of the country's population is found.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Panama se situe entre 7°12'07" et 9°38'46 " de latitude nord et 77°09'24" et 83°03'07" de longitude ouest et s'étend sur 75.517 km² (29.208 milles carrés). Le Panama constitue un lien entre l'Amérique centrale et l'Amérique du Sud et possède des côtes dans les Caraïbes et le Pacifique où émergent environ 1.581 îles et îlots. Les côtes totalisent 2.988,3 km, dont 1.700,6 km dans le Pacifique et 1.287,7 km dans les Caraïbes. Ses eaux territoriales s'étendent à environ 200 milles nautiques dans lesquels la République du Panama exerce la souveraineté et les droits souverains, ainsi que sur le fond marin. Cette zone est influencée par un important affleurement dans le golfe du Panama, la saison sèche augmente la productivité primaire et accélère le développement d'un grand nombre d'espèces. Dans les eaux de l'océan Pacifique, le Panama a développé 95% de son activité de pêche et 80% de la population du pays se trouve dans cette zone géographique.

RESUMEN

La República de Panamá está ubicada entre los 7° 12'07'' y 9° 38'46'' de latitud norte y 77° 09'24'' y 83° 03'07'' de longitud oeste y presenta una extensión de 75,517 km² (29,208 millas cuadradas). Panamá forma un eslabón entre la América Central y la América del Sur, y posee costas en el Caribe y en el Pacífico donde emergen unas 1.581 islas e islotes. Las costas suman en total 2.988,3 km, de los cuales 1.700,6 km se encuentran en el Pacífico y 1.287,7 km se encuentran en el Caribe. Sus aguas jurisdiccionales se extienden a unas 200 millas náuticas de ancho sobre las cuales la República de Panamá ejerce soberanía y derechos soberanos, al igual que sobre su lecho marino. Esta zona se encuentra influenciada por un importante afloramiento en el golfo de Panamá, la estación seca incrementa la productividad primaria y acelera el desarrollo de un gran número de especies. En las aguas del océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolló el 95% de su actividad pesquera, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país.

Parte I (información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

A nivel nacional, nuestra pesquería está compuesta por importantes actores como el sector pesquero industrial y el artesanal. La pesca industrial ha sido desarrollada tanto en aguas jurisdiccionales como en la alta mar. Entre los rubros de mayor interés en la pesca en aguas jurisdiccionales podemos mencionar: la pesca del camarón blanco, la pesca de anchoveta y arenque y la pesca de especies demersales de carácter comercial, pelágicas y de fondo. Pero Panamá igualmente cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional que pesca; pesquería que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.

Existe una pesquería ribereña del Caribe en el Océano Atlántico, sectorizada hacia las zonas de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca de San Blas; siendo la plataforma continental corta y pronunciada, sólo se ha desarrollado la pesca de especies asociadas a los arrecifes, al igual que una pesquería industrial de camarón de baja intensidad. En esta áreas la pesca artesanal se dedica principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus sp*), caracoles (*Strombus sp*), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus sp*), resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe. La explotación de estos recursos se encuentra regulada y para llevar a cabo su actividad se requiere la obtención previa de permisos, sujetos a otras medidas de ordenación y conservación, como la implementación de vedas para algunas de estas especies.

El limitado desarrollo de las pesquerías en esta zona ha impulsado el establecimiento de actividades asociadas a las pesquerías como lo son el cultivo de cobia y corvina y pargos en jaulas flotantes.

Información sobre la pesca nacional

Entre 1990 y 1995, Panamá inicia acciones para reducir la flota de buques palangreros japoneses y coreanos que una vez ingresaron a nuestra Marina Mercante. Durante este tiempo nuevas regulaciones internacionales para la pesca de ciertas especies surgen en el seno de Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP) especialmente en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT).

Panamá ha realizado una gran gestión en el control de sus naves de pesca, desde 1997, año en que estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de otros Estados. A finales de este mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante, se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo y la dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del Norte o del Sur en el Atlántico.

Para el año de 1998, Panamá, se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente, hoy en día la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), como un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto.

El sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) instalado a bordo, es mandatorio para todas las naves pesqueras con licencia de pesca internacional y se trata de un sistema de vigilancia de embarcaciones (VMS) que utiliza Panamá tanto en los barcos grandes de bandera panameña que pescan en el Atlántico, como en todas las naves de pesca panameñas de licencia internacional (naves de pesca que se dedican a la captura de recursos marinos fuera de las aguas jurisdiccionales). Es bueno recalcar que en el caso de estas naves de pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exime del cumplimiento de la norma.

En cuanto a la flota nacional en el Océano Atlántico, está conformada por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros, mayores de 20 m de eslora los cuales pescan Atún aleta amarilla (*Yellowfin tuna-Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna- *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna- *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales.

En el marco del organismo regional de ordenación pesquera, CIAT, Panamá como parte contratante desde 1952, ratifica el Acuerdo sobre el Programa Internacional para la Conservación de los Delfines, mediante Ley N° 75 de 10 de noviembre de 1998.

En cumplimiento de las decisiones adoptadas y emanadas por la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y a otras cuestiones; República Panamá emite el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002 "Por medio del cual se prohíbe el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña, ya que representa una amenaza importante para el medio ambiente marino, la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías y la biodiversidad marina;

Panamá, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales adopta los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP's), desde el año 2005. En el mismo año se incorpora a la Estrategia Marítima Nacional, la necesidad de conformar un Plan Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada.

Con relación a la pesca deportiva, generalmente no está normada, no existe una estadística de pesca, excepto en los puntos de mayor actividad para el área del Pacífico; en el Caribe se realiza en áreas como Bocas del Toro y en Colón. La pesca basada en las normativas ya existente en algunas zonas de pesca para yates de paseo se realiza por captura y liberación de especies como lo es para el caso del pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, establece la obligación que todas las naves de pesca de servicio interior, es decir que realizan sus capturas dentro de las aguas jurisdiccionales panameñas, de mantener a bordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS), y el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009.

Mediante Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una nueva definición de *embarcación pesquera*, que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo. Tras algunas discusiones en torno a la definición clara de este tipo de embarcaciones, se adopta una Resolución que regula el tema de los buques que reciben trasbordo y de los buques de apoyo a las actividades de pesca.

En noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña. Este ha sido un gran logro y, a pesar de todos los esfuerzos que se realizaron durante los años pasados, no es sino hasta ahora que se adopta mediante Ley de la República la obligación de obtener la licencia de pesca, para cualquier tipo de embarcación pesquera; antes se exigía a través de un Decreto Ejecutivo. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.

La *Resolución 07-08 Recomendación de ICCAT respecto al formato y protocolo de intercambio de datos en relación con el sistema de seguimiento de buques (VMS) para la pesca del atún rojo en la zona del convenio ICCAT*, al referirse a la Recomendación 06-05, el párrafo 30 nos dice que: “todos los buques pesqueros autorizados a pescar activamente atún rojo en el Atlántico este y el Mediterráneo. A efectos de esta recomendación se considerara que los buques pesqueros no incluidos en el Registro no están autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar, transportar, transferir o desembarcar atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo”. Panamá no autoriza barcos pesqueros para la pesca activa de atún rojo en el Atlántico ni en el Mediterráneo.

Panamá ha informado y reiterará su solicitud a ICCAT y a los otros organismos internacionales, para que se solicite autorización previa de ingreso de buques de bandera panameña, en el registro de buques de carga, por parte de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos; todo ello basado en que Panamá ha cuestionado al Secretario Ejecutivo (ver anexo IV) el hecho de que actualmente cualquier Parte Contratante o Parte, Entidad o Entidad Pesquera No Contratante Colaboradora (por sus siglas “CPC”) puede inscribir en el registro de buques de carga, un buque sin la anuencia del Estado de pabellón; lamentablemente a la fecha, la respuesta que hemos recibido de la ICAAT es que la propia Resolución ICAAT 06-11 adoptada por las Partes así lo establece.

Panamá se ha opuesto a que las CPC registren barcos sin que haya sido extendida la correspondiente anuencia previa del Estado de pabellón del buque, y en consecuencia queden prohibidos por exclusión, los trasbordos por buques de bandera panameña no inscritos con la anuencia de Panamá que no participen del programa de observadores de la Organización Regional Pesquera (OROP).

Muchos han sido los retos, entre ellos el hecho de que armadores abusen al usar la bandera panameña en sus embarcaciones aun cuando no sea cierto que estén matriculadas en Panamá, o cuando persiste en los organismos internacionales la condición de que una nave es panameña, cuando la misma ha sido dada de baja en el Registro de Buques panameños y cambiado de pabellón, y más recientemente en el año 2009 ha adoptado como norma nacional, el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable y desarrollado su Plan de Acción Nacional para detener y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

La Recomendación 11-08 *Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con las pesquerías de ICCAT*. Hemos enviado las directrices correspondientes a nuestros armadores que realizan las pesquerías en el Atlántico a fin de dar cumplimiento a dicha resolución.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Sistema de Información Pesquera: Actualmente la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) registra y mantiene datos estadísticos de todas las actividades desarrolladas en los aspectos de la Marina Mercante, Puertos, Gente de Mar y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá mantiene los datos de puertos autorizados de desembarque y los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en puertos nacionales e internacionales.

La ARAP cuenta con la Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo, encargada de verificar las capturas y mantiene información de desembarque, exportación, importación de los productos pesqueros, así como información biométrica de las especies explotadas, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

La ARAP mantiene programas de muestreo periódicos de desembarques en puertos por especies y tallas. Existen Centros de Investigaciones, tales como, el Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad de Panamá, que realiza investigaciones puntuales en sistemas de estuarios y el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales (STRI), que enfoca sus estudios en el área biológica y de la conservación de los ecosistemas marinos.

Asimismo, se realizan investigaciones conjuntas con la CIAT (IATTC) en el Laboratorio de Achotines ubicado en la región pacífica del litoral panameño, que apoya investigaciones de las especies del atún tropical, con el objetivo principal de cerrar su ciclo biológico, pero en adición de analizar los parámetros de mortalidad producto de las turbulencias de las aguas marinas. Igualmente, el Plan de Acción del Pacífico Sudeste y el Plan de Acción del Caribe son programas de mares regionales del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), que apoyan investigaciones sobre indicadores ambientales y calidad de aguas marino costera, que permiten atender áreas de riesgo para ecosistemas y especies marinas de interés comercial. Por otro lado, con el apoyo del Ministerio de Ciencias de España se desarrollan investigaciones de prospección pesquera y monitoreo de inventarios de las poblaciones de los recursos pesqueros en las plataformas continentales en las costas del litoral pacífico, regiones de Azuero y Veraguas. Todo ello contribuye para una mejor toma de decisión en cuanto al manejo sostenible de los recursos pesqueros y los ecosistemas.

Existe un programa de recolección de datos de pesca para las naves de pesca internacional, específicamente encargado de Tareas I y II de ICCAT. Adicionalmente, la ARAP mantiene registros de naves de pesca en general que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	28/09/2017
S2	Características de la flota	28/09/2017
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	28/09/2017
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	28/09/2017
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	28/09/2017
S6	Captura estimada por talla	28/09/2017
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	28/09/2017
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	28/09/2017
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	28/09/2017
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	N/A
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A

ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	N/A
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	N/A
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	N/A
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	25/10/2017
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	01/08/2017
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	01/08/2017
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	01/08/2017
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	17/08/2017
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	17/08/2017
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	17/08/2017
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	1/08/2017
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	N/A
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	28/09/2017
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	N/A
S51	Información sobre tintorera	28/09/2017
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	28/09/2017

S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No se cuenta con interacción con tortugas marinas.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No se cuenta con captura incidental.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	28/09/2017
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	28/09/2017

Parte II (Implantación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La pesca de Atún Rojo en aguas de la República de Panamá, no es una actividad. Teniendo en cuenta las medidas de conservación y ordenación que mantiene ICCAT, la República de Panamá en cumplimiento de su Resolución Administrativa 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, no otorga Licencias de Pesca de atún rojo para el Atlántico o Mediterráneo cumpliendo a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

Dentro de las medidas de ordenación, sobre patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) Panamá ha cumplido no sobrepasando su cuota establecida para buques cerqueros, ni ha rebasado sus cuotas para las distintas pesquerías, tal como aparece reflejado en Tareas I y II.

Panamá como país a través de la ARAP, ejerce acciones de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de las embarcaciones pesqueras. Las embarcaciones pesqueras con pabellón nacional cuentan con un MODEM de comunicación (Iridium, Torium, INMARSAT C, INMARSAT D+) bidireccional con la capacidad de recibir interrogaciones y transmitir en tiempo real 24/7, la localización de latitud y longitud, velocidad y rumbo. Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999, se exige un sistema de localización satelital (VMS), como uno de los requisitos previos a la obtención de la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto. Panamá cumple con exigir el sistema VMS para los barcos pesqueros desde 1999 y para los barcos de apoyo a la pesca y transporte desde el 2001.

Las naves de pesca industrial y las que realizan actividades de pesca internacional deben instalar a bordo un dispositivo de monitoreo satelital, que deben mantener encendido desde el zarpe hasta la recalada de la nave (Decreto Ejecutivo No. 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008). La aplicación del VMS está reglamentada y la información proporcionada por el sistema, es interpretada por la autoridad competente, tiene validez legal de plena prueba. La adulteración de información, la operación sin el funcionamiento del dispositivo, así como el uso indebido del sistema VMS son sancionados por la Autoridad.

Observadores científicos: La ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de las naves de pesca, observadores científicos o inspectores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a las naves nacionales que en períodos de veda y cuando se requiera, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, existe también un Programa nacional de observadores científicos especialmente diseñado para las naves de pesca en aguas internacionales.

El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP certifica la idoneidad de los observadores que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.

En cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, se incluyeron todos los barcos mayores de 20 metros de eslora en su Registro Regional de barcos pesqueros. En este sentido es bueno hacer del conocimiento general que todas nuestras embarcaciones, independientemente del tamaño de eslora, tienen la obligación de cumplir con las normas establecidas por la OROP del área donde realizan sus actividades, así como sobre las especies abarcadas por dicho organismo. En ese sentido, el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 49 de 19 de octubre de 2009, por medio del cual se establece y reglamenta la Licencia de Pesca Internacional para Naves de Servicio Internacional y se dictan otras disposiciones relativas a barcos de transporte de pescado y actividades de trasbordo de productos pesqueros, es extensivo a todas las embarcaciones pesqueras incluyendo a los grandes palangreros

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Véase Sección 1 del Reporte de Cumplimiento.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	28/09/2017
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	28/09/2017
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	28/09/2017
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	29/05/2017
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	3
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	01/08/2017
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	28/09/2017
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	17/07/2014
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	17/07/2014
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	17/07/2014
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	1
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	1
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No hay presunta infracción.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No hay presunta infracción.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No se cuenta aún con acuerdos bilaterales.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	N/A
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	28/09/2017
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	98
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No hay cambios con respecto a la última información.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No se cuenta con información.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No hay buques IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No hay buques IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	01/09/2017
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No hay datos de incumplimiento.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No hay incumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No hay avistamiento de buque.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No se cuenta con información.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2017	N/A
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	N/A
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	N/A
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	01/08/2017
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	SI
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	N/A
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	17/07/2014
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	17/07/2014
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	N/A

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	25/10/2017
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	01/09/2017
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No hay buques implicados.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	25/10/2017
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	25/10/2017
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	25/10/2017
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	01/08/2017
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	01/08/2017
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	01/08/2017
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No se cuenta con buques deportivos.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7 m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	N/A
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	N/A
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	N/A
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	N/A
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	N/A
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	01/08/2017
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	01/08/2017
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	N/A
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	N/A
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	N/A
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	N/A
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	01/08/2017
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04/15-05 mediante legislaciones o reglamentos internos, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	28/09/2017
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	01/08/2017
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Las capturas de tiburón martillo no se incluyen en las certificaciones de exportación de tiburones por lo tanto no se introducen en el comercio internacional.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Las capturas de tiburón jaquetón no se incluyen en las certificaciones de exportación de tiburones por lo tanto no se introducen en el comercio internacional
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	01/08/2017
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Las capturas de tintorera se realizan como captura fortuita en la flota de palangre dedicada a la captura de túnidos.
BYC	8001	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	Se implementa completamente en la flota de red de cerco y verificada a través de observación de la flota, para la flota palangrera se cuenta con medidas de liberación de tortugas. Se está procurando implementar un programa de observadores a bordo mayor en la pesca con palangre.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Actualmente se está trabajando en un plan de acción nacional para reducir la captura incidental de aves marinas.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	01/09/2017
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Se han iniciado trabajos sobre los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documentos estadísticos, sin embargo, actualmente se remiten según las comunicaciones de correo electrónico.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No hay objeciones a las recomendaciones.

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

4.1 Actividades de esquema e inspección

En el lado Atlántico de Panamá, existen puertos internacionales con característica para el trasbordo o desembarque, sin embargo, pocos buques que faenan en el Mar Caribe o en el Atlántico realizan esta actividad en puertos panameños. Los barcos panameños de licencia internacional desembarcan su captura en puertos de otros Estados.

Mediante Resuelto 002 de 17 de noviembre de 2009, Panamá adoptó los Reglamentos 1005 y 1006 de la Unión Europea que establecen la obligación de implementar un Sistema de Certificación para la validación de las capturas de recursos acuáticos provenientes de terceros países que serán transportados hacia y desembarcados en el territorio de la Unión Europea desde el 1 de enero de 2010; cumpliendo así el país con su compromiso de cooperar con la erradicación de la pesca ilegal, no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR).

Mediante Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 113 de 02 de noviembre de 2011 y publicada en Gaceta Oficial No. 26918-A el miércoles 23 de noviembre de 2011 se ordenó el Registro de Buques de Más de Veinte (20) Metros de Eslora en cumplimiento a las medidas de los Organismos Regionales e Internacionales de Ordenamiento Pesquero.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulación en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro un buque de ser necesario.

Mediante Ley 43 de 14 de Septiembre de 2016, Panamá aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto Destinadas a Prevenir, Desalentar y Eliminar la Pesca Ilegal, no Declarada y no Reglamentada.

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

5.1 Otras actividades

Panamá no excedió la cuota de captura de patudo en sus buques cerqueros, no capturó ninguna especie de las cuales no tenemos cuota o superando los límites asignados dentro de la resolución para los países que no tenemos cuota.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2016-2017, during trawl fishing by the Russian vessels, tuna occurred in the catches taken in the ICCAT Convention area. In the course of non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. Specialised purse seine fishing for tropical tunas is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse seine) fleet did not operate in 2016-2017. In Russia, work related to research on tunas and other target species of the tuna fishery was carried out by federal state unitary enterprises: the Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSBSI "AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad, and the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSBSI "VNIRO"), Moscow. These institutions collect fishery and biological statistics, analyze the data collected, carry out operative fishery monitoring, prepare proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessel operations. Within the framework of the ICCAT activities, Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on tropical tunas. Research carried out in 2016-2017 was comprised of collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016-2017, pendant la pêche au chalut des navires russes, des thons sont apparus dans les captures effectuées dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT. Dans le cadre de la pêche au chalut non spécialisée (espèces de petits poissons côtiers), des thonidés ont été capturés en tant que prises accessoires. Un senneur spécialisé dans la pêche de thonidés tropicaux est actuellement opérationnel. Les problèmes relatifs à la relance de ce type de pêcherie sont en cours de solution. Entre 2016 et 2017, la flottille spécialisée de senneurs n'a pas opéré. En Russie, les travaux de recherche portant sur les thonidés et les autres espèces ciblées par la pêcherie thonière sont assumés par des entreprises unitaires de l'État fédéral : l'Institut de recherche scientifique atlantique des pêcheries et d'océanographie (FSBSI "AtlantNIRO") de Kaliningrad et par l'Institut de recherche fédéral russe des pêcheries et d'océanographie (FSBSI "VNIRO") de Moscou. Ces institutions recueillent les statistiques sur la pêche et la biologie, analysent les données collectées, fournissent un suivi des pêcheries opérationnelles et formulent les propositions et les recommandations nécessaires aux opérations des navires de pêche thoniers. Dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, la Russie prend part aux travaux de la Sous-commission 1 consacrée aux thonidés tropicaux. Les travaux de recherche réalisés en 2016 et 2017 ont englobé la collecte et le traitement du matériel actuel sur la pêche et la biologie.

RESUMEN

En 2016-2017, durante la pesca de arrastre de los buques rusos, hubo atunes en las capturas realizadas en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Durante la pesca de arrastre no especializada (pequeños peces costeros), se capturaron especies de túnidos de forma fortuita. Actualmente, se está llevando a cabo la pesca especializada de túnidos tropicales con cerco. Se están solucionando los problemas existentes para reiniciar este tipo de pesquería. En 2016-2017 no operó la flota especializada (cerco). En Rusia, los trabajos de investigación relacionado con la pesca de túnidos y otras especies afines a los túnidos objetivo lo llevan a cabo las empresas unitarias federales estatales: el Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSBSI AtlantNIRO), Kaliningrado, y el Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (FSBSI VNIRO), Moscú. Estas instituciones recopilan estadísticas biológicas y pesqueras, analizan los datos recopilados, proporcionan un seguimiento operativo de la pesca, y también redactan propuestas y recomendaciones necesarias para las operaciones de los buques pesqueros atuneros. En el marco de las actividades de ICCAT, Rusia participa en los trabajos de la Subcomisión 1 en relación con los túnidos tropicales. Los trabajos de investigación realizados en 2016-2017 incluyeron la recopilación y procesamiento de materiales biológicos y pesqueros actuales.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2016 trawl fishing vessels caught 336 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 545 t of frigate tuna *A. thazard*, 547 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 1 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 850 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA).

According to preliminary figures, trawling vessels caught 61 t of frigate tuna, 50 t of bullet tuna, 62 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 228 t of Atlantic bonito in the ECA in the first half of 2017.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2016 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas onboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area SJ71 according to the ICCAT classification). Fish length and weight were measured, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness degree were determined. Species from the group “Small tunas” occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several tons. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in the amount of 5405 specimens for mass measurements, 1480 specimens - for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in the catches within the area of 16° 00′-26° 00′ N in January, June-December. Fish length varied from 29.0 up to 41.0 cm. The mean length made up 33.8 cm. During the mentioned period immature (46%) and post-spawning (42%) tuna specimens dominated in the catches.

Frigate tuna occurred within the area of 16° 00′-26° 00′ N in January-March and in August - November. Within the period of observations fish length varied from 27.0 - 42.0 cm, with the mean length of 34.8 cm. The species was represented by immature (22%), spawning (23%) and post-spawning (51%) specimens.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred in the catches within the area of 16° 00′- 22° 30′ N in January-February, May and July. Fish length varied from 36.0 up to 51.0 cm. The mean length was 45.8 cm. Immature tuna made up 31% and post-spawning tuna - 55 %.

Oceanic skipjack occurred in the catches within the area of 22° 30′-26° 00′ N in October and November. Fish length varied from 42.0 up to 53.0 cm. The mean length was 46.6 cm. Species is predominantly presented by spawning (32 %) and post-spawning (63%) specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 16° 00′-29° 00′ N all year round, except for April. The catches contained 31.0-75.0 cm specimens with the mean length of 52.6 cm. The fraction of immature fish made up 19%, spawning – 55% and post-spawning fish – 15%.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	19.09.2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	10.08.2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	10.08.2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	10.08.2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	10.08.2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	10.08.2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Observers covered 12% of trawlers with tunas by-catch (19.09.2017).
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. There are no any fishery vessels in the region.

S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimize impact)	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S44	Number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
SHARKS		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Not applicable. There is no fishery.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. There is no artisanal fishery.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

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

In 2016-2017 Russia did not conduct a specialized tuna fishery as well as fishery for tuna-like species. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species.

During fishery in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were observed.

3.1 Vessels list

In compliance with Recommendation [Rec. 11-01], 5 purse seine vessels for tuna fishery were removed from the ICCAT Record in 2014. They were in no-operation condition after 2009. According to the vessel owner's information, the vessels are docked for repairs and intended for further specialized purse-seine fishery for tunas.

In 2016 12 large-capacity trawlers are listed in the ICCAT Record that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic, and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented. In 2017 13 large-capacity trawlers are in the ICCAT Record.

3.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

In compliance with the ICCAT Recommendation on VMS equipment improvement [Rec. 04-11], the Satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was installed onboard all the vessels.

3.3 Closure of fishing season

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 04-01, 11-01 and 15-01, 16-01], in 2016-2017 no fishery was carried out by the Russian vessels from 01 to 30 November and from 01 January to 28 February in the areas specified in the Recommendations.

3.4 Limitation of FADs

In compliance with Recommendations [Rec. 15-01, 16-02], the data on recommended number of FADs applicable while surface fishing gears fishery are submitted to fishery organizations.

3.5 Observer programme

In compliance with the Recommendation [16-04], Russia has been implementing the observer program “Small tunas in trawl fishery”. The observers have been collecting biological data on fishery vessels in the eastern Atlantic within the exclusive economic zones since 2006. In 2016-2017 observers presented onboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area. They carried out monitoring of fishing activities and collected fishery and biological data. In 2016 the work of observers covered 12% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas, their quantity in the by-catch, assessing of length and biological state of species. Data on vessels technical characteristics, fishing gears, the fishing parameters, and fishery coordinates were collected. Presence of observers onboard trawling vessels that collect material concerning tuna and tuna-like species in by-catches on a regular basis enhances the quality of the statistics.

3.6 Bigeye tuna

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 15-01, 16-01], the annual bigeye tuna by-catch obtained by Russia in the course of purse-seine and the other types of fishery can not exceed 1575 t. In 2016 and 2017 bigeye tuna was absent in by-catches.

3.7 Oceanic sharks

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 09-07, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 15-01, 15-06, 16-12, 16-13], the information concerning a ban on fishery, landing, transshipping and retaining onboard any part or whole carcass of oceanic sharks in the ICCAT Convention area was submitted to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned. The list on sharks includes: bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus* and the other *Alopias spp.*, hammerhead shark of Fam. *Sphyrnidae*, oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*, silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis*, porbeagle shark *Lamna nasus*, blue shark *Prionace glauca*, shortfin mako *Isurus oxyrinchus*.

3.8 Albacore and bluefin tuna. Swordfish species

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 15-03, 15-04, 15-05, 15-10, 16-03, 16-04, 16-06, 16-07, 16-08, 16-09, 16-10, 16-11], the data on fishery regulation of albacore *Thynnus alalunga* and bluefin tuna *T. thynnus*, blue *Makaira nigricans* and white *Tetrapturus albidus* marlins, swordfish *Xiphias gladius* and Atlantic sailfish *Istiophorus albicans* were submitted to organizations concerned.

3.9 Transshipment program

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 06-11, 06-15] landing of catches was carried out in port in 2016-2017.

3.10 Vessel Registration

In compliance with the Recommendations [Rec. 12-06, 13-13 and 14-01] information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishery, processing, landing, transshipping, and retaining was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and the East Atlantic Fishery Association of Russia. In 2016 12 trawlers were listed in the ICCAT Record, that were operating in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic all year round, and in the by-catch of which small tuna species and Atlantic bonito presented.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2016, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2016. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2016-2017 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials. (19.09.2017).
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section No. 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	10.08.2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no any charterings carried out by the vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no any charterings carried out by the vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. There are no any charter vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no any LSPLV vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	12 of currently authorised vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	10.08.2017
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There is no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. There are no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. There are no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. There is no data on Trade Measures Submission of import and landing.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	10.08.2017
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.

BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.

SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.

SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	The ICCAT pilot electronic statistical document systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. There are no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The work of observers was arranged on a year-round basis onboard trawling vessels carrying out target fishery of small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel and other species). Tuna and Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the catches. The observers assessed amount of total catches, species composition of catches, proportion of various species in the catches, collected data on fish length and biological state. A group of observers onboard the vessels kept records reflecting fishery activities of vessels and biological data on target species of the fishery. The observers prepare reports summarizing the results of their activities onboard the vessels.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SAO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE SAO TOMÉ ET PRÍNCIPE
INFORME ANUAL DE SAO TOMÉ Y PRÍNCIPE^{1,2}**

SUMMARY

Sao Tomé and Príncipe is an island country, with an EEZ of 160,000 km², where fish are the main source of animal protein consumed. It is important to highlight that the country has made some improvements to its fleet but the desired standard has not yet been attained because it is still very much artisanal and semi-industrial-based. The country currently has 2,305 artisanal vessels operating in the artisanal fishery in the EEZ, at 12 to 15 miles off the coast. In terms of valuable commercial species, the tuna and tuna-like species fishery is of major importance to Sao Tomé and Príncipe. Fishing for tuna and tuna-like species is carried out in Sao Tomé and Príncipe by artisanal vessels and those with the highest catching capacity are Cariocos, boats and some semi-industrial fishing boats, of which 75 boats use purse seine and troll and 10 semi-industrial vessels use troll. Data have been reported since 2012, when 2,049 t of tuna and tuna-like species were taken, 2,105 t in 2013, 2,250 t in 2014, and 3,273 t in 2015. Total catches of tuna and tuna-like species of the Sao Tomé and Príncipe fleet in 2016 are estimated at 4,474 t of which 421 t are BET, 167 t BIL, 207 t BON, 91 t BUM, 536 FRI, 122 t FTA, 11 t MAW, 212 t SAI, 380 t SKJ, 77 t SWO, 70 t WAH, 15 t WHM and 301 t YFT. Monitoring of tuna fishing vessel activities in Sao Tomé and Príncipe was relaunched in 2015 by the Department of Research and Statistics of the Directorate for Fisheries with the JCAP support programme which continues to date. Within the framework of the Enhanced Program for Billfish Research, data collection (catches and fishing effort by number of trips) and sampling are always carried out in the main artisanal fishing ports.

RÉSUMÉ

São Tomé et Príncipe, pays insulaire, avec une ZEE de 160 000 km², où le poisson représente la principale source de protéines animales consommées. Il est important de dire que le pays a apporté quelques améliorations dans sa flotte mais il n'a pas encore atteint le niveau souhaité car il se tourne encore vers la pêche artisanale et semi-individual. À l'heure actuelle, le pays compte 2305 navires artisanaux exploitant ZEE dans la zone de pêche artisanale, à 12 à 15 milles au large de la côte. Dans la pêche d'espèces de grande valeur commerciale, la pêche du de thon et similaires est d'une importance majeure pour le STP. La pêche du de thon et similaires est faite en PTS par des navires artisanaux, ceux qui ont la capacité de capture la plus élevée sont les Cariocos, les bateaux et certains bateaux de pêche semi-industrial, dont 75 bateaux utilisant PSS et TROL et 10 semi-navires applications industrielles utilisant TROL. Les données déclarantes depuis 2012, la pêche du de thon et similaires cette année était de 2049 tonnes, en 2013 avec 2105 tonnes, 2014 tonnes avec 2250 tonnes, 2015 tonnes avec 3273 tonnes. Les prises totales de thon et similaires de la flotte de STP en 2016 sont estimées à 4474 tonnes t dont 421 t pour BET, 167t BIL, 207 t de BON, 91 t de BUM, 536 t de FRI, 122 t de FTA, 11 t de MAW, 212 t de SAI, 380 t de SKJ, 77 t de SWO, 70 t de WAH, 15 t de WHM et 301 t de YFT. Le suivi des activités de pêche thoniers a STP, a été relancé en 2015 pour le Département de la recherche et de la statistique de la Direction des pêches avec le programme de soutien JACP qui continue jusqu'à présent. Dans le cadre du programme de recherche intensive sur les istiophoridés, la collecte des statistiques (captures et effort de pêche en nombre de sortie) et l'échantillonnage sont toujours menés au niveau des principaux ports de la pêche artisanale.

RESUMEN

Santo Tomé y Príncipe es un país insular, con una ZEE de 160.000 km², donde el pescado representa la principal fuente de proteínas animales consumida. Es importante señalar que el país ha realizado algunas mejoras en su flota, pero no ha alcanzado aún el nivel deseado ya que continúa enfocándose a la pesca artesanal y semiindividual. Actualmente, el país cuenta con 2305 barcos artesanales que explotan la ZEE en la zona de pesca artesanal, a 12-15 millas de la costa. Respecto a la pesca de especies de gran valor comercial, la pesca de túnidos y especies afines es de gran importancia para Santo Tomé y Príncipe. La pesca de túnidos y especies afines

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la realizan en PTS los barcos artesanales, y de ellos los que tienen la mayor capacidad de captura son los Cariocos, los barcos y ciertos barcos de pesca semiindustrial, de los cuales 75 utilizan PSS y TROL y 10 semibarcos de aplicaciones industriales que utilizan TROL. En los datos declarados desde 2012, la pesca de túnidos y especies afines de dicho año fue de 2049 t, en 2013 de 2105 t, en 2014 de 2250 t y en 2015 de 3273 t. Las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines de la flota de Santo Tomé y Príncipe en 2016 se han estimado en 4474 t, de las cuales 421 t corresponden a BET, 167 t a BIL, 207 t a BON, 91 t a BUM, 536 t a FRI, 122 t a FTA, 11 t a MAW, 212 t a SAI, 380 t a SKJ, 77 t a SWO, 70 t a WAH, 15 t a WHM y 301 t a YFT. El seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras en STP fue relanzado en 2015 por el Departamento de investigación y estadística de la Dirección de pesca con el programa de apoyo JCAP, que continúa actualmente. En el marco del programa de investigación intensiva sobre istiofóridos, la recopilación de estadísticas (capturas y esfuerzo pesquero en número de mareas) y el muestreo se realizan siempre en los principales puertos de la pesca artesanal.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche thonière artisanale à STP.

En 2016, les captures de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles s'élèvent de 36,8 % par rapport à 2015. Cette hausse des captures est due par les améliorations mises en œuvre dans le nouveau système de collecte d'informations.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En ce qui concerne les thons et les espèces apparentées, les évaluations des stocks sont effectuées à différentes échelles régionales par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT), qui regroupe plusieurs dizaines d'États membres. Les estimations des captures dans la ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe rencontrent de nombreuses difficultés:

- Les zones statistiques et les zones d'échantillonnage utilisées par l'ICCAT ne correspondent pas naturellement à la ZEE des États côtiers et insulaires.
- Les différentes flottilles qui visent ces espèces migratrices contribuent de manière très inégale à la fourniture des données nécessaires à l'ICCAT. En particulier, les palangriers ne sont pas soumis aux mêmes contraintes que les senneurs et souvent espèces, y compris l'espadon, l'espadon, les voiliers et les requins.
- La variabilité de l'abondance annuelle relative de ces espèces dans une zone donnée s'ajoute à des changements parfois très rapides dans les stratégies des pays de pêche, et les temps de présence dans les eaux de São Tomé et Príncipe sont parfois très courts.
- En plus des prises minimales effectuées par la pêche artisanale nationale, aucun atterrissage n'est effectué à São Tomé et Príncipe, et le pays n'a jusqu'à présent pas d'installations de surveillance de l'air ou de la mer, alors que le VMS) n'a été partiellement opérationnel que depuis 2015.

L'estimation de la valeur des captures réalisées dans la ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe ne peut donc être que extrêmement partielle et repose essentiellement sur les déclarations de flottilles étrangères et leur validation par ICCAT, ce qui exclut une proportion importante de palangriers.

La D. Peche à STP avec le soutien de ICCAT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral Santomien. Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le D. Pesche. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus albicans*) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	31/05/2017
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	31/05/2017
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	31/05/2017
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Le programme national d'observateurs en est à ses débuts.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	

S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier- <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Les individus capturés à São Tomé e Príncipe sont généralement des adultes. La collecte des données de capture et d'effort et des échantillons est aussi menée au niveau de sites de débarquement des pêcheries artisanales.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	31/07/2015
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2016
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2016
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	

S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année.	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

Cadre stratégique du secteur

Le RDSTP a un plan directeur des pêches pour la période 2010-2025. Ce document, élaboré en 2009 dans le cadre du soutien sectoriel prévu dans l'Accord de partenariat dans le secteur de la pêche pour la période 2006-2010 n'a pas encore été validé mais constitue néanmoins un cadre d'orientation pertinent pour la Direction des pêches et d'autres institutions intéressées. Ce plan directeur comporte 8 axes stratégiques:

- i. Renforcement du cadre législatif et juridique
- ii. Réforme des structures institutionnelles et du cadre
- iii. Développement de la pêche artisanale
- iv. Améliorer l'approvisionnement du marché intérieur
- v. Promouvoir les exportations vers les marchés régionaux et européens
- vi. Lutte contre la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN)
- vii. Améliorer la gestion des connaissances et des ressources
- viii. Protection de l'environnement marin et côtier

Le Système VMS

Le système de surveillance des navires (VMS) pour le suivi continu des navires de pêche a été installé dans la salle de contrôle et d'inspection de la Direction des pêches en décembre 2015 par la société portugaise Xsealence.

Le VMS utilise des images satellitaires pour fournir, à intervalles réguliers, des informations sur l'emplacement, la route et la vitesse des navires vers les autorités compétentes. Chaque fois qu'ils sont dans les eaux communautaires, les navires de même taille provenant de pays tiers doivent disposer d'un dispositif de positionnement intégré à bord installé à bord.

Parmi les responsabilités contractuelles, la société a fait ce qui suit:

- Conception du système VMS adapté à la réalité de São Tomé et Príncipe;
- Acquisition et installation du système (logiciels, matériel, antenne et boîte Monicap);
- Formation des opérateurs de système VMS;
- Paiement des coûts de communication par satellite pendant 3 ans (2015 - 2018);
- Garantie de soutien, maintenance et supervision du système, pendant les 3 années, y compris les voyages à Lisbonne - São Tomé-Lisboa;

Le système a fonctionné dans ses capacités et les navires européens communiquent généralement leurs positions respectives, les entrées / sorties, les vitesses, les captures, les cours, etc. Nonobstant cela, nous sommes tenus de respecter certaines limitations ou difficultés rencontrées au moment de la vérification des données, de l'exactitude et de la ponctualité au moment de la réception de leurs données. Dans ce sens, nous avons vu, sur la base des techniques et des technologies utilisées dans les autres pays avec plus d'expérience et en vue de combler ces difficultés de communication, nous pouvons conclure ce qui suit:

- Notre système VMS iridium + GPS actuel n'est pas capable de recevoir des données d'autres systèmes qui fonctionnent dans le même but;
- Retard dans la réception des déclarations d'entrée dans notre ZEE, ce qui peut induire une prise de décision corrective précipitée;
- Impossibilité de détecter tout navire même dans notre ZEE, s'il décide de ne pas transmettre les données en temps voulu;
- Manque de moyens pour vérifier la fiabilité des informations transmises;

Nous pouvons conclure que ces difficultés ou anomalies sont dues au fait qu'il existe entre trois et quatre technologies dans le même but et que parfois elles ne se synchronisent pas.

Proposition de solution basée sur le régime de contrôle des pêches:

- Surveillance combinée

Les technologies modernes de contrôle des pêches ne remplacent pas les méthodes traditionnelles de contrôle et de surveillance, telles que les inspecteurs à bord et les inspections des navires.

Utilisés correctement, ces nouvelles technologies aident à guider l'action, en la rendant plus efficace et en réduisant les coûts. Lorsqu'ils transmettent des données provenant de différents systèmes, les autorités compétentes peuvent appliquer des stratégies de contrôle axées sur les risques et détecter les activités illégales qui pourraient autrement ne pas être détectées. Une utilisation correcte et efficace des technologies modernes réduit considérablement le coût total de la surveillance et de la surveillance des pêches.

- Système d'identification automatique (AIS)

L'AIS est un système autonome et permanent d'identification et de surveillance des navires utilisé à des fins de sécurité maritime, ce qui permet aux navires d'échanger électroniquement des données sur leur identification, leur position, leur parcours et leur vitesse avec d'autres navires les autorités sur le terrain.

- Système de détection de navire (VDS)

VDS, un système de détection des navires qui utilise des images satellites pour localiser et identifier les navires de pêche en mer. Selon la législation de l'UE (règlement 1224/2009), les autorités de pêche devraient avoir la capacité technique d'utiliser VDS.

La fonction de base du VDS est de permettre l'identification des navires et la détection de leur position en mer.

Observer à bord

Dans le cadre du programme d'embarquement des observateurs de l'Union européenne, le pays a bénéficié de 6 places d'embarquement. La sélection des observateurs reposait sur des exigences bien établies et après une formation théorique, ils sont expédiés sur les navires selon un calendrier reçu de la coordination de l'embarquement des observateurs scientifiques à bord des senners français appelés OCUP. Les kits d'observateurs sont donnés par l'entreprise responsable du programme d'observateurs et sont retournés au port après leur retour de la pêche

Inspection de la pêche

- Aspect juridique

Le service d'inspection des pêches fonctionne avec beaucoup de difficultés, mais le pays a une loi de pêche n° 9/2001 et le règlement de pêche n° 28/2012.

Accords de surveillance existants

Accord de collaboration entre la Direction des pêches et la Garde côtière

Accord de surveillance avec la République gabonaise

Accord de patrouille avec le Portugal qui est effectué annuellement avec un navire portugais

- Aspect opérationnel

Le pays n'a pas de navires de logistique et de patrouille pour inspecter notre ZEE (160 000 km²). Les opérations de patrouille / surveillance ont commencé en 2016 avec le soutien du navire "Bob Baker" d'Ong Seasheper, qui est réalisé en collaboration avec les autorités gabonaises pendant environ 30 jours dans les eaux maritimes des deux pays.

En 2016, ils se sont approchés de trois navires de pêche et ont entraîné l'arrestation et la punition d'un navire esclave pour ne pas communiquer l'entrée / sortie à notre zee, le traitement du requin à bord (séparation de la tête et des ailerons du corps), etc.

La deuxième phase de l'opération Albacora, lancée en septembre de cette année, est sur le point de se terminer. Bien que n'étant pas une période de pêche, l'équipage embarqué de Bob Barker a inspecté 2 navires dans la ZEE / STP et l'un des navires n'a pas déclaré d'entrée et les démarches sont menées pour se conformer à la légalité.

La conclusion de l'inspection se fait une fois par an avec le soutien du navire Bob Baker dans le cadre de l'accord de surveillance avec le Gabon et les inspecteurs ne sont pas formés, n'ont aucun trousse d'inspection.

Aux termes de l'accord de pêche STP / U.E. il y a 28 senneurs et 6 palangriers totalisant 34 navires, dont 26 ont demandé un permis de pêche pour 2017.

En vertu de l'accord avec AGAC / STP, il y a 12 senneurs. L'Union européenne et l'AGAC disposent de 7 navires auxiliaires qui soutiennent l'opération de pêche et placent les DCP dans nos eaux maritimes.

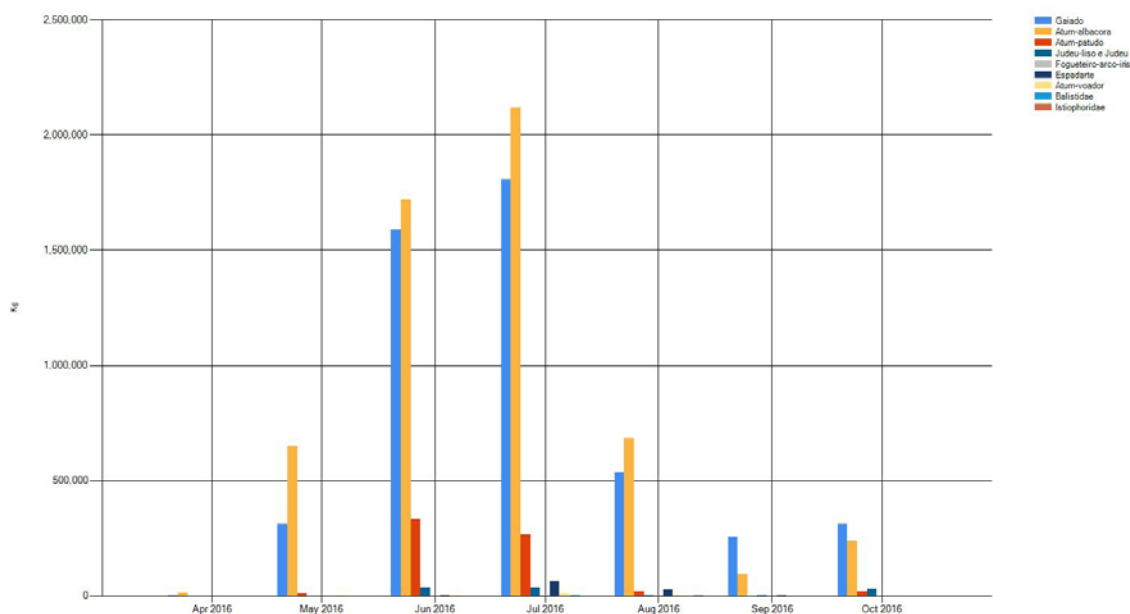


Figure 1. Démonstratif de la période avec des niveaux de capture plus élevés.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL^{1, 2,3}**

SUMMARY

In 2016, the Senegalese industrial tuna fleet was comprised of six (6) baitboat vessels and four (4) purse seiners that mainly targeted tropical tuna, in particular yellowfin (Thunnus albacares), bigeye (Thunnus obesus) and skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), one (1) longline vessel and two (2) small cord boats targeting swordfish. However, a portion of the artisanal fisheries that use fishing gears such as handline, troll, purse seine and nets catches billfish (marlins and sailfish) and small tunas (Atlantic black skipjack, mackerel, bonito, frigate tuna, etc.) and sharks. Total catches of tropical tunas by Senegalese baitboats are estimated at 3,874 t, of which 692 t were yellowfin tuna, 2,495 t skipjack, 575 t bigeye, 108 t frigate tuna and 3 t albacore tuna. Catches of tropical tunas by Senegalese purse seiners amount to 21,878 t. Catches are comprised of yellowfin (6017 t), skipjack (14,092 t), bigeye (895 t), frigate tuna (871 t) and Atlantic black skipjack (2 t). For Senegalese longline fisheries targeting swordfish, the 2016 catches are estimated at 375 t of which 225 t are swordfish, 101 t are yellowfin tuna, 35 t are shark, 12 t are blue marlin and 2 t dolphinfish. As regards the artisanal fisheries, the catches of small tunas and tuna-like species in 2016 were estimated at 8,677 t and 1,693 t for sharks. Monitoring of the fishing activities of all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean that use the port of Dakar, and data collection and in port sampling continue to be carried out by the Centre of Oceanographic Research in Dakar - Thiaroye (CRODT). Statistics collection (catch and fishing effort by number of trips) and sampling of billfish continue to be carried out in the main artisanal fishing ports with the financial support of the Enhanced Program for Billfish Research (EPBR).

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, la flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée de six (6) canneurs et quatre (4) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et un (1) palangrier et de 2 petits cordiers qui ciblent l'espadon. Cependant, une partie des pêcheries artisanales qui utilise les engins de pêche tels que la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne, la senne tournante et les filets capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau, bonite, auxide etc.) et les requins. Les prises totales de thons tropicaux des canneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 3 874 t dont 692 t d'albacore, 2 495 t de listao, 575 t de patudo, 108 t d'auxide et 3 t de germon. Les prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont de 21 878 t. Les captures sont composées de 6017 t d'albacore, 14.092 t de listao, 895 t de patudo, 871 t d'auxide et 2 t de thonine. Pour la pêche palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon, les prises de 2016 sont estimées à 375 t dont 225 t d'espadon, 101 t de thons albacore, 35 t de requins, 12 t de marlin bleu et 2 t de coryphène. Pour les pêcheries artisanales de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées, les prises de 2016 ont été estimées à 8677 t et 1693 t de requins. Le suivi des activités de pêche de tous les thoniers qui s'activent dans l'océan Atlantique et qui fréquentent le port de Dakar, la collecte des données et l'échantillonnage au port sont toujours menés par le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT). Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, la collecte des statistiques (captures et effort de pêche en nombre de sorties) et l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés sont aussi réalisés au niveau des principaux ports de la pêche artisanale grâce au fonds du Programme de recherche intensive des istiophoridés (EPBR).

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RESUMEN

*En 2016, la flota atunera industrial senegalesa se componía de seis (6) barcos de cebo vivo y cuatro (4) cerqueros que dirigieron su actividad fundamentalmente a los túnidos tropicales, sobre todo al rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), al patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) y al listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), y de un (1) palangrero y 2 pequeños cordier que dirigieron su actividad al pez espada. Sin embargo, una parte de las pesquerías artesanales, que utiliza artes de pesca como liña de mano, curricán, cerco de jareta y redes captura peces de pico (marlines y pez vela), pequeños túnidos (bacoreta, carita lucio, bonito, melva, etc.), y tiburones. Las capturas totales de túnidos tropicales de los cañeros senegaleses se han estimado en 3.874 t, de las cuales 692 t corresponden al rabil, 2.495 t al listado, 575 t al patudo, 108 t a la melva y 3 t al atún blanco. Las capturas totales de túnidos tropicales de los cerqueros senegaleses son de 21.878 t, de las cuales 6017 t corresponden al rabil, 14.092 t al listado, 895 t al patudo, 871 t a la melva y 2 t a la bacoreta. Respecto a la pesca palangrera senegalesa que se dirige al pez espada, las capturas de 2016 se han estimado en 375 t, de las cuales 225 t corresponden al pez espada, 101 t al rabil, 35 t a los tiburones, 12 t a la aguja azul y 2 t al dorado. Para las pesquerías artesanales de pequeños túnidos y especies afines, las capturas de 2016 se han estimado en 8677 t y en 1693 t de tiburones. El seguimiento de las actividades de pesca de todos los atuneros que operan en el océano Atlántico y que frecuentan el puerto de Dakar, la recogida de datos y el muestreo en puerto los realiza siempre el Centro de investigación oceanográfica de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT). En cuanto a la pesca artesanal, la recopilación de estadísticas (capturas y esfuerzo pesquero en número de mareas) y el muestreo de istiofóridos se llevan también a cabo en los principales puertos de la pesca artesanal gracias a la financiación del Programa de investigación intensiva sobre marlines (EPBR).*

Tère partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche thonière sénégalaise (industrielle et artisanale).

En 2015, les captures sénégalaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles s'élèvent 35 645 tonnes soit une hausse de 78 % par rapport à 2015 (20 000 t).

1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

En 2016, la flottille thonière qui cible les thons majeurs est composée de 14 canneurs dont 6 sénégalais, 1 français et 7 espagnols et 4 senneurs sénégalais. A noter aussi qu'en 2016, dix-huit (18) navires battant pavillon étranger ont transbordé et/ou débarqué au port de Dakar (11 EU, 2 Curaçao, 1 cap verdiens, 1 panaméens, 1 el Salvador et 2 guatémaltais) ont transbordé et/ou débarqué une partie seulement des captures au port de Dakar.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés majeurs des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais en 2016

En 2016, les prises totales de thonidés majeurs s'élèvent autour de 25700 tonnes (Tableau 1). Les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 3874 t dont 692 t d'albacore, 2495 t de listao, 576 t de patudo et 3 t de Germon et 108 t d'auxide. Les captures de 2016 ont connu une légère augmentation de 23 % par rapport à 2015 (3139 t). Les captures des senneurs sont (21878 t) composés de 6017 t d'albacore, 14092 t de listao, 895 t de patudo, 871 t d'auxide et 2 t de thonine. Le **Tableau 2** montre les prises par espèce et par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais en 2016. Les captures les plus élevées sont enregistrées aux trimestres 2, 3 et 4 avec le maximum au trimestre 4. Les captures par espèce, type de bancs et par trimestre sont ventilées dans les **Tableau 3 et 4**. 91 % des captures sont effectuées sur les bancs sous objets et 9 % sur les bancs libres.

L'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de 1207 jours de mer et 1089 jours de pêche en 2016 contre 1118 jours de pêche et 990 jours de pêche en 2015. L'effort de pêche des senneurs est estimé à 910 jours de mer et 859 jours de pêche en 2016 (**Tableaux 5 et 6**).

Les **Figures 1, 2, 3 et 4** illustrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2016.

La flottille des canneurs européens (espagnols et français) basés à Dakar ont débarqué 12 115 t en 2016 dont 85% (10278 t) par les espagnols et 15 % (1837 t) par le seul canneur français. Les dix-huit (18) senneurs battant pavillon étranger ont transbordé et/ou débarqué 29 168 t de thons au port de Dakar.

1.1.2 Les prises de la flottille palangrière

En 2016, les prises de la flottille palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon sont estimées à 375 t soit une hausse de 69 % par rapport à 2015 (222 t) dont 225 t d'espadon, 56.5 t de requins, 9.8 t de marlin bleu et 12 t de thons albacore. A noter que les prises de 2015 ont enregistré une baisse de -10 % par rapport à 2014 (246 tonnes). Le **Tableau 7** montre les prises par espèce de la pêche palangrière en 2015.

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 8677 t en 2016 soit une baisse de -8 % par rapport à 2015 (9448 t) (**Tableau 8**). La thonine est toujours l'espèce dominante dans les prises (4852 t) suivie de la bonite à dos rayé (1580 t), du thazard blanc (861t), du voilier (526 t) et du listao (494 t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales sont estimées à 1694 t dont les plus importants dans prises sont les Carcharhinidae (523 t) et les Sphyridae (239 t) (**Tableau 9**).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers nationaux et étrangers (EU et autres) ciblant les thonidés tropicaux de l'Atlantique et qui utilisent le port Autonome de Dakar pour débarquer et/ou transborder leurs produits de pêche. Le recueil des statistiques relatives aux captures et effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, la Direction de l'Industrie et de la Transformation des produits de la pêche etc.). Des échantillonnages multi spécifiques sont également réalisés par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Les activités de la section Thons du CRODT sont financées pour l'essentiel par le budget de l'Etat du Sénégal à travers du ministère de la Pêche et de l'économie Maritime. De plus, le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'UE à travers l'IEO et l'IRD pour le suivi des activités de leurs navires thoniers senneurs et canneurs débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

Le CRODT est aussi impliqué dans les programmes de recherche mis en place par l'ICCAT à savoir SMTYP portant sur les thonidés mineurs et le programme marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP).

Concernant la pêche artisanale, le CRODT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais (surtout Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues sénégalaises.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus albicans*) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soumbédioune, Yoff, Mbour et kayar.

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

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	31/06/2017
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	31/06/2017
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	31/06/2017
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	31/06/2017
S6	Prise estimée par taille	31/06/2017
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	31/06/2017
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable : Les pêcheries sportives du Sénégal n'opèrent pas dans la Méditerranée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas encore de programme national d'observateurs.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable pour le Sénégal.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	31/06/2017
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Aucun Les plans de gestion concernant les DCP ne sont pas encore fournis.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Pour ce qui concerne l'année 2016, l'information n'est pas disponible.

S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	L'information pas soumise.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Le Sénégal n'a pas encore mis en place un programme national d'observateurs.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	31/06/2017
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadaon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	31/06/2017
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier- <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Les individus capturés au Sénégal sont généralement des adultes. La collecte des données de capture et d'effort (les tailles des espèces) est aussi menée au niveau de sites de débarquement des pêcheries artisanales. La collecte des données a beaucoup améliorée avec la mise en place du comité de veille au niveau de certains sites de la pêche artisanale. Ce comité est composée d'agents de la surveillance des pêches, du comité local de la pêche artisanale et du CRODT.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Information pas disponible.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	31/06/2017
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Information pas disponible car le Sénégal ne dispose pas encore de programme national d'observateurs.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/06/2017
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/06/2017
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Information pas disponible.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Information pas disponible.
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupo bleu	Aucune recherche sur cette espèce n'est menée au Sénégal.

AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Ces informations ne sont pas collectées.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Aucune information n'est disponible.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	

II^e Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>Une nouvelle Loi (2015-18) portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application fixent le cadre de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Des dispositions particulières de lutte contre la pêche INN sont contenues dans ce code notamment celles relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.</p> <p>Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont désormais soumis au contrôle de leurs cargaison ;</p> <p>Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord.</p> <p>Globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur.</p> <p>Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT.</p>

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			<p>En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.</p> <p>Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre).</p> <p>Un journal de pêche institué par arrêté en mars 2017. Il fixe les conditions de dans lesquelles les informations sur les captures sont consignées dans le journal de pêche en conformité avec les directives de l'ICCAT.</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port par le centre de recherches océanographiques de Dakar thiaroye.</p> <p>Ce travail est complété par les informations provenant de diverses sources (Direction des pêches maritimes, armateurs).</p> <p>Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et en pêche artisanale.</p> <p>Grace aux fonds du programme de recherches « istiophoridés », l'échantillonnage des captures et de l'effort et des tailles est mené dans les centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.</p>
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Le 11/08/2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'affrète aucun navire.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable le Sénégal n'a pas d'accord d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	26 septembre 2017
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a aucun navire de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a aucun navire de charge.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	<p>Le 16 décembre 2016</p> <p>23 mars 2017</p> <p>9 mai 2017</p>
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port	Port de Dakar et Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP).
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Port de Dakar.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Deux (2) rapports transmis le 3 janvier 2017.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	Aucune inspection ne fait d'allégations d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Application de la loi 2015-18 portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Aucune
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Pas d'accord bilatéral d'inspection au Port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Le Sénégal et l'union européenne et l'UE ont signé le 20 novembre 2014 un accord de partenariat de pêche portant principalement sur le thon. Il prend fin en 2019 (une durée de 5 ans) et est renouvelable par tacite reconduction. Le protocole prévoit des possibilités de pêche pour 28 senneurs et de 8 canneurs.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans la mise en œuvre de l'accord avec l'Union européenne, en 2016 31 navires thoniers dont 8 canneurs et 23 senneurs ont pris des licences au Sénégal. Seuls 16 ont effectivement mené des activités de pêche au Sénégal. Leurs captures s'élèvent à 8639 tonnes de tons.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	28 avril 2017 29 mai 2017 27 juin 2017
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Les pêches récréatives et sportives de thonidés tropicaux et espèces apparentées au Sénégal sont gérées avec les permis de pêche sportive et de de pêche de loisirs prévus dans le nouveau cadre réglementaire de la pêche maritime du Sénégal 'décret de 2016). La pêche sportive est regroupée autour de la fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive qui suit les activités de ses membres.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non applicable. Sénégal n'importe pas de thons.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Les observateurs embarquent à bord des navires étrangers.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Les rapports sont transmis au centre de recherches océanographiques.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de fermes de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'élève pas de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'élève pas de thon rouge.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. Le Sénégal ne met pas en cage du thon rouge.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable le Sénégal n'a pas de madragues de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2017	Non applicable. le Sénégal ne cible pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'élève de thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable. Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Non applicable. Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2016	Le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable le Sénégal n'a aucun navire pour le thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable le Sénégal n'a aucun navire pour le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO)	Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge et n'a mené aucune opération conjointe.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable. Aucun rapport Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.

BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
BFT	1033	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure	28 avril 2017 29 mai 2017 27 juin 2017
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	<p>Une circulaire a été adressée aux armements pour leur rappeler les dispositions pertinentes de la Recommandation 16-01 portant notamment sur la période de fermeture, les activités interdites.</p> <p>Une réunion a été tenue avec les armements sur la recommandation 16-01.</p> <p>Une équipe de la Direction chargée de la Surveillance inspecte tous les navires au port de Dakar.</p> <p>Les informations statistiques sont collectées par le Centre de recherche océanographique de Dakar-thiaroye auprès des armateurs.</p> <p>En ce qui concerne les DCP, la même circulaire a rappelé les recommandations de l'ICCAT en matière d'utilisation et de limitation des DCP.</p> <p>Les armements ont fourni des informations sur leur DCP. Ces informations seront utiles lors de la formulation du plan de gestion des DCP du Sénégal qui est en cours d'élaboration.</p> <p>Ce plan intégrera également la mise en place un journal de pêche DCP dont la préparation est en cours.</p>
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	S2 2016 : 31 mars 2017 S1 2017: 1er octobre 2017
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	18 janvier 2017
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Trimestre 1 et 2 2016 : 13 janvier 2017 Trimestre 3 2016 : 9 février 2017 Année 2016 : 21 mars 2017 Trimestre 1 2017 : 15 juin 2017 Année 2016 et trimestre 1 et 2 2017 : 30 septembre 2017

TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	
TRO	2011	Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux	
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Second semestre 2016: 31 mars 2017 Premier semestre 2017: 1er octobre 2017
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	18 janvier 2017
SWO	3003	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	18 septembre 2017
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	
SWO	3009	Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO	Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas effectué des captures d'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas effectué des captures d'espadon de Méditerranée.
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	10 juillet 2017
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	
SWO	3017	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	
SWO	3018	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de Méditerranée.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique.

ALB	4006	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique.
ALB	4007	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a pas de navires qui ciblent le germon de l'Atlantique.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	
BIL	5003	Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise confère à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international ou font l'objet d'un commerce réglementé.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise confère à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international ou font d'un commerce réglementé.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taube bleu	La législation sénégalaise confère à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international ou leur commerce est réglementé.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de requins au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO. 1. Mise en place d'un système de suivi VMS 2. Élaboration de base de données pour les statistiques 3. Mise en place d'un système de certification de captures 4. Inspection au port suivant législation nationale

SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2017, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 et 15-06)	La gestion des requins ne se limite pas à l'espace d'un pays d'où l'instauration d'une gestion sous régionale des ressources de requins pour assurer la visibilité des activités des plans nationaux requins sous l'égide de la FAO. La mise en œuvre de politique de reconversion des acteurs de la pêche artisanale liés aux pêcheries de requins ; La suspension périodique de la capture de requins.
SHK	7005	Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par le code de la pêche du Sénégal.
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non applicable, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise est une pêche de fond, son impact sur les oiseaux est quasi nul.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Les pêcheries sénégalaises sont en général très sélectives par l'utilisation de la canne ciblant les thonidés.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Aucun programme pilote n'est encore mis en œuvre.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Le Sénégal n'a demandé aucune clarification et objection à l'égard d'une recommandation de l'ICCAT.

Dans le cadre de la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Sénégal a adopté une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime comportant des dispositions permettant de faire observer les recommandations de gestions en vigueur dans les organisations de pêche thonière notamment l'ICCAT.

C'est ainsi que dans le cadre de l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat, tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont soumis au contrôle de leurs cargaisons. L'embarquement d'observateur est en vigueur dans certains cas en attendant la mise en œuvre d'un programme national d'observateurs.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.

Le Sénégal a adopté le plan de lutte contre la pêche INN pour une couverture complète en matière de contrôle et de lutte contre la pêche illégale.

Par le biais de lettres circulaires, le Sénégal a engagé un processus visant à la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 15-01 ICCAT.

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

La loi portant code de la pêche (2015-18) prend en compte de nouveaux concepts et instruments de conservation et de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Elle s'inspire aussi des mutations intervenues au niveau national et international.

Le Sénégal a informé tous les armateurs de l'entrée en vigueur des recommandations de l'ICCAT adoptées en 2016 en particulier La Rec. 16-01 qui s'applique à nos pêcheries. Les services techniques sont chargés de l'observation de la recommandation.

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

Des difficultés d'ordre administratif, de gestion et technique peuvent être évoquées pour une bonne observation des règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de :

- L'observation de la recommandation 16-01 pour ce qui est du plan de gestion des DCP à transmettre à l'ICCAT ;
- L'implication de plusieurs services administratif nécessite une synergie et une coordination qui se mettent en place progressivement ;
- Les bases de données disponibles qui n'offrent pas un traitement optimal des informations.

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2016.

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Canneurs	692	2495	576	3		108	3874
Senneurs	6027	14091	895		2	873	21888
Total	6719	16586	1471	3	2	981	25762

Tableau 2. Prises par espèce et par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2016.

<i>Mois</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trim 1	287	223	137	0	41	688
Trim 2	129	907	106	0	28	1170
Trim 3	64	630	37	0	26	757
Trim 4	212	735	296	3	13	1259
Total	692	2495	576	3	108	3874

Tableau 3. Prises par espèce et par trimestre sur bancs libres des senneurs sénégalais de 2016.

<i>Mois</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trim 1	683	109	4	0	796
Trim 2	297	172	17	60	546
Trim 3	500	157	41	12	710
Trim 4	3	5	0	0	8
Total	1483	443	62	72	2060

Tableau 4 Prises par espèce et par trimestre sur bancs objets des senneurs sénégalais de 2016.

<i>Mois</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>LTA</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trim 1	507	1356	307	2	93	2265
Trim 2	1814	3224	172	0	471	5681
Trim 3	956	3802	86	0	49	4893
Trim 4	1267	5266	268	0	188	6989
Total	4544	13648	833	2	801	19828

Tableau 5. Efforts en heures de mer et heures de pêche par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2016.

<i>Mois</i>	<i>Heures de mer</i>	<i>Heures de pêche</i>
Trim 1	7015	2995
Trim 2	7871	3781
Trim 3	5925	2816
Trim 4	8159	3479
Total	28970 (1207 jrs)	13071 (1089 jrs)

Tableau 6. Efforts en heures de mer et heures de pêche et nombre de coups de pêche par trimestre des senneurs sénégalais de 2016.

<i>Mois</i>	<i>Heures de mer</i>	<i>Heures de pêche</i>	<i>Nb coups</i>	<i>Nb coups positifs</i>
Trim 1	4100	1818	172	159
Trim 2	5348	2612	246	220
Trim 3	6512	3070	231	219
Trim 4	5872	2811	283	268
Total	21832 (910 jrs)	10311 (859 jrs)	932	866

Tableau 7. Composition des prises de la flottille palangrière en 2016.

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Espadon</i>	<i>Requin bleu</i>	<i>Marlin</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Requin marteau</i>	<i>Requin</i>	<i>Requin Taupe bleu</i>	<i>Coryphène</i>	Total
Quantités (Tonnes)	225	18	12	101	5	5	7	2	375

Tableau 8. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés des pêcheries artisanales de 2016.

Espèces	2015	2016
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	48	78
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	649	861
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	7
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	4939	4852
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	1711	1580
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	1343	494
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	103	29
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	279	162
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	58	39
<i>Istiophorus ALBICANS</i>	60	526
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	0	47
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	0	1
<i>Total (t)</i>	<i>9190</i>	<i>8677</i>

Tableau 9. Prises (t) de requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2016.

Espèces	Quantités (t)
<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp	523
<i>Sphyrna</i> spp	239
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	61
<i>Centrophorus</i> spp	1
Total	1694

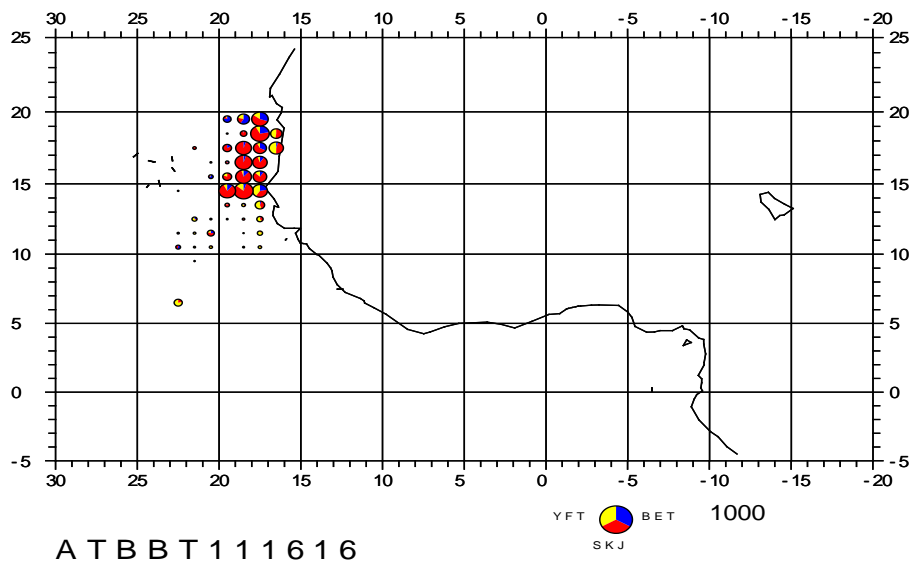


Figure 1. Distribution spatiale de la capture totale de la flottille de canneurs sénégalais en 2016.

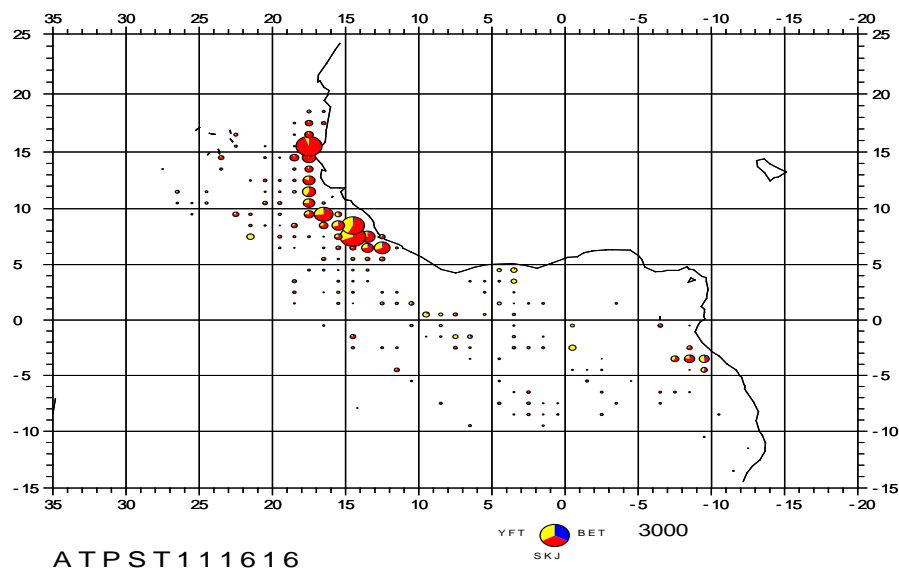


Figure 2. Distribution spatiale de la capture totale de la flottille de senneurs sénégalaise en 2016.

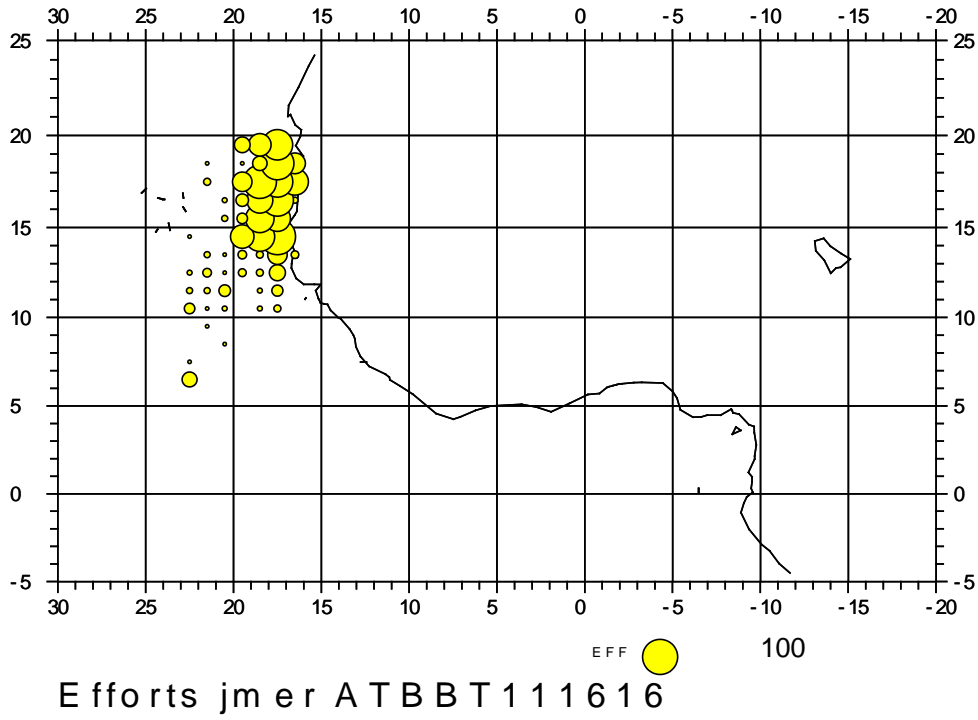


Figure 3. Distribution spatiale de l'effort total de la flottille de canneurs sénégalaise en 2016.

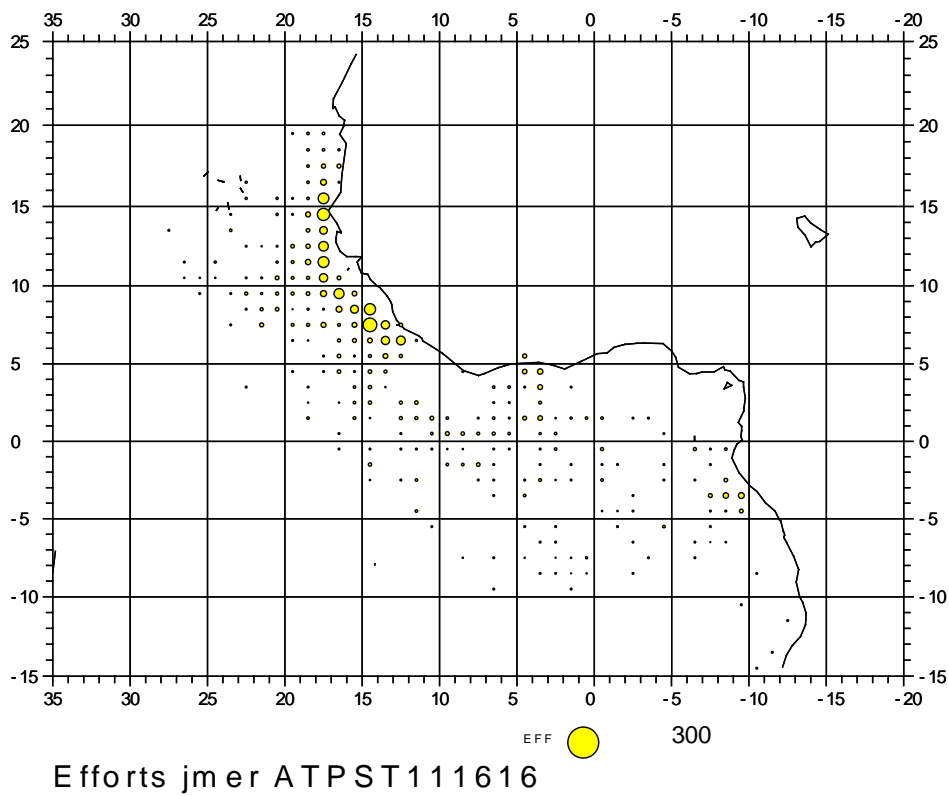


Figure 4. Distribution spatiale de l'effort total de la flottille de canneurs sénégalaise en 2016.

Accords de pêches et activités des navires

Le Sénégal a signé des accords de pêche avec des pays tels le Cabo Verde, la Guinée- Bissau, la Mauritanie et avec l'Union européenne.

Ainsi plusieurs navires sénégalais pêchent dans les pays de la sous-région soit dans la cadre d'un Accord de pêche (Guinée Bissau, Cabo Verde), soit dans un cadre privé (Mauritanie, Guinée).

Les navires de certains pays ont accès à la ZEE sénégalaise pour la pêche du thon selon les termes des accords signé avec le pays concerné.

1. Activités de pêche sous accord de pêche :

- *Accord avec l'Union européenne :*

L'Accord de partenariat Sénégal /Union européenne entré en vigueur en janvier 2015, permet à 36 navires thoniers européens (28 senneurs, 8 canneurs) de pêcher dans la Zone Economique exclusive du Sénégal. En 2016, trente-quatre (31) navires de l'UE soit 8 canneurs et 23 senneurs ont demandé et obtenu l'autorisation de pêcher dans la ZEE sénégalaise. Seuls 16 ont effectivement mené des activités de pêche au Sénégal. Les débarquements de la flotte sont établis de 8 639 tonnes en 2016.

- *Accord avec le Cabo Verde*

L'Accord en matière de pêche liant le Sénégal et Cabo Verde est un Accord de réciprocité permettant aux navires sénégalais de pêcher au Cabo Verde en payant les mêmes taux de redevances que les navires capverdiens.

A ce titre, trois navires thoniers sénégalais (2 canneurs et 1 senneur) ont obtenus l'autorisation de pêcher dans les eaux sous juridiction du Cabo-Verde et 2 senneurs capverdiens ont demandé et obtenu l'autorisation de pêcher dans les eaux sous juridiction du Sénégal.

- *Accord avec la Guinée Bissau*

La Convention dans le domaine de la pêche entre le Sénégal et la Guinée-Bissau a fait l'objet de plusieurs protocoles d'application. Le plus récent protocole d'application a été signé à Bissau, le 01 Avril 2016. Ce protocole valable pour une durée de deux ans, prévoit 10 navires thoniers. Seuls 6 thoniers ont introduit leurs demandes de licence.

2. Activités de pêche hors accord de pêche :

Les navires thoniers sénégalais ont obtenu des licences en Guinée pour 4 thoniers et en Mauritanie pour 4 thoniers par le biais de licences privées.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA

SUMMARY

*The South African tuna and billfish resources are exploited by baitboat (tuna pole and line) and longline fisheries. The baitboat fleet consisted of 98 active vessels of an average 16 m length overall (LOA) fishing for 4,908 catch days. Despite an increase in effort compared to 2015, the baitboat fishery saw an almost 50% decline in albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) catch and a more than 30% decline in yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) catch, resulting in a total 2016 catches of 2,001 t and 599 t, respectively. In 2016, 15 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. These were exclusively South African flagged vessels, with all three active joint-venture (Japanese) vessels having fished exclusively in the Indian Ocean since 2014. Total longline effort in the Atlantic has decreased from 1,187 thousand hooks in 2015 to 924 thousand hooks in 2016. The 2016 catches of swordfish (164 t), albacore (65 t), yellowfin tuna (107 t), bigeye tuna (111 t), shortfin mako shark (339 t) and blue sharks (356 t) have all decreased compared to 2015. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been implemented since January 2017. The South African National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) is working independently or in collaborations with University Scientists, Scientists from other CPCs and NGOs. Key research conducted in 2016 included the development and application of the Bayesian Surplus Production modelling software 'JABBA', significant strides to improve abundance indices of large pelagic species and involvement in multilateral bycatch estimation programs. Research projects investigating the stock origin and intermixing of tuna and swordfish populations at the boundary between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans remain a high research priority in South Africa.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les ressources de thonidés et d'istiophoridés de l'Afrique du Sud sont exploitées par des pêcheries de canneurs (canne et hameçon) et de palangriers. La flottille de canneurs comprenait 98 navires actifs de 16 m de longueur hors-tout en moyenne, qui comptaient 4.908 jours de capture. Malgré une augmentation de l'effort de sept navires par rapport à 2015, la pêcherie de canneurs a connu une chute de près de 50% de ses captures de germon (*Thunnus alalunga*) et plus de 30% de diminution de ses captures d'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), la prise totale de 2016 s'élevant par conséquent à 2.001 t et 599 t, respectivement. En 2016, 15 palangriers étaient actifs dans l'Atlantique. Il s'agissait de navires battant exclusivement le pavillon de l'Afrique du Sud, les trois navires (japonais) participant tous à des activités de pêche conjointes exclusivement dans l'océan Indien depuis 2014. L'effort palangrier total dans l'Atlantique a été ramené de 1187 mille hameçons en 2015 à 924 mille hameçons en 2016. En 2016, les prises d'espadon (164 t), de germon (65 t), d'albacore (107 t), de thon obèse (111 t), de requin-taupe bleu (339 t) et de requin peau bleue (356 t) ont toutes chuté par rapport à 2015. Des mesures de réduction du ciblage des requins visant à diriger l'effort vers des prises améliorées de thonidés et d'istiophoridés ont été incluses dans la politique de la pêche des grands pélagiques et sont entièrement incorporées dans les réglementations sur la pêche depuis janvier 2017. Le gouvernement d'Afrique du Sud (DAFF) réalise des programmes de recherche indépendants et collabore avec des universités et des scientifiques d'autres CPC et ONG afin d'optimiser la pêche durable des grands pélagiques. Les domaines clefs de la recherche menée en 2016 incluaient le développement et l'application du logiciel du modèle de production excédentaire de type bayésien « JABBA », le développement et l'amélioration des indices d'abondance des grandes espèces pélagiques et la participation à des programmes de recherche multilatéraux sur le cycle vital, la génétique et l'estimation des prises accessoires. Les programmes de recherche portant sur l'origine du stock et sur le brassage des populations de thonidés et d'espadon à la limite entre l'océan Atlantique et l'océan Indien demeurent une grande priorité de la recherche en Afrique du Sud.*

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RESUMEN

Los recursos sudafricanos de túnidos e istiofóridos son explotados por las pesquerías de cebo vivo (caña y liña para túnidos) y de palangre. La flota de cebo vivo constaba de 98 buques pesqueros activos con una media de 16 m de eslora total (LOA) que pescaron durante 4.908 días de captura. A pesar del incremento en el esfuerzo de los siete buques en comparación con 2015, la pesquería de cebo vivo experimentó un descenso del 50% en la captura de atún blanco (*Thunus alalunga*) y un descenso de más del 30% en la captura de rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), que tuvo como resultado una captura total en 2016 de 2.001 t y 599 t, respectivamente. En 2016, 15 palangreros estuvieron activos en el Atlántico. Todos ellos enarbolaban pabellón de Sudáfrica, y los tres buques activos en una operación de pesca conjunta (Japón) pescaron exclusivamente en el océano Índico desde 2014. El esfuerzo total de palangre en el Atlántico ha descendido pasando de 1.187 mil anzuelos en 2015 a 924 mil anzuelos en 2016. Las capturas de pez espada de 2016 (164 t), atún blanco (65 t), rabil (107 t), patudo (111 t), marrajo dientuso (339 t) y tintorera (356 t) han descendido todas ellas en comparación con 2015. En la política pesquera de grandes pelágicos se han incluido medidas para reducir el esfuerzo dirigido a los tiburones y dirigirlo a mejorar la captura de túnidos e istiofóridos, y dichas medidas han sido integradas totalmente en el reglamento pesquero desde enero de 2017. El gobierno de Sudáfrica (DAFF) está realizando trabajos independientes de investigación y está colaborando con universidades, científicos de otras CPC y ONG para optimizar la pesca sostenible de grandes pelágicos. Los trabajos de investigación clave realizados en 2016 incluyeron el desarrollo y aplicación de un programa de modelación de producción excedente bayesiano «JABBA», el desarrollo y mejora de los índices de abundancia de especies de grandes pelágicos y la participación en programas multilaterales de investigación sobre ciclo vital, genética y estimación de captura fortuita. Los proyectos de investigación sobre el origen del stock y la mezcla de poblaciones de túnidos y pez espada en la zona limítrofe entre los océanos Atlántico e Índico sigue siendo una prioridad de investigación en Sudáfrica.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Tuna Pole and Line fishery, Traditional Linefishery, and Recreational Fishery

Prior to 2006, the pole and line fishery was managed under the bracket of commercial linefishing. During the long-term rights allocation process in 2006, the commercial linefishery was divided into three separate sectors consisting of the traditional linefishery, the hake-handline sector and the pole and line fishery. The pole and line (baitboat) fishery operates throughout the year, but generally peaks in effort along the west coast of South Africa: in May to June and in November to December. The number of active vessels has increased from 91 in 2015 to 98 in 2016. Of the 98 active vessels, 17 were larger than 20 m. Total effort of the baitboat fishery in the Atlantic was 4908 fishing days in 2016, which represents an increase by 170 fishing days compared to 2015 (**Table 1**). However, the total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) has substantially decreased in 2016. The albacore catch decreased by approximately 50% compared to 2015, with a total 2,001 t in 2016, while yellowfin catches decreased by more 30% to 599 t. The bigeye tuna catch has decreased from 57 t in 2015 to as little as 10 t in 2016. Although the baitboat fishery started historically on yellowfin tuna, catches fluctuate due to the inconsistent availability of this species in the nearshore around the Cape of Good Hope. In general, the reliance of this fishery for availability of tuna in the inshore regions has a large influence on the catch performance.

The traditional commercial Linefish fleet opportunistically target albacore and yellowfin tuna when these are close inshore and when traditional target species are not available South Africa is continually working on improving species identification in catch reporting.

The recreational fishery, including informal charter and sport fisheries using rod and reel and spear guns, also targets albacore, yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye tuna and marlins (blue marlins *Makaira nigricans* and black marlins *Istiompax indica*) from small fishing vessels (5-10m) in the area around the Cape of Good Hope. Catch and effort in the recreational fishery are not subject to mandatory reporting. Recreational fishers are restricted by an overall bag limit of 10 and individual bag limits of 10 tuna per day and 5 billfish (marlins and sailfish) and 5 swordfish per day and catches may only be used for own consumption. However, most recreational fishing takes place on the near shore during holiday and few anglers are equipped to target tuna in the Atlantic Ocean.

1.2 Longline Fishery

The South African Large Pelagic Longline fishery was commercialized in 2005, with the issuing of 18 swordfish-directed and 26 tuna-directed fishing rights valid for 10 years. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) integrated 9 pelagic shark longline vessels in the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery during the allocation of long term fishing rights in 2005, where these rights holders were permitted to fish until March 2011 under exemption. Six of the former pelagic shark longline fishery vessels were issued with tuna/swordfish pelagic longline rights for the remainder of the long term rights period, which concluded in February 2015. Of these six former pelagic shark specialists, five have remained active since 2014. In 2014 the decision was taken to no longer refer to the fleet as two different fishing strategies, tuna-directed and swordfish-directed, since the fishing behaviour of the local fleet has been shifting from exclusive swordfish targeting to include tunas and sharks. South Africa is in the process of allocating new long term rights in this fishery. The fishery is now referred to as the Large Pelagic Longline fishery and includes vessels that target tunas, swordfish and sharks as by-catch. The total number of active longline vessels for South Africa (Indian and Atlantic Oceans) continued to decrease from 30 in 2011 to 20 vessels in 2016, with fewer foreign-flagged joint-venture (Japanese) vessels ($n = 3$) fishing for South African rights holders. In 2016, 15 active vessels fished in the Atlantic. These were exclusively domestic vessels, with the three Japanese vessels fished exclusively in the Indian Ocean. Longline effort in total number of hooks has decreased to 924 thousand hooks in 2016 compared to 1187 hooks in 2015. Consequently, 2016 catches of swordfish, albacore, yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna have notably decreased compared to 2015 (Table 2). Following a sharp increase of shortfin mako shark in recent years, the reported catch decreased from 487 t in 2015 to 338 t in 2016. Blue shark catch further decreased to 356 t since catches peaked at 544 t in 2014.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Pole and Line fishery

2.1.1 Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated round and dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the geographical coordinates (1x1 degree blocks), gear used and bait used (live bait, fresh or frozen). Landed/factory weight of fish that are measured on scales has recently been included, and these data will be used to report more accurate nominal weight in future. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery.

2.1.2 Observer coverage

The small size of the South African baitboat vessels (average 16m LOA) precludes the accommodation of an onboard observer. As the majority of the vessels offload their catch at night there is limited capacity within the permanent departmental monitoring and compliance staff to monitor every discharge as required. The Department's shore-based observer programme that monitored vessel offloads in port ended in March 2011. Although the programme has not yet been re-established, the specifications for the new programme have been developed and include comprehensive monitoring of all the large pelagic fisheries operating around South Africa.

2.1.3 Onboard sampling

Baitboat vessels are requested to collect yellowfin tuna length frequency measurements onboard the vessel before the fish are dressed. Yellowfin tuna caught off the West Coast are predominantly large adults with a mean length of 142cm FL in 2016 (Fig. 1). The Department is striving towards increased reporting on these valuable data. The baitboat vessels submitted measurements of 999 yellowfin in 2016, as is indicated in the Task II submission.

2.1.4 Factory sampling

In the absence of an observer programme, 1189 albacore length frequency measurements were taken monthly in factories by Department staff. These data have been submitted with the Task II data submission. Albacore catch predominantly comprise of juvenile and subadult fish, with a 2016 mean length of landed baitboat catch of 83.5 cm FL (Figure 2).

2.2 Longline Fishery

2.2.1 Logbooks

Rights Holders in the tuna/swordfish longline fishery have been required to complete daily logs of catches since 1997. The logbook records the catch locations, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, and data on bycatch (seabirds, turtles and sharks). The data collection on bycatch was included in the absence of an observer programme (**Table 3**). The Department aims to collect discard data based on skipper logbooks in the future once a joint decision is made by DAFF and industry how best to incorporate these on the already detailed forms. To facilitate reporting all active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles.

2.2.2 Observer coverage

Since 1998, South Africa has implemented an on-board observer programme for the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery. Although the programme came to an end in March 2011, the foreign-flagged joint venture vessels are required to carry an observer for 100% of their trips, but no foreign-flagged vessels fished in the ICCAT area in 2016. Two domestic vessels took an observer on board in 2016, equating to 14 observer day, which represents less than 2% of the total effort (924,000) in the Atlantic. Observed encounters with bird, turtle and non-commercial shark species during these two trips are summarized in **Table 4**. The planned observer programme for the domestic longline vessels should result in 20% observer coverage of domestic fishing trips. South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and bycatch species.

2.3 Research

2.3.1 Stock Assessment software

South African government scientists (DAFF), in collaboration with CPC scientists from NOAA, are leading the development and implementation of the new, open-source modelling framework JABBA (Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment). JABBA is a generalized Bayesian State-Space Surplus Production Model (SPM) and represents the next generation of biomass dynamic modelling. The motivation for developing JABBA was to provide a unified approach to SPM-based assessments that is reproducible, well-documented, and easily implemented for a variety of fisheries. By hosting JABBA in the open-source platform GitHub, the JABBA-Project provides a means for fisheries scientists to share, document, and improve assessment procedures in a standardized manner, greatly reducing time spent constructing redundant models, and democratizing modelling approaches across nations. Hosting such tools in a globally-accessible repository also increases transparency in the assessment workflow; enables rapid, continuous modification of the code not limited to a single developer; and acts as an archive of model improvements over time. JABBA originates from a continuous development process of a Bayesian State-Space SPM software that has been applied and tested that has been applied in the 2017 Mediterranean albacore assessment (Anon., 2017a; Winker and Parker 2017), the 2017 North and South Atlantic shortfin mako shark assessments (Anon., 2017b; Winker *et al.* 2017a; Winker and Parker 2017a; Winker and Carvalho 2017) and the 2017 ICCAT South Atlantic swordfish assessment (ICCAT, 2017c; Winker and Parker 2017b). Given the positive feedback during the assessments meetings and recommendations to use JABBA for final assessment advice for South Atlantic swordfish and in futures, South Africa encourages full documentation and future research on JABBA. A JABBA manuscript is currently in the process of being finalized to be submitted for publication.

2.3.2 CPUE standardization

In 2016, South Africa has made significant progress in developing standardized CPUE indices by applying a General Additive Mixed Modelling approach for tuna pole and longline catch and effort data. For the ICCAT region, South African CPCs presented standardized CPUE indices for albacore (Winker *et al.* 2017b) and yellowfin tuna (Parker *et al.* 2017a) from the tuna pole fleet as well as swordfish (Parker *et al.* 2017b), shortfin mako (Winker *et al.* 2017c) and bigeye tuna (Parker *et al.* 2017c) from the longline fleet. The suitability of these standardized indices for use in stock assessments were reviewed during the 2017 Albacore Intersessional meeting Anon., 2017a), the 2017 Tropical Tuna Intersessional meeting (Anon., 2017d), the 2017 Shortfin Mako Stock Assessment Anon., 2017b) and the 2017 Swordfish Stock Assessment (Anon., 2017c), respectively. As a result, the South African swordfish CPUE index was used in final South Atlantic swordfish assessment model and the tuna pole albacore CPUE index was considered as input for the South Atlantic albacore assessment.

Yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna CPUE indices were not deemed suitable as direct stock assessment inputs due to the small spatial representation of the catch area and high variability, respectively. Similarly, it was suggested that shortfin mako CPUE index should currently not be included in stock assessment models because the majority of available catch and effort records occur in an area that straddles the ICCAT/IOTC 20 degree boundary, which is a known juvenile aggregation area that is associated with high uncertainty regarding regional assignment of this boundary stock. South Africa seeks to further improve the standardization of CPUE indices for the tuna pole fleet and tuna/swordfish longline fleet for contribution in future stock assessment sessions of tunas, swordfish and sharks.

2.3.3 Biology and Ecology

The management boundary that separates the ICCAT from the IOTC at 20° East divides the South African pelagic marine environment in two approximately equal zones. Stocks of pelagic species with large ranges and a widespread larval dispersal often straddle this boundary, which has implications for South Africa's research, reporting and assessment regimes. Biologically meaningful stock boundaries need to be investigated and considered for each species. The level of intermixing, the degree of reproductive isolation and a biologically and genetically defined boundary needs to be determined and considered when South African catch data is included in regional stock assessments. Studies that aid in resolving stock boundary issues are encouraged and much welcomed in South Africa.

- "World without borders- genetic population structure of a highly migratory marine predator, the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)". This study proved insights into the genetic population structure of blue sharks, by sampling the least mobile component of the populations, i.e., the young-of-year and small juveniles (<2 year; $N = 348$ individuals), at three reported nursery areas, namely, western Iberia, Azores, and South Africa. Samples were collected in two different time periods (2002–2008 and 2012– 2015) and were screened at 12 nuclear microsatellites and at a 899-bp fragment of the mitochondrial control region. Results show temporally stable genetic homogeneity among three Atlantic nurseries at both nuclear and mitochondrial markers, suggesting basin-wide panmixia. In addition, comparison of mtDNA CR sequences from Atlantic and Indo-Pacific locations also indicated genetic homogeneity and unrestricted female-mediated gene flow between ocean basins. These results are discussed in light of the species' life history and ecology, but suggest that blue shark populations may be connected by gene flow at the global scale. The implications of the present findings to the management of this important fisheries resource are also discussed. The findings have been published by Veríssimo *et al.* 2017.
- Movement of juvenile shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) around the Agulhas Bank shelf edge. This PhD project aims to investigate the horizontal and vertical movement shortfin mako blue sharks around the Agulhas Bank shelf. To date 19 mako and 8 blue sharks have been tagged with PSAT and SPOT tags in collaboration with DAFF, DEA (Department of Environmental affairs) and SWIOFP (South West Indian Fishery Project). One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean.
- Distribution patterns and population structure of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans." The blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) is the most frequently captured shark in pelagic oceanic fisheries, especially pelagic longlines targeting swordfish and/or tunas. As part of cooperative scientific efforts for fisheries and biological data collection, information from fishery observers, scientific projects and surveys, and from recreational fisheries from several nations in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans was compiled. Data sets included information on location, size and sex, in a total of 478,220 blue shark records collected between 1966 and 2014. Sizes ranged from 36 to 394 cm fork length. Considerable variability was observed in the size distribution by region and season in both oceans. Larger blue sharks tend to occur in equatorial and tropical regions, and smaller specimens in higher latitudes in temperate waters. Differences in sex ratios were also detected spatially and seasonally. Nursery areas in the Atlantic seem to occur in the temperate south-east off South Africa and Namibia, in the south-west off southern Brazil and Uruguay, and in the north-east off the Iberian Peninsula and the Azores. Parturition may occur in the tropical north-east off West Africa. In the Indian Ocean, nursery areas also seem to occur in temperate waters, especially in the south-west Indian Ocean off South Africa, and in the south-east off south-western Australia. The distributional patterns presented in this study provide a better understanding of how blue sharks segregate by size and sex, spatially and temporally, and improve the scientific advice to help adopt more informed and efficient management and conservation measures for this cosmopolitan species. This project was a global initiative and was conducted by several CPCs with data and input provided by SA. This project was published by Coelho *et al.* 2017).

- “Genetic stock structure and estimation of abundance of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in South Africa”. This study examined the stock structure of swordfish around South Africa and developed the initial CPUE standardization process currently used to estimate indices for swordfish for both IOTC and ICCAT. South Africa straddles two ocean basins, the Indian and Atlantic Ocean and currently the jurisdictions of the IOTC and ICCAT are separated by a management boundary at 20°E. This study examined the origin of SA caught swordfish. Eleven microsatellite loci were included in this study of the fine scale population structure of swordfish caught relatively close inshore. Despite the poor quality of the DNA samples, muscle material of 267 swordfish caught in 2005 around the entire range of South Africa’s coastline was utilised. A posterior predictive map of admixture proportions produced a potential admixture zone between 14°E and 27°E. There is evidence of gene flow and migration in this area in both directions, though the evidence for weak differentiation suggests that the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean contain separate stocks and that swordfish stocks coexist around South Africa but return to their ocean of origin to reproduce. Due to passive drift of larvae and active dispersal of adults that have wide environmental parameter limits that extend across this area, swordfish would be prone to admixture and genetic homogenisation. The MSc student has graduated and the research has been concluded. Two papers are in preparation.
- Albacore has been studied mainly in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, and little is known about this species in the southern regions and tropics. In the Pacific and Atlantic oceans there is a clear separation of southern and northern stocks associated with the oceanic gyres. The Indian Ocean population, is thought to comprise of a single stock, distributed from 5°N to 45°S, but this link between Indian Ocean and South Atlantic stocks needs to be investigated. In South African waters, mainly juveniles are caught but the links with the adult populations are still not completely understood. South Africa is a collaborator on the GERMON project led by Institut français de recherche pour l’exploitation de la mer (IFREMER) and Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) to better understand the stock structure of albacore between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Genetic, morphological and biological sampling was concluded in July 2014 and the data are currently in preparation for publication.
- Swordfish genetic samples collected around the coastline are being analysed for a study on swordfish stock delineation between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. 19 microsatellite markers on 605 samples are being used in the study. The MSc student has graduated and the research has been concluded. Two papers are in preparation.
- The heavy metal contamination of commercially important large pelagic species (blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and yellowfin tuna *Thunnus albacares*) has been investigated by a PhD student in the Meat science, Processing & Product Development research team (Department of Animal Sciences) at Stellenbosch University. Levels of Mercury in South African caught mako sharks are a cause for concern as the maximum allowable limit was exceeded in 100% of samples. The findings have been published (Bosch *et al.* 2016a, 2016b).
- DAFF, with the assistance of NGOs (e.g. Birdlife SA), assesses the impact of longline fisheries on seabirds, turtles and sharks and to investigate various mitigation and management measures. A National Plan of Action for seabirds (NPOA-seabirds) was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05 seabirds.1000 hooks⁻¹. Good collaboration with the fishing industry, researchers and managers, continual refining of mitigation measures, the implementation of stringent management measures through permit conditions, and close monitoring through the observer programme has resulted in decreased seabird mortalities and the mortality rate in 2012 was less than 0.05 seabirds per thousand hooks, reaching the goal identified in NPOA-seabirds.

BirdLife International, through its local partner, BirdLife South Africa (BLSA), is currently implementing the seabird bycatch component of the Common Oceans Tuna Project. The overall aims of this component are to 1) ensure that the use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures is enhanced and accelerated by fleets operating in critical fishing areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and 2) strengthen the capacity of national institutions to manage and conduct analyses of seabird bycatch data and the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures and facilitate a joint tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) assessment of the current bycatch mitigation measures contained in the relevant Conservation and Management Measures in tuna longline fisheries. The Department has been involved in the First Regional Bycatch Pre-assessment Workshop held in early 2017, together with other national scientists from countries operating pelagic fleets south of 25° South. This workshop is part of a collaborative process to bring national scientists together, and where appropriate and requested, to help build capacity of national scientists to undertake bycatch analyses.

2.3.3 Previous research projects

- South Africa's involvement in the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Programme (SWIOFP) through Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of large pelagic resources has provided momentum to our research programme. The primary focus is to understand the distribution and movement of swordfish, bigeye and yellowfin tuna within the SWIO region, to which end 15 pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs) were provided for deployment on swordfish, yellowfin and bigeye tunas as well as hook monitors and time depth recorders for deployment of an instrumented longline.
- The Department's national research cruise in 2011 was a momentous achievement during which 11 swordfish were successfully PSAT tagged in the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) region with SWIOFP tags. Swordfish have proven to be very sensitive to handling and South Africa is the first country to achieve PSAT tagging of swordfish in this region. Tags have been programmed for either 90 or 180 days. Of the 11 tags, 4 remained on the swordfish for more than 2 months. The results of this study were presented at the IOTC Working Party for Billfish in 2012 (Document number IOTC-2012-WPB10-16). South Africa aims to conduct further research on the movement of large pelagic species between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans by placing more satellite (PSAT and SPOT) tags on animals. Coupled with movement data, genetic studies on the differences between swordfish from the two Ocean basins are currently being explored. There are no formal scientific programmes for billfish in South Africa (*Rec 06-09*).
- South Africa has collected instrumented longline data (Time Depth Recorders and Hook Timers) from 29 sets (of between 259 – 300 hooks per set) obtained on the dedicated research cruises on the Ellen Khuzwayo research vessel, though more data is required for analysis for a target and bycatch study.
- Two bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and one southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) were successfully PSAT tagged on research cruise on the *RV Ellen Khuzwayo* in August 2015. These fish were tagged at 36S, 19E with tags setup to pop off after 90 (2 tags) and 180 days (1 tag). Data from these tags will reveal horizontal movement patterns between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Additional sampling is subject to the availability of funding.
- "The current status and management of South Africa's chondrichthyan fisheries". The impact of all South African fisheries on chondrichthyan were investigated. In South Africa's diverse fishery sectors, which include artisanal as well as highly industrialised fisheries, 99 (49%) of 204 chondrichthyan species that occur in southern Africa are targeted regularly or taken as bycatch. A total reported dressed catch for 2010, 2011 and 2012 was estimated to be 3 375 t, 3 241 t and 2 527 t, respectively. Two thirds of reported catch was bycatch. Regulations aimed at limiting chondrichthyan catches, coupled with species-specific permit conditions, currently exists in the following fisheries: demersal shark longline, pelagic longline, recreational line and beach-seine and gillnet. Limited management measures are currently in place for chondrichthyan captured in other South African fisheries (Da Silva *et al.* 2015)
- "Aspects of the biology and fishery of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in South African waters". This project examined the blue shark fishery in South Africa as well as examining aspects of their biology (Jolly *et al.* 2013).

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	29/09/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/07/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/07/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/07/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/07/2017; 18/09/2017 revision submitted on the, with additional 1189 albacore length measure from factory sampling and 999 yellowfin tuna on-board measures.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable

S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data and declarations will be provided in the future.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	The National Observer Programme came to an end in March 2011 but is currently in the process of getting reinstated.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not Applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not Applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not Applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not Applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not Applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not Applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not Applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not Applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	31/07/2017. Logbook data for Tropical Tunas submitted under Task I and II
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not Applicable:
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not Applicable
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	31/07/2017; Port sampling data (Landing weights by vessel by species) are collected and used to validate the total catches, submitted under Task I
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not Applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not Applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not Applicable

SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	As noted in the data exchange Task II submission 31/07/2016; SPN, RSK, THR were taken off the list as these are now non-commercial and illegal to retain; As of 2017, the use of wire traces has been banned in the South African large pelagic longline fishery to reduce shark bycatch and all sharks must be landed with fins attached, which also facilitates species identification.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	22/03/2017 South Africa submitted historical back to 1987 to ICCAT and the Shark-WG. An analysis of SMA South African fishery data (including CPUE and spatial fleet dynamics) was presented to the SHARK-WG (SCRS/P/2017/017).
S51	Information on blue sharks	ZAF CPCs provided blue shark input and data for the multilateral study: "Distribution patterns and population structure of the blue shark (<i>Prionace glauca</i>) in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans." by Coelho <i>et al.</i> 2017.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	31/07/2016 Provision of "Chondrichthyans of South Africa Fisheries Identification Guide"
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	2017/09/21 Notification on bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements (See Table 3 and 4)
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	2017/09/21; Notification on bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements (See Table 3 and 4)
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	As noted in the data exchange Task II submission 31/07/2016; SPN, RSK, THR were taken off the list as these are now non-commercial and illegal to retain, including the small scale (artisanal) commercial linefishery.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	To minimise bird bycatch, the start and completion of line setting has to be conducted at night (nautical dusk and nautical dawn). Vessels have to fly a bird-scaring line (tori line) during the setting of each longline. Deck lighting is to be kept to a minimum. All bait has to be thawed, and where necessary, the swim bladder punctured to ensure rapid sinking of the bait. All birds caught have to be brought on board and, with the use of the release instructions provided, live birds are to be released. The NPOA-SEABIRDS (2008) specifies a maximum bycatch rate of 0.05 birds/1000 hooks. Within this plan an initial seabird bycatch limit of 25 birds killed per year is set per vessel. Once the vessel reaches this limit then: (1) a second tori line has to be flown and (2) branch lines (snoods) have to be weighted by placing 60 g weights within 2 m of the hook to ensure optimal sinking rates. If a vessel reaches 50 birds killed in a year then the vessel has to stop fishing immediately.

		To reduce turtle by catch, the use of circle hooks is encouraged as stated in the permit conditions. The South African government has worked closely with WWF to educate skippers on release procedures for turtles. Detailed handling and release instructions are provided to vessels in their permit conditions.
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Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No	Information Required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The Part I and II submitted on 29 September 2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	South Africa has submitted the following data and reports to ICCAT: Task I and II data for 2016 Chartering summary report for 2016 Charter notification Comp-005 for 2016 Transshipment reports Copies of port inspection reports Vessel authorisation lists and revised lists List of vessels greater than 20 metres Reports on vessel sightings Validation seals and signatures for SDPs Quarterly catches of bigeye catches Tropical Tuna Fishery Management Plan Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table.	12 June 2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report.	12 June 2017
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Chartering 13 April 2016 – <i>Fukuseki Maru No. 31</i> ; and 26 April 2016 – <i>Koei Maru No.1</i> and <i>Koei Maru No.88</i> . Termination 14 September 2016 – <i>Fukuseki Maru No. 31</i> and <i>Koei Maru No.88</i> ; and 07 October 2016 – <i>Koei Maru No.1</i>
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	At sea Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea. In-port 22 August 2017.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. South Africa does not have any authorised carrier vessels to receive transshipments.

GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat on 29 April 2015.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No changes made to the list of designated ports, i.e., Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth Harbours.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No changes made to the Notification period required for entry.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	137.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Four (4).
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	21 September 2017.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	21 September 2017
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. South Africa did not have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2016.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Number of South African vessels authorised in 2016 was 48.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. A shore-based observer programme was established in 2007 which may allow for better catch estimates from this sector. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Nothing to comment on.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. South Africa did not import tuna or tuna like fish.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None.

GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	21 September 2017
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	21 September 2017
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2017	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	28 December 2016.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	All longline and bait boat vessels operating in South Africa's large pelagic fishery are authorized to fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas. All active vessels submitted as part of the data exchange 31/07/2017 reported the catch of at least one TROP species, with the exception of one authorized vessel (AT000ZAF00053).
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not Applicable. South African vessels do not fish in the Gulf of Africa. FADs are prohibited in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 26 October 2016.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	30 June 2017.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	No Applicable. South Africa prohibits the use of FADs in its Tuna fisheries.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	12 September 2017.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No Applicable. South Africa does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 26 October 2016.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.

SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	28 December 2016.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. S. SWO is a target specie in South Africa's tuna fisheries.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	28 December 2016.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic albacore.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. S. ALB is a target specie in South Africa's Tuna fisheries.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	The relevant Fishery Control Officer (FCO) must be notified of any undersize dead marlins caught in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery prior to landing. At landing the undersize fish is handed over to the FCO.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	South Africa's tuna pole and rod and reel fishery is not permitted to land any billfish including marlins. Large Pelagic Longline permit holders are encouraged through permit conditions to release live marlins. A minimum size of 210 cm LJFL is imposed for all marlins in the Large Pelagic Longline sector. These measures have resulted in South Africa landing negligible amounts of marlin in the commercial fisheries. The recreational fishery is not allowed to sell any catch, including marlins, in terms of the Regulations of the Marine living Resources Act, Act 18 of 1998. Recreational fishers in South Africa have largely moved to catch and release programmes for marlins. FCOs targets monitoring of sport tournaments and a Recreational Fishing Management Working Group has been established comprising of registers Associations.

BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	<p>All Task I and II data pertaining to sailfish have been submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2017. Sailfish may be caught by longline vessels, but catches of sailfish within the South African ICCAT area are extremely rare. As for 2015, zero catch was reported for 2016.</p> <p>The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the permit conditions.</p>
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial Tuna pole-line fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including hammerheads. Hammerhead landings are banned in the commercial Large Pelagic Longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch and they are limited to a bag limit of one shark per person per day.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The South African ICCAT region is outside the known distribution of silky shark. In general, the commercial Tuna pole-line fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including silky sharks. Silky shark landings are banned in the commercial Large Pelagic Longline fishery.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	South Africa terminated its directed pelagic shark longline fishery in March 2011. Some of these vessels were allocated a fishing right in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. Shark targeting is prohibited in South Africa. Current measures that apply are a unilateral implementation of a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit and when the limit is reached, the fishery closes. Furthermore, shark by-catch limits apply and all vessels (local and charter vessels) are not permitted to use wire tracers. All sharks must be landed with fins attached.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation.	The South African ICCAT region is outside the known distribution of silky shark. In general, silky sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.

SHK	7005	<p>All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)</p>	<p>Rec 04-10 All Task I and II data pertaining to sharks have been submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2017, including length frequencies for two longline fishing trips that had observer coverage in 2016 (< 2% effort coverage). Fishers are not permitted to discard shark trunks at sea. Longline permit holders are encouraged to release sharks alive. Discard and release data are insufficient since March 2011 when the contract for South Africa’s national observer programme expired. The Department is in the process of recruiting a Service Provider to render services in respect of the observer programme and it is envisaged that a new Service Provider would be appointed on or before 31 March 2018. As of the 2017 Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions, all sharks have to be landed with fins attached.</p> <p>Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08 As of the 2017 permit conditions, wire traces are banned to reduce shark bycatch, particularly of shortfin mako, hammerheads, thresher sharks and other carcharhinid shark species</p> <p>07-06 South Africa does not fish for porbeagle and North Atlantic shortfin mako. South Africa investigating possible nursery grounds for Southern Atlantic mako in the region of the Agulhas Bank. A satellite tagging project is underway examining the residency of juvenile shortfin mako sharks around the Agulhas Bank shelf edge. To date 19 mako sharks have been tagged with PSAT and SPOT tags.</p> <p>09-07 Thresher sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>10-08 Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p>
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SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	<p>All Task I and II data pertaining to blue sharks have been submitted to ICCAT on 31/07/2017, including length frequencies for two longline fishing trips that had observer coverage in 2016. Fishers are not permitted to discard blue shark trunks at sea.</p> <p>As of the 2017 permit conditions, all sharks have to be landed with fins attached.</p> <p>Wire traces are banned to reduce shark bycatch.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Turtle interactions are reported in logbooks by the longline fleet. Dehooking tools and procedures are specified in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions. Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 2017/09/21, including observed encounters during two longline fishing trips that had observer coverage in 2016.</p> <p>The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>NPOA-seabirds was published in 2008. The NPOA-seabirds aims to reduce seabird mortality on longline vessels to below 0.05 seabirds per 1000 hooks.</p> <p>Various bird mitigation measures have been included in permit conditions, such as:</p> <p>All longliners are required to deploy a tori line when setting.</p> <p>No bright lights are to be used when setting at night.</p> <p>Baits are required to be properly defrosted to ensure faster sinking rates.</p>

			<p>All large pelagic longline vessels may only set at night and have all branch lines weighted.</p> <p>Bird limits have been introduced per vessel per year and if non-compliance with bird mitigations were found then the vessel would be required to stop fishing at either 25 birds or 50 birds.</p> <p>Bird interactions are reported in logbooks by the longline fleet.</p> <p>In addition, scientific observers also collect data on bird mortality rates and provide dead specimens for identification. Awareness programmes have been held to educate permit holders/ skippers of detrimental impact longliners have on seabird populations. To encourage responsible fishing, permit holders have been given bird posters so as to be able to identify the common species occurring in Southern African waters. WWF and Birdlife SA have also provided vessels with tori lines and given instructions on how to use them. In addition, research into seabird mitigation has taken place on board the fishing vessels during 2009-2010 with the assistance of the University of Washington Sea Grant. Seabird mortality has been greatly reduced due to the collaborative efforts and was recorded at 0.06 seabirds per thousand hooks in 2012.</p> <p>The NPOA – Seabirds is currently under review.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting tuna in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. As such permit conditions prohibit the use of wire traces for all vessels (local and charter vessels).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No pilot statistical documents implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to the ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Data and minimum size

97-01: As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersize swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the FCOs/ Monitors who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

03-13: All tuna pole/ rod and reel, tuna/swordfish/shark longline vessels are required to complete a daily log of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

Other: All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg in order to minimize dumping at sea. An estimate of the total amount of undersize swordfish caught is reported in the Compliance Tables.

Capacity limits

93-04: South Africa is a developing country, which only started commercial tuna longlining in 1997, and cannot restrict its effort on yellowfin to that of 1992. Furthermore, yellowfin caught in the vicinity of Cape Town are likely to be of Indian Ocean origin.

04-01: South Africa is in the process of developing its Large Pelagic Longline fleet which would target bigeye, but currently bigeye tuna is caught on domestic vessels targeting swordfish. Nonetheless South Africa is exempted from this resolution, as it is a developing country with reported bigeye catch in 1999 less than 2 100 t.

Statistical documents

94-05: South Africa neither imports nor exports northern bluefin tuna; hence this resolution is not applicable.

01-21: Bigeye tuna statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

01-22: Swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003, and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

Other measures relating to individual species

03-10: South Africa has finalised and published a Shark NPOA in November 2013. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein, have been in place and implemented for a number of years in order to shark population. For example: shark catches are restricted to 50% of the weight of tuna and swordfish; skippers are encouraged to release sharks alive; skippers are required to carry dehooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 2000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined.

07-06: South Africa has contributed to several projects on the life history, spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. A recent project has shifted the focus from blue sharks to shortfin mako sharks. 19 juvenile shortfin mako sharks have been tagged with SPOT and PSAT tags in order to investigate the movement of these sharks in relation to the Agulhas shelf edge. This study aims to identify whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa. One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean.

Trade sanctions

02-17, 06-13, 11-19: South Africa has no developed domestic markets for tuna and tuna-like species hence there is no tuna trade with listed countries.

VMS

03-14, 04-11: Any pole, rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS [as approved by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)] in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

General

97-10 (para 7): Thus far, longline vessels fishing on a South African catch permit are only allowed to discharge in South African ports. However, provisions are made in the permit conditions that if a vessel discharges in another country the permit holder is required to arrange for a South African FCO to monitor the discharge.

01-18: South Africa does not allow IUU vessels to enter its EEZ. Furthermore, no port services are made available to the vessels should they be allowed to enter in the case of *force majeure*. In addition, transshipments at sea are not permitted.

02-21: South Africa is in the process of developing its fishing capacity and as such, has chartered foreign fishing vessels in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. These vessels were subjected to the provisions of South African regulations and permit conditions. All vessels are equipped with VMS and are required to take an observer on board on all fishing trips. Charter notifications and terminations for 2016 were submitted to ICCAT. In addition a number of South African pole-line vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia in 2016.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the DAFF to fish for tuna by means of a valid catch permit. A high seas licence is required if the vessel is to fish on the high seas. The original copies of the permit and licence are required to be on board the vessel on all fishing trips. Fishing vessel call signs and names also have to be marked in a specific manner.

Inspection Schemes and Activities

Vessels, including foreign charter vessels, participating in the South African Large Pelagic Longline and tuna pole-line fishing sectors are required to notify the local FCO prior to all landings as stipulated in the permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. All pole-line and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the DAFF's VMS Operations Centre. All longline discharges are weighed at quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye, which was implemented in 2003, is well established. On board scientific observers also assist in monitoring longline skippers compliance with regards to permit conditions. For 2016, 100% observer coverage was achieved for all charter longline vessels and there were three (3) domestic fishing trips that were observed. The National Observer Programme contract expired in March 2011 and the DAFF is currently in process to re-establish the observer programme for domestic vessels and it was anticipated that the Program will be fully functional in February 2015 but due to supply chain challenges, this did not happen. The process is still ongoing and it is envisaged that a Service Provider will be appointed before the end of 2017.

No transshipments at sea are permitted. Transshipments in port are allowed subject to applying and be issued with a transshipment permit and monitoring by a FCO or Fishery Monitor (FM). In applying for this permit the skipper has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught.

Through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to improve on the implementation thereof. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), South Africa ratified PSMA in 2015. This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit in order to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used and the purpose of the port call. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments in port.

Surveillance of coastal waters are routinely monitored by the fisheries Patrol Vessels. Further support is provided through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force and the South African Police Services.

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

South Africa generally submits and complies with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT. Late reporting has been a particular problem for calendar year 2015 and 2016 as DAFF had committed many of its resources in conducting a fishing rights allocation process for a number (10) of its commercial fishing sectors, including the tuna longline (Large Pelagic Longline) fishery. New fishing rights were allocated in January 2017 and South Africa is in a process of finalising the appeals submitted in respect of the final decisions taken in January 2017. Some of the human resources have been freed from the fishing rights allocation to concentrate on their day-to-day work. Subsequently, the reporting for 2017 has improved significantly.

Last year, it was reported that two of the Fisheries Managers that have been responsible for the management of the Tuna Sector were either promoted or resigned and that the DAFF was in the process of filling those vacancies. One post was subsequently abolished and the other was filled in April 2016. In 2016, a Tuna Scientist was appointed in December.

The scope of work of the Fisheries Control Officers has been expanded with the implementation of other strategically important Departmental objectives such as Operation Phakisa and Small-scale fisheries.

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Table 1. The total number of fishing days (effort), active vessels and total catch (tons) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2016. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SKJ: skipjack tuna.

Year	Total Effort		Catch (t)			
	Fishing Days	Active Vessels	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ
2006	3120	111	2160	962	1	0
2007	4142	118	3663	947	10	0
2008	3052	115	2083	347	8	4
2009	4431	123	4586	223	17	4
2010	4408	116	4087	177	8	1
2011	5001	118	3166	629	15	5
2012	5157	123	3483	162	12	8
2013	4114	107	3492	374	142	3
2014	4416	95	3620	1351	50	5
2015	4738	91	3898	885	57	2
2016	4908	98	2001	599	10	2

Table 2. The total effort (in 1000 hooks), total number of active vessels and total catch (tons) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2015. All species except for shortfin mako and blue sharks are reported in round weight. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SWO: swordfish; SMA: Shortfin mako; BSH: Blue shark.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Effort</i>		<i>Catch (t)</i>					
	<i>Hooks ('000)</i>	<i>Active Vessels</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>SMA</i>	<i>BSH</i>
2006	603	111	46	163	78	174	12	21
2007	1229	118	77	111	147	205	16	34
2008	870	115	107	38	200	142	8	25
2009	1056	123	151	87	159	205	26	7
2010	636	116	85	55	144	146	25	8
2011	749	118	84	121	125	97	139	257
2012	498	123	87	17	63	51	93	161
2013	968	107	116	70	294	171	177	179
2014	1203	95	101	161	282	152	369	544
2015	1187	91	132	142	143	218	487	402
2016	924	98	65	107	111	164	339	356

Table 3. Bycatch interactions in the ICCAT region as reported in large-pelagic long-line logbooks (LB) for 2016.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Released Alive</i>
Albatrosses	8	9
Leatherback turtle	0	11
Loggerhead turtle	0	30
Thresher sharks	27	100

Table 4. Bycatch interactions based on two observed trips that took place on large pelagic long-line vessels within the ICCAT area of South Africa's EEZ in 2016. The total coverage was 2 vessels, 14 days, 17,400 Hooks.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Released Alive</i>
Albatrosses	0	0
Leatherback turtle	0	0
Loggerhead turtle	0	2
Thresher sharks	19	3

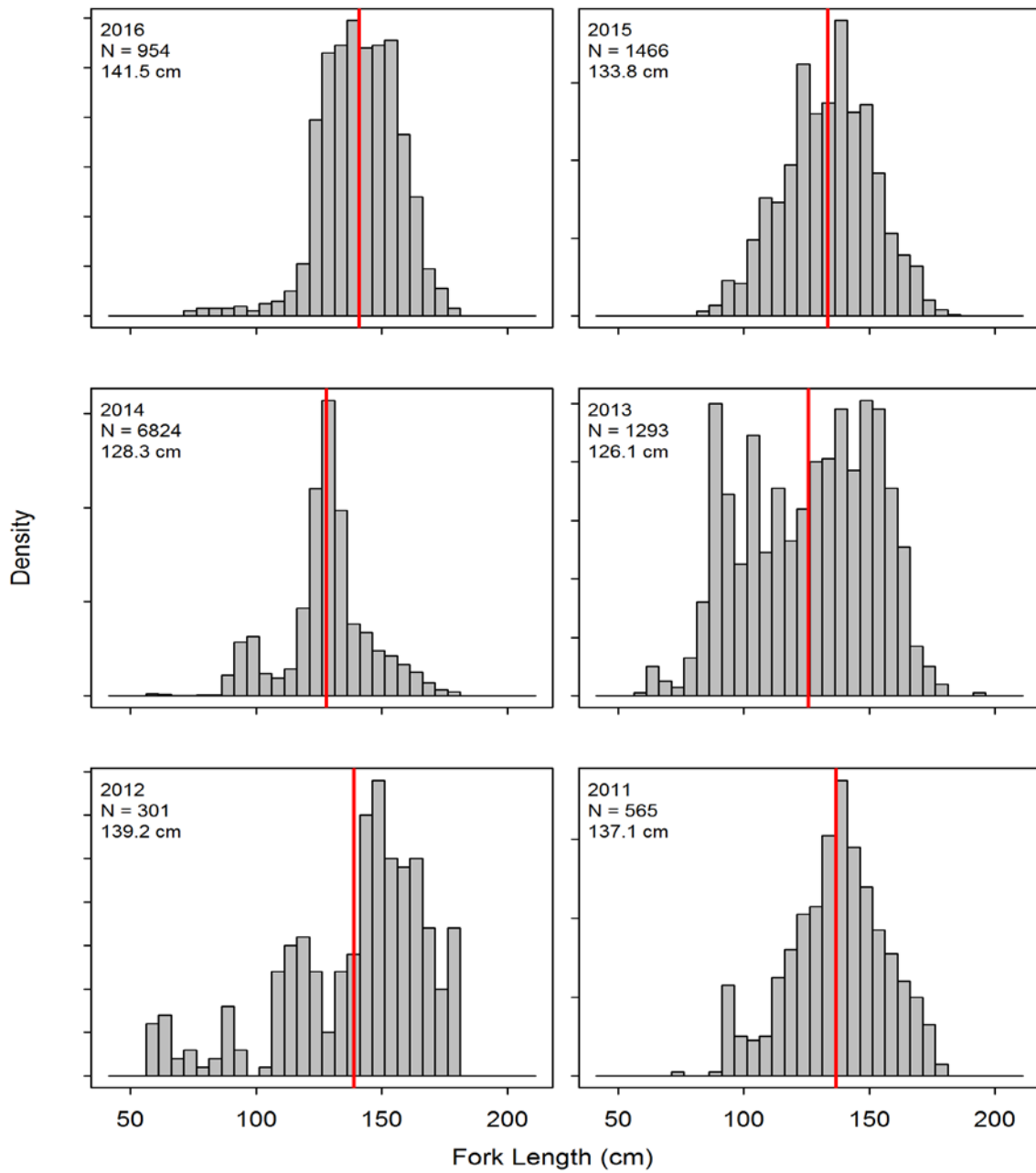


Figure 1. Length frequency distribution (in cm FL) of yellowfin tuna based on on-board measurements by South African baitboat skippers for period 2011-2016, with red line denoting the mean length and the corresponding values provided below the sample size N.

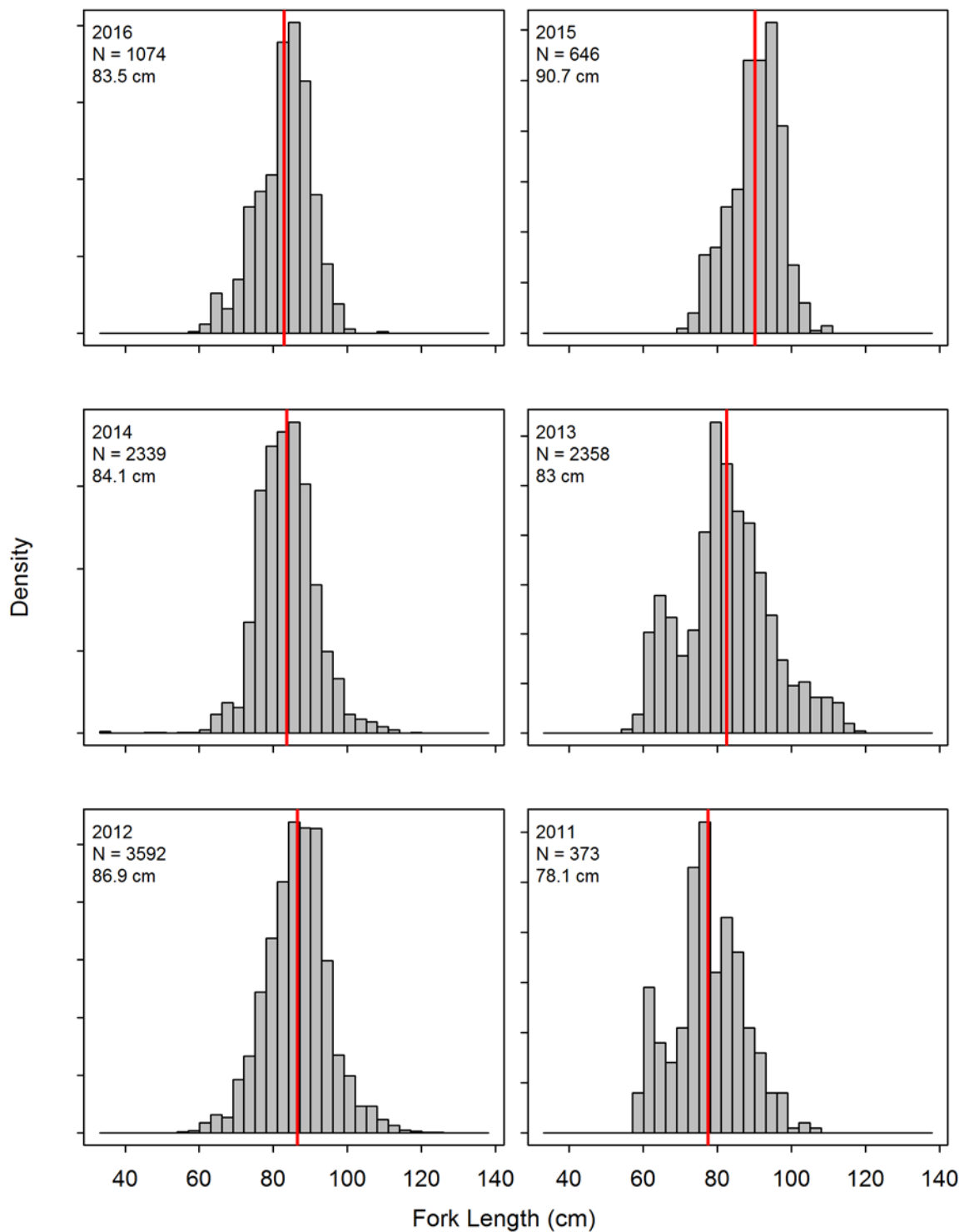


Figure 2. Length frequency distribution (in cm FL) of albacore tuna based on factory measurements of fish landed by South African baitboat fleet for period 2011-2016, with red line denoting the mean length and the corresponding values provided below the sample size N.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
 RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST. VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
 INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

SUMMARY

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing State that continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. However, such efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards. SVG continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises mostly longline fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area is 33.

RÉSUMÉ

En tant que petit État insulaire en développement, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à explorer toutes les sources disponibles de revenus, afin de garantir la sécurité alimentaire de ses ressortissants, tout en relevant les défis de l'utilisation soutenable et d'un environnement mondial changeant. Or, ces efforts doivent respecter les normes et pratiques internationales acceptables. Saint Vincent et les Grenadines continue à développer, perfectionner et mettre en œuvre les mécanismes pertinents de législation, gestion, suivi et exécution en ce qui concerne sa flottille de pêche hauturière. Ces mesures visent à garantir que les activités de ces navires sont pleinement conformes aux initiatives de conservation et de gestion prises par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations pertinentes. La flottille de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines opérant dans la zone de conservation de l'ICCAT est composée principalement de palangriers qui ciblent des thonidés et des espèces apparentées. Ces navires appartiennent à des armateurs étrangers et sont immatriculés auprès de la division maritime de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers qui opèrent dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT s'élève à 33 unités.

RESUMEN

Como pequeño estado insular en desarrollo, San Vicente y las Granadinas debe continuar explorando todas las fuentes disponibles de ingresos con el fin de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de sus ciudadanos a la vez que cumple los desafíos de la utilización sostenible y de un medio ambiente global cambiante. Sin embargo, dichos esfuerzos deben cumplir las prácticas y normas internacionales aceptables. San Vicente y las Granadinas continúa desarrollando, refinando e implementando los mecanismos pertinentes legislativos, de ordenación, de seguimiento y de ejecución respecto a su flota pesquera de altura. Estas medidas están destinadas a garantizar que las actividades de estos buques son plenamente conformes con las iniciativas en materia de ordenación de ICCAT y de otras organizaciones pertinentes. La flota de San Vicente y las Granadinas que opera en la zona de conservación de ICCAT está compuesta en su mayoría por palangreros que se dirigen a los túnidos y especies afines. Estos buques son propiedad de armadores extranjeros y están registrados en el Departamento Marítimo de San Vicente y las Granadinas. El número total de palangreros atuneros que operó en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT fue de 33.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

The table below shows the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High seas fleet which operated in the ICCAT convention area for the years 2013 to 2016 (source: fishing logs and fishing vessels voyage reports).

Over the past four (4) years, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' catch of tuna and tuna-like species caught within the ICCAT Convention area amounted to 6,100.227 metric tons (mt). As shown in the **Table 1**, yellowfin tuna has been the dominant catch species for the four (4) year period 2013 – 2016 albeit bigeye tuna constituted 34.5 % of the landings for 2016. As can be observed from the **Table 1** below, the catches remain within the quota levels set out for the species for the period 2013 - 2016.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical Data Collection

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) a general statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries as well as the demersals, conch and lobster fisheries. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites are clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary). A system of stratified cluster sampling is then used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings.

In 2009, a pilot study to improve the statistical data collection system in SVG was conducted. The data collection forms were revised as well as new data items were added to incorporate data that were being missed, for example, information on a second gear used and Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) as a fishing gear type (to capture information on species of fish caught around a FAD). Modifications were also done to the biological forms to gather length data for fish (blackfin and yellowfin tunas) caught around FADs. As a data management tool the Caribbean Fisheries Information System (CARIFIS) database was installed for the storage and management of catch and effort data as well as fishers and vessels information.

2.1.1 High seas

The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the Fisheries Division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (latitude, longitude) of the vessel, date, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the high seas are transported to the transshipment port in Trinidad. The fish is sorted and then sold to buyers locally or exported to other countries in the Far East and North and South America.

2.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

SVG has upgraded its VMS capabilities to a more modernized system. SVG flagged High Seas fishing vessels have been fitted with new up to date and compatible VMS hardware. The relevant authorities have been working with Pole Star a member of the Absolute Software Group and they currently provide this service. The reporting system is an automatic, real time internet base service. From our research this reporting system complies with ICCAT VMS recommendation. Apart from simply tracking vessels, the system also includes features such as Geo-zones, e-logs, alerts for entry into unrestricted zones (EEZs and other RFMOs) and daily electronic reporting system.

A SVG High Seas Fishing Vessels Monitoring Unit has been established to monitor ship information received from the Absolute VMS software. The monitoring unit is composed of five Officers of the Fisheries Division. Vessels are monitored on a daily basis.

2.3 Observer Programme

At present, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a part of the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for transshipment. The Fisheries Division is in the process of establishing its National Observer Programme which will facilitate the placement of scientific observers on board its High Seas fishing vessels for the purpose of collecting fisheries specific data and in compliance with the relevant requirements for observer coverage established by ICCAT. The requirement for observer coverage is contained in the High Seas Fishing Regulations (2003).

2.4 Port Sampling Program

Fisheries Fish and Fish Products Regulations (2006) allows for the inspection of vessel discharges to ascertain the fish which is landed is fit for consumption. The traceability of fish is addressed in the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fish and Fish Products Regulations Section 35.

The Procedural Manual for the Official Control of Fish and Fish Products (2011) outlines the proper procedures for the inspection of fish and fish products as well as those relating to the proper control of fish and fish products for domestic markets, export markets and the importation of fish. These include licenses, health certificates and other inspection forms which can be used to allow reliable traceability of fish and fish products (based on HACCP standards) from the net to the primary distributors.

An inspection Programme whereby St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Division Officers inspected a sample of the catches of its High Seas fleet at ports in Trinidad & Tobago in its initial phase. Six inspections were conducted so far for 2017 and others inspections are scheduled to take place.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	04/10/17
S2	Fleet Characteristics	27/7/17
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	27/7/17
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	27/7/17
S5	Size samples (Task II)	27/7/17
S6	Catch estimated by size	27/7/17
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging done.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of establishing a domestic component of the national observer program.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has commenced activities for the implementation of a national observer program.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable, no information was collected.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable, SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna.

S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	27/7/17
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. No FADs being used by SVG fisheries.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. FADs are not deployed in ICCAT Convention area.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. No support vessel deployed.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	St. Vincent and the Grenadines has established a national observer program and participates in the regional observer program.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Port sampling programme to be fully established in 2018.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. No FADs deployed on High Seas.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. No fishing done in the EEZ of another country.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. No scientific programmes established.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. No methods developed.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a plan for improving data collection for sharks.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No research done.
S51	Information on blue sharks	No research done.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Identification guides are utilised by the observers in the national observer program.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No information available. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has commenced activities for the implementation of a national observer program.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No measures taken.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No research done.

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines provides information on vessels and their activities to ICCAT as well as the FAO in accordance with the requirements of the relevant reporting obligations in the Compliance Agreement.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	St. Vincent and the Grenadines provides information on vessels and their activities to ICCAT as well as the FAO in accordance with the requirements of the relevant reporting obligations in the Compliance Agreement.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/8/17; 14/9/17; 8/9/17
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not made any chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not made any chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	See Section 5
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	7
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have any vessels authorised to receive transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	2 vessels. 13/3/17; 22/3/17.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Division. Port inspection program currently being developed between St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Trinidad and Tobago.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Have not yet been established.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Have not yet been established.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not an authorised Port of Entry.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Have not yet been established.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Have not yet been established.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Have not yet been established.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Have not yet been established.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Have not yet been established.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	33

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. No actions taken.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The Fisheries Act (1986) and Regulations (1987), which form part of the OECS harmonized legislation, covers Fisheries access agreements, local and foreign fishing licensing, fish processing establishments, fisheries research, fisheries enforcement and the registration of fishing vessels. The legislation also specifies conservation measures such as prohibiting the use of any explosive, poison and other noxious substance for the purpose of killing, stunning, disabling, or catching fish; closed seasons, gear restriction, creation of marine reserves. The legislation gives the Minister responsible for fisheries, the authority to create new regulations for the management of fisheries when necessary.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No allegations brought against SVG vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No measures submitted.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	26/9/17
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	26/9/17
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessels sightings reported.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. SVG does not operate any BFT farms.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. SVG does not operate any BFT farms.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT Fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. SVG does not engage in BFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	13/3/17
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	23/6/16
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Vessels have not been reported as being engaged in IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have area/ time closures for BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not import frozen BET
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	8/6/17; 26/9/17
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. FADs not deployed.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not import SWO.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	04/10/17
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. All vessels more than 7m.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. SVG vessels do not target MED-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No tagging programme implemented.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No inspection vessels deployed.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No inspectors deployed.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	13/3/17
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No specific authorization given to vessels for S.SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. All St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to target N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum on board bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are not authorised to target S. SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. Vessels not authorized to fish MED. ALB.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	13/3/17
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	13/3/17
ALB	4006	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. All St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to target N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum on board bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. All St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to target S. ALB.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no legislation prohibiting dead discards of marlins.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. SVG does not target marlin stocks.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. SVG does not target Atlantic sailfish.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	No measures instituted. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a management plan for sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	No measures instituted. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a management plan for sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	No measures instituted. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a management plan for sharks.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No measures instituted. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a management plan for sharks.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	No measures instituted. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a management plan for sharks.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	No measures instituted. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a management plan for sharks.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No measures instituted.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. No measures instituted.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. No measures instituted.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No system developed.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

On 1st January 2017, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines passed legislation banning the harvesting of all sea turtles in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in response to the global threats to sea turtles and their status as vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered. A sea turtle conservation programme was also developed to increase awareness of the situation facing turtles and build capacity at a community level, with a major emphasis on establishing monitoring programmes on nesting beaches throughout St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

In June 2016, the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has taken further strides in its fight to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing and has signed on to the “Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing”. On 22nd May 2017, Cabinet gazetted the Fisheries (Prevention of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing) regulations 2017 which brings in line the efforts of the state to close its ports to vessels involved in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. This new regulation means that foreign fishing vessels wishing to land fish in St. Vincent and the Grenadines will be required to request permission from specifically designated ports ahead of time, as well as transmitting information on their activities and their catch. It also allows the Authorities to conduct regular inspections including the review of the vessels’ papers, surveys of fishing gear, examining catches and checking a ship’s record which may reveal IUU fishing. These efforts continue to highlight that the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes that IUU fishing is among the greatest threats to a sustainable fishing industry and as such, improvements will continue to be made to legislation, policies and other key issues that need to be addressed, such as the landing of the High Seas Catch at St. Vincent and the Grenadines’ ports.

At the request of the Fisheries Division, Capricorn Marine Environmental Limited, a marine monitoring consultancy based in Cape Town South Africa, and a recognized provider of training of observers and management of the Observer Programme, has provided fisheries observer training for seven (7) members of the Fisheries Division staff as Observer Logistics Coordinators and five (5) persons as Scientific Observers with emphasis on pelagic longline vessels. This training took place from 17th to 28th July 2017. Training for the observers included inter alia identification of target species, how to record catch information, gender determination of target species, how to record bycatch information, how to identify longline gear in the Atlantic tuna longline fishery and how to conduct safety checks on vessels. All participants were trained in relevant aspects of law of the sea and the functioning of ICCAT. Assessment of Scientific Observers’ ability was also done during the training.

An FAO consultant visited St. Vincent and the Grenadines from the 17th July to 21st July 2017, during a mission to establish a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) for strengthening of fisheries legislation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, with a focus on the standards required to combat IUU fishing. This TCP will run for approximately one year and entail a review of the fisheries legal and policy frameworks, as well as providing capacity building training for various agencies.

In July 2017, an interagency taskforce was established to plan and guide the implementation of remedial measures, so as to facilitate the removal of the European Union (EU) identification of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as a “non-cooperating third country” in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

An Implementation Plan has been developed as a guide for multi-sectoral efforts in SVG’s commitment to the continuous improvement relative to preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing activities.

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

As an island state, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contributions which the fisheries sector makes to the economy and the food and nutritional security of developing states. With an increased demand for fish and the increased efforts from fishers to meet this demand, globally fishing pressure on the marine capture fisheries has led to the degradation of some fish stocks.

The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives, however St. Vincent and the Grenadines has made some significant improvements to legislation and policies involving the marine space.

Negotiations are ongoing between the Government of SVG and the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago concerning collaboration to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through the implementation of bilateral agreements in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This will assist in instituting an effective port sampling regime whereby members of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Competent Authority will gather information from the High Seas vessels when they arrive in port in Trinidad and Tobago.

A Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) between the Food and Agricultural Organization and the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has also been established for strengthening fisheries legislation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines with a focus on the standards required to combat IUU fishing. The technical and legal assistance from FAO will identify gaps and constraints in the national and policy framework with the intention of revision in order to address the gaps and constraints. The process will be carried out in close collaboration with national stakeholders and authorities involved in fisheries management. The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is therefore actively working to improve the sustainability of its fisheries sector and ensure the sustainability of the marine resources.

The Transshipment report for St. Vincent and the Grenadines was not submitted for 2016 as the Fisheries Division is only in receipt of two Regional Observer Reports covering four (4) of the seven (7) declared transshipment dates. The completed transshipment report will follow as soon as the outstanding report is made available.

The Fisheries Division is in the process of preparing management plans for sharks and tropical tunas for St. Vincent and the Grenadines which will be submitted subsequently to the ICCAT Commission.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for SVG Longline High Seas vessels 2013 - 2016 (weights and quotas in mt).

YEARS	<i>EFFORT No. of HOOKS</i>	YFT	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	SKJ	SAIL	N.SWO	S.SWO	WAH	SPF	MISC	TOTALS
2013	387,900	325	286	97	15	0.069	3	4	2	4	3	112	851.069
2014	549,900	481.34	326.91	129.84	29.7	0.065	3.55	39.801	19.242	3.37	2.564	1211.5	2,247.9
2015	339,800	124.29	305.12	99.51	496.28	0.661	0.774	102.25	0	0.326	0.147	68.985	1198.343
2016	513,658	435.473	291.6	107	622.234	0	85.321	33.407	4.687	10.751	6.580	205.862	1802.915
TOTALS		1366.103	1209.63	433.35	1163.214	0.795	92.645	179.458	25.929	18.447	12.291	1598.347	6100.227
QUOTAS (2016)		n/a	300*	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	

*St. Vincent and the Grenadines currently has a quota for 200 mt of Northern Albacore tuna however an additional 100 mt has been transferred from Chinese Taipei for a period encompassing 2016 as per ICCAT Recommendation 16-06.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SYRIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA SYRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIRIA**

SUMMARY

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial waters and are not equipped to target tuna species. Only one vessel is equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities (Fesal) which used to catch the Syrian quota previously. Syrian quotas of BFT transferred, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 47,393 kg and 56,906 kg in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche en Syrie est traditionnelle et les navires opèrent traditionnellement dans les eaux territoriales et ne sont pas équipés pour cibler les espèces thonières. Seul un navire, équipé pour participer aux activités de pêche de thon rouge (Fesal), capturait auparavant le quota syrien. Les quotas de thon rouge alloués à la Syrie ont été transférés et aucun débarquement de thon rouge n'a été réalisé. Il n'y a pas d'activités de transbordement de thon autorisées auparavant en Syrie. Les activités d'élevage, de mise en cage de thonidés et des madragues à thon ne sont pas applicables en Syrie. La capture syrienne totale de thon rouge était de 47.393 kg et de 56.906 kg en 2016 et en 2017, respectivement.

RESUMEN

La pesca en Siria es tradicional, y los buques operan tradicionalmente en aguas territoriales y no están equipados para dirigirse a los túnidos. Solo un buque está equipado para participar en las actividades de pesca de atún rojo (Fesal), que se utilizó anteriormente para capturar la cuota de Siria. La cuota de atún rojo de Siria fue transferida y no se desembarcó atún rojo. No hay actividades de transbordo de túnidos autorizadas previamente en Siria. Las actividades de cría, introducción en jaula y almadrabas no son aplicables en Siria. La captura total de Siria de atún rojo se situó en 47.393 kg y 56.906 kg en 2016 y 2017, respectivamente.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Syria has a coastline of 183 km with good artificial ports, The shelf is very narrow (8 km at its widest) and has an approximate surface of 1 160 km². With continental shelf is very steep. Only 40 km are trawlable, trawling area on the shelf is about 310 km².

Syrian waters have low productivity due to the absence of upwellings or major discharges or currents, which bring nutrients to the region. Consequently, landings from marine fisheries are very low and this activity has a minor importance in the general economy of Syria. Landings are composed of several species (sea breams, mullets, barracuda, mackerel and other carangids which are marketed together by size categories.

The majority of fishing vessels belong to the artisanal sector. The marine fleet consists of 1850 feluccas (open vessels of 4–6 m in length), which also includes some artisanal small-sized purse seiners and 6 trawlers.

Feluccas are the standard artisanal fishing vessel made of wood; 4–6 m length, 1.5–2.0 m width and powered by 5–20 hp diesel engines, distributed all along the coast where there are suitable places to beach them or in the small fishing ports.

Most of the feluccas are operated by their owners and operate very near the coast (up to 2 km) and near to the points where they are usually beached.

A variety of fishing gears are used in this the mixed-species fishery, including trammel nets for bottom fishing, bottom longlines, gillnets, shore seines, cast nets, small purse seines, bottom-set nets and handlines.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries Statistics

2.1.1 Temperate Tuna Fishery Statistics

Bluefin Tuna: Syrian bluefin tuna fishery regulated by quotas, seasons (only from May 26 to June 24) and gear restrictions recommended by ICCAT. Only one Syrian vessel (Purse seiner) is recorded in ICCAT list of vessel so far, therefore only one fishing vessel conducts BFT fishing activity to catch Syrian allocated quota, total catch of BFT during 2016 was 47393 Kg increased to 56906 Kg during 2017. Total quantity of BFT transferred to farming purpose.

Tropical tuna, swordfish, marlins, sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

2.2 Research Activities

Only one vessel conduct BFT fisheries, the total catch (56906 Kg) transferred for farming purpose, Size samples from farm sent previously to ICCAT.

Because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011, there are lack of financial support for experts and researcher regarding marine fisheries research, and also there are no training or cooperative programs or any technical assistance from any international organization or agencies since 2011.

2.2.1 Fishery Observer Deployments

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota used one regional observer. National observer program for sampling from the fleet was used and the data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch of fisheries in Syria, and no landing of tuna reported.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	14/10/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	14/08/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	14/08/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	14/08/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	14/08/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable, catch transferred for farming purpose.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable, no information on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No fishing vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons.

BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	14/08/2017
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	No caging activates in Syria.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No cooperative research programs due to circumstances in Syria.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no vessels for catching BET/YFT/SKJ.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable, no vessels operated for tropical tuna.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable, no vessels operated for tropical tuna.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable, no vessels operated in the EEZ of another CPC.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable, no catch of billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable, no catch of billfish.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable, no vessels targeting sharks.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Not applicable, no catch of blue sharks.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable, no reports on sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in Syrian water.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch interactions of sea turtles in Syrian water.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch in Syrian water.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.

S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard.
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Part II (Management implementation)

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

Syria conduct BFT fishery only and recommendation 14-04 is applied in all aspects of BFT activities like:

3.1 Catch Limits and Minimum Sizes

Recommendation by ICCAT amending the recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (14-04) is implemented in Syria.

Syrian quota of BFT was 47.40 t in 2016 and 56.91 t in 2017. Consistent with Rec. 14-04 Syria implemented the recommended 2015 quota as well as a 2016 and 2017 limiting the harvest of BFT measuring less than 30 Kg to zero percent (by weight) of the Syrian quota.

3.2 Closed Seasons

Only one purse seiner used to catch Syrian Quota of BFT. Consistent with *Rec. 14-04* the authorized period for fishing is from May 26 to June 24 every year.

3.3 Observer Programs and Related Activities

One regional observer used to observe and report fish activity on the Syrian vessel Fesal.

3.4 Vessel Monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Syria has quota of BFT and all required data and reporting obligations implemented and transmitted to ICCAT at time.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Syria has only one vessel recorded in ICCAT record of vessels and operate for BFT fishery to catch Syrian quota and all reporting obligations transmitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14/08/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable, due circumstances in Syria.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable, due circumstances in Syria.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no landing of BFT.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Controlling and monitoring of fisheries activities in Syria are governed by General Commission For Fisheries Resources, and General Directorate of ports.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Only one vessel (FESAL).
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable, no sport or recreational fisheries in Syria.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable, Syrian quota of BFT transferred for cage culture, no import or landing.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable, no data on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	24/08/2017
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable, no vessels sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable, no vessels sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable, bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable, bluefin tuna transferred and transfer declaration issued.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable, bluefin tuna transferred and one transfer declaration issued.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable, no authorized traps in Syria.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	15/02/2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable, no farming activities in Syria.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable, no modifications to fishing plans or individual quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	05/10/2017
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	15/08/2017
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	15/02/2017
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable, bluefin tuna other vessels in Syria.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no Joint Fishing Operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes applicable.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, only one inspector employed on vessel Fesal in BFT fishing season.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable, only one vessel authorized to catch BFT and regional observer submitted report to ICCAT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable, no transshipment operations.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable, no landing operations.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Three (3)
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	None
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	16/06/2017
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable, no fish less than 30kg. Lack of technical expertise for tag and release of fish.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	19/09/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No not applicable, electronic validation system applied.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	25/05/2017
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	25/05/2017
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable, no tagging activities.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, only one vessel equipped to catch BFT (recorded in ICCAT record of vessels).
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	25/05/2017
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ, no IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no data from ICCAT statistical document programs.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable, no tropical tuna activities.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable, no data from ICCAT statistical document programs.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No not applicable, no validation seals and signatures for SDPs.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable, no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable, no inspection vessels for MED-SWO.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable, no vessels targeting MED-SWO.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting N. SWO.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable, no vessels targeting S. SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum on board bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable, no bycatch of N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable, no bycatch of S. SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable, no vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, no vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable, no vessels authorised to fish for South Atlantic albacore
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable, no bycatch of N. ALB.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable, no bycatch of S. ALB.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable, no dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	All ICCAT recommendation applied for BFT fishery in Syria.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable, no catch of Atlantic sailfish.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, no catch of hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, no catch of silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako sharks.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable, no catch of silky sharks.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	Sharks not targeted by Syrian fleets, sharks not popular for food consumption in Syria, and no exporting activities of sharks, all recommendation adopted in Syria.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Not applicable, no catch of blue shark.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	No incidental catch of sea turtles.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No incidental catch of seabird.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	All catch of fish landed and no discards reported.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	National Observers in landings report the catch of all species and submit reports to fisheries authorities.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	ICCAT recommendations applied regarding BFT fishery.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are many regulations in Syria affecting marine fisheries. They refer to licensing of fishermen and boats, closed seasons and areas, mesh size regulations, pollution and use of dynamite.

ICCAT recommendations applied for BFT fishing in Syria (only now one vessel equipped and conduct BFT fishing activities to catch Syrian quota)

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

General Commission for Fisheries Resources as fish authority in Syria doing all available means to improve fisheries management and statistical data collection under the difficult conditions in Syria, it encourage fishermen to develop their fishing gear and extend fishing activities to EEZ to meet the high demand for marine products due to overexploitation of coastal fisheries resources, but because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011, there is less interest of investing in fishing activities, in addition to the fact that many fishermen moved for another alternative works. We hope that with the end of the crisis in Syria, more new vessels will be operated and conduct to fishing activities.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources request for technical support and training programs regarding resource management to insure more cooperation and best implementation of ICCAT recommendations in future to come.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO¹**

SUMMARY

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2016 were estimated at 3 333 t, two hundred and twenty-eight tons (228 t) less than the 2015 landings. The 2016 landings of yellowfin tuna by the non-artisanal longline fleet, 1,057 t, were less than the fleet's 2015 landings by 122 t and comprised 81% of the 2016 fleet landings. In 2015 the longline fleet's yellowfin tuna landings comprised 78% of the fleet's 2015 landings. There were 31 operational longliners in 2016. Although the biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet remains suspended, Task II size data for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish from the export data collected in the trip reporting system, were submitted. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem", the aim of which is to enhance national capacity in data collection and processing. The Ministry is also continuing its efforts to develop a National Plan of Action for sharks.

RÉSUMÉ

Les débarquements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées des navires commerciaux et récréatifs de Trinité-et-Tobago pour l'année 2016 ont été estimés à 3.333 t, soit une baisse de deux cent vingt-huit tonnes (228 t) par rapport aux débarquements de 2015. Les débarquements d'albacore en 2016 par la flottille de palangriers non-artisanale, soit 1.057 t, étaient inférieurs de 122 t aux débarquements de la flottille en 2015 et représentaient 81% des débarquements de la flottille en 2016. En 2015, les débarquements d'albacore de la flottille palangrière représentaient 78% des débarquements de la flottille en 2015. On comptait 31 palangriers opérationnels en 2016. Bien que le programme de collecte de données biologiques pour les principaux thonidés et espèces apparentées débarqués par la flottille palangrière non artisanale reste suspendu, les données de la tâche II pour l'albacore, le thon obèse et l'espadon provenant des données d'exportation recueillies dans le système de déclaration par sortie, ont été soumises. Le Ministère de l'agriculture, des terres et des pêches participe au projet quinquennal "GCP/INT/228/JPN - Gestion des pêcheries et conservation marine dans un écosystème en mutation", dont le but est de renforcer les capacités nationales de collecte et de traitement des données. Le Ministère poursuit également ses efforts pour élaborer un plan d'action national pour les requins.

RESUMEN

Los desembarques de túnidos y especies afines de los buque comerciales y de recreo de Trinidad y Tobago para el año 2016 se estimaron en 3.333 t, dos cientos y veintiocho (228 t) inferior que los desembarques 2015. Los desembarques de 2016 de rabil por parte de la flota de palangre no artesanal 1.057 t fueron inferiores que los desembarques de la flota de 2015 en 122 t y c y comprende el 81% de los desembarques de la flota de 2016. En 2015 los desembarques de rabil de la flota de palangre respondieron del 78% de los desembarques de 2015. En 2016 había 31 palangreros operativos. Aunque el programa de recopilación de datos biológicos para especies clave de túnidos y especies afines desembarcados por la flota de palangre no artesanal sigue suspendido, se presentaron los datos de talla de Tarea II para el rabil, patudo y pez espada, partiendo de los datos de exportación recopilados por el sistema de comunicación de mareas. El Ministerio de Agricultura, Tierras y Pesca está participando en un proyecto de cinco años, "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem", cuyo objetivo es reforzar la capacidad nacional en lo que concierne a la recopilación y procesamiento de datos. El Ministerio también prosigue con los esfuerzos desarrollados en el marco del Plan nacional de acción para los tiburones.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2016 were estimated at 3 333 t. This was 228 t less than the 2015 estimated landings. The landings by the non-artisanal longline fleet of the main species of the catch, yellowfin tuna, were 1 057 t; this was less than the fleet’s 2015 yellowfin tuna landings by 122 t. In 2016 the landings of yellowfin tuna comprised 81% of the longline fleet’s landings compared with 78% of the fleet’s landings in 2015. Thirty-one (31) longliners were operational in 2016; between 2013 and 2016 this number has remained steady, ranging between 29 and 31.

Just about one tonne (1 t) of fish was landed at the major game fishing tournaments held in 2016 compared with 4 t landed at the 2015 tournaments and 3 t landed at the 2014 tournaments. Fewer fish (41 sailfishes, 27 blue marlins and 1 white marlin) were released at the 2016 tournaments compared to the numbers released at the 2015 and 2014 tournaments (83 sailfishes and 109 blue marlins, and 24 sailfishes and 87 blue marlins respectively).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data verification is achieved through cross-checking customs export forms and Statistical Document Programme forms which must accompany each submission. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences.

Catch and effort data from the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad continued to be collected, verified and raised as previously described until October 2015 when collection of the data was significantly curtailed as a result of a change in administrative policy. Alternative mechanisms for deriving catch and effort statistics from the fleet continue to be pursued.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish were reported from the size data on each exported fish obtained under the trip reporting system.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries began participating in the 5-year project “GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem” in mid-2016. The objectives of project activities in Trinidad and Tobago are to enhance capacity within the agencies responsible for fisheries management in the areas of database development and maintenance and utilisation and analysis of data required in fisheries management and to develop a harmonised fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. To date three missions have been conducted by the FAO Fisheries Information System Consultant. The plan for development of the harmonised fisheries information system was outlined. It includes building on existing in-country mechanisms.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is also continuing its efforts to develop a National Plan of Action for sharks through a consultancy which commenced in June 2017. Two national validation consultations were held in August and September 2017. The draft NPOA is expected to be submitted by the Fisheries Division for Ministerial followed by Cabinet approval by year’s end.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	26 September 2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2017 (YFT); 3 August 2017 (BET, SWO)

S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	n/a
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Domestic observer program not yet implemented
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	n/a
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not available
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	n/a
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	n/a
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	n/a
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	n/a
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	n/a
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	n/a
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	n/a
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Logbooks not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	n/a
S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	n/a
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	n/a
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Observer programme not yet implemented
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Port sampling programme not yet implemented; the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is currently engaged in establishing such a programme in Trinidad and Tobago.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Insert date sent to ICCAT and/or SCRS document number if applicable
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	n/a
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish implemented
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No methods applied to date

SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	NPOA-Sharks currently being drafted (see Section 2)
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	No specific research on shortfin mako being undertaken
S51	Information on blue sharks	No specific research on blue sharks being undertaken
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	This issue is currently being addressed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN (see Section 2).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Domestic observer program not yet implemented
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	n/a
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No related research conducted to date

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	1 October 2017
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>A trip reporting system continues to be implemented for the longline fleet, which allows for the collection of Task I and II catch and effort data and Task II size data (weight). The collection of Task II size data (length) continues to be hampered by a lack of human resources.</p> <p>With regard to the multi-gear artisanal fleet, catch and effort data are collected through a landing site sampling programme. The programme was severely hampered from October 2015 by the loss of human resource capacity (for data collection) as a result of the current administrative policy. This will affect the quality of the statistics until the situation is rectified.</p> <p>Catch and effort data are captured at fishing tournaments.</p> <p>The Fisheries Division maintains records of the vessels of the non-artisanal longline and artisanal multi-gear fleets that are utilised to derive Task I fleet characteristics.</p> <p>Task I and II statistics for all ICCAT fisheries and including sharks species were reported as follows:</p>

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task I Fleet Characteristics report, Task I Nominal Catch report, Task II Catch and Effort report, Task II size samples report (YFT) submitted 31 July 2016; Task II size samples report (BET and SWO) submitted 3 August 2017. <p>Staffing limitations continue to impede full compliance with these reporting obligations. The Fisheries Division continues to actively engage the administration on the necessity to expand the Division's human resource capacity.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	10 August 2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised any of its vessels to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised any of its LSPLVs to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Not submitted; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not submitted; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not submitted; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	None; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	None submitted; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No such arrangement at present; see Sections 4 and 5.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	20
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The fishery is monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data for all recreational tournaments and periodic surveys. The most recent assessment of the fishery was conducted by Mohammed (2012) and is included in the CRFM Research Paper Collection Volume 7.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports of such vessels received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	13 September 2017
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No such information received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are licenced to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago vessels in 2016.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	15 November 2016, 17 March 2017, 9 June 2017.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31 July 2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No notifications received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31 March 2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable; no change from last submission.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not submitted.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	15 September 2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31 March 2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable; no change from last submission.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to catch Med-SWO.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15 September 2017
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	15 September 2017
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish S. SWO.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. N. SWO is targeted by Trinidad and Tobago vessels.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No limit set.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore	Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-ALB.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not submitted.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not submitted.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No limit set.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No limit set.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There is no such prohibition under the current legislation.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not submitted; see Section 5. Informal measures have been adopted. Measures implemented in 2015 included the monitoring of landings and use of alternative bait. Measures implemented in 2016 include prohibition of export of marlins with effect from April 2016, prohibition of landing of marlins whether live or dead when caught with effect from August 2016 and requirement for Captains of non-artisanal longliners to record marlin catch at sea (expected to be implemented from November 2016). The Fisheries Division is to conduct inspections to

Category	N°	Information required	Response
			monitor compliance. In all instances the penalty for non-compliance is revocation of the fishing licence. Additionally, the major game fishing association in the country has agreed to prohibit the sale of marlins at its tournaments which number four of the six tournaments targeting pelagic species.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	See GEN 0002; BIL 5002.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Section 2.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Section 2.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	See Section 2.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	See Section 2.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	No mitigation measures for turtle by-catch implemented. See Section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No mitigation measures or NPOA for seabirds implemented. See Section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not submitted. See Section 5.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Trinidad and Tobago was pre-identified by the European Commission Directorate-General Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) as a non-cooperating State in the global fight against IUU fishing in April 2016. In an effort to reverse this status a multi-sectoral Committee was established for a period of six (6) months-the Committee first met in March 2017-to finalise and initiate implementation of an action plan to address IUU fishing in the ports and waters under the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago and to establish an inter-agency collaborative framework for addressing IUU fishing. The Committee comprises representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Fisheries Division), the Ministry of National Security (Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard), the Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division), the Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division), the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs, the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs and the Tobago House of Assembly (Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment).

An action plan was finalised by the Committee and submitted to Cabinet for approval. The plan seeks to address the deficiencies in Trinidad and Tobago's legal, administrative and MCS frameworks identified by DG MARE and to strengthen the country's capacity to meet its obligations in general in relation to implementation of fisheries conservation and management measures. Notes have also been submitted to Cabinet for the accession of the Government to the Port State Measures Agreement and the Government's acceptance of the Compliance Agreement. The Committee is currently engaged in reviewing several documents *viz.* draft Memorandum of Understanding and Standard Operating Procedures for collaboration among the agencies in fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance and draft Memorandum of Understanding concerning collaboration between Trinidad and Tobago and "Third State" to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. In May 2017 Cabinet agreed to the introduction a Vessel Monitoring System for non-artisanal fishing vessels, including longliners.

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

Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to hamper its compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. Additionally, the proposed Draft Fisheries Management Bill (2015) does not comprehensively support the implementation of international obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market State pursuant to international fisheries treaties and agreements to which the Country is party. The Draft Bill was identified for review by DG MARE. Accordingly Trinidad and Tobago requested FAO assistance to address the matter and as a result is currently participating in the FAO funded project TCP/TRI/3601/C1 - TCPF "Strengthening Fisheries Legislation in Trinidad and Tobago – Focus: IUU Fishing" with start date July 2017 and end date December 2018. Project outputs include a revised final Draft Fisheries Management Bill and Regulations, and final draft National Plan of Action-IUU Fishing. Training on legal matters including rights and obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market State will also be provided under the project.

Compliance is also significantly affected by the Fisheries Division's limited human resource. The lack of capacity for monitoring, control and surveillance was among the deficiencies identified by DG MARE. In this regard, the Division is currently engaging the administration on the re-establishment of a fisheries inspectorate.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA^{1,2}
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ

SUMMARY

The tuna and tuna-like management and conservation plans are essentially governed by the provisions of Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 and its implementing texts. In 2016, as in previous years, these plans have been supported by implementation of all the control programmes (onboard observers programme) and the at-sea and in-port inspection programmes in particular during periods of prohibition on fishing for bluefin tuna and swordfish. In preparation for the 2016 bluefin tuna fishing campaign, Tunisia adjusted its fishing capacity in accordance with the methodology adopted by ICCAT (paragraph 41 of Rec. 14-04). On the basis of this methodology, Tunisia established a fishing plan and allocated individual quotas to 27 vessels to fish for bluefin tuna in 2016. In this context and within the framework of improvement of collection of bluefin tuna catch statistics and monitoring of implementation of action taken to mitigate by-catch and discards in the tuna and swordfish fisheries, the relevant authority, in addition to catch documentation, has achieved a scientific observer coverage of 5% of the tuna and artisanal fisheries. The allocation of quotas for bluefin tuna fishing and fine-tuning of gears targeting swordfish have greatly reduced incidental catches; in 2016, no by-catch of sea turtles or sea mammals was reported by the national observers programme. Total catches of bluefin tuna in 2016 amounted to 1,490.6 t, which equates to 99.92% of the adjusted national quota of 1,491.71 t. It should be noted that 2% of these catches were taken as by-catch. Regarding its contribution to the scientific research programme, Tunisia carries out different research activities on bluefin tuna, swordfish and small tunas. These activities are defined taking into account ICCAT recommendations and SCRS priorities.

RÉSUMÉ

Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2016, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2016, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (paragraphe 41-Rec 14-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 27 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2016. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2016 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2016 ont atteint 1490,6 tonnes, soit un taux de réalisation de 99,92 % du quota national ajusté à 1491,71 tonnes. Il est à signaler que les 2% de ces prises ont été capturées accidentellement. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

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RESUMEN

El plan ordenación y conservación de túnidos y especies afines se rige principalmente por las disposiciones de la ley nº 94-13 del 31 de enero de 1994 y sus textos de aplicación. En 2016, como en años anteriores, estos planes fueron respaldados mediante la implementación de todos los programas de control (programa de observadores a bordo) y los programas de inspección en el mar y en el puerto, sobre todo durante los periodos en que está prohibida la pesca de atún rojo y de pez espada. Con miras a preparar la campaña de pesca de atún rojo de 2016, Túnez ha ajustado su capacidad de pesca de un modo conforme con la metodología adoptada por ICCAT (párrafo 41 de la Rec. 14-04). Basándose en dicha metodología, Túnez ha establecido un plan de pesca y ha asignado cuotas individuales a 27 buques para la pesca de atún rojo en 2016. En este contexto y en el marco de la mejora de la recopilación de estadísticas de capturas de atún rojo y del seguimiento de la implementación de las medidas adoptadas para mitigar las capturas fortuitas y los descargos en las pesquerías de túnidos y de pez espada, la autoridad competente, además de la documentación de capturas, ha logrado una cobertura de observadores científicos del 5% de las pesquerías atuneras y artesanales. La asignación de cuotas para la pesca de atún rojo y el perfeccionamiento de los artes de pesca que se dirigen al pez espada han reducido en gran medida las capturas fortuitas, dado que en 2016 el programa de observadores nacionales no ha registrado ninguna captura de tortugas marinas o de mamíferos marinos. Las capturas totales de atún rojo en 2016 se situaron en 1.490,6 t, es decir un 99,92 % de la cuota nacional ajustada de 1.491,71 t. Cabe señalar que el 2% de estas capturas ha sido capturado accidentalmente. Respecto a la contribución al programa de investigación científica, Túnez efectúa diferentes actividades de investigación del atún rojo, el pez espada y los pequeños túnidos. Estas actividades se definen teniendo en cuenta las recomendaciones de ICCAT y las prioridades del SCRS.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures des thonidés mineurs et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2016: 8670.440 tonnes marquant une augmentation de 6.5 % par rapport à l'année 2015.

Opérant en groupes, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 27 navires et ce comme en 2015. L'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués.

Pendant la campagne 2016, le nombre de jours de mer effectué par les navires de pêche autorisés a atteint 331 jours contre 360 jours réalisés en 2015; cette dégression peut être expliquée notamment par le rétablissement constaté de thon rouge dans les pêcheries méditerranéennes.

La production moyenne par jour de mer de la flottille thonière active est de 4.42 tonnes pendant la campagne 2016 contre 3.42 tonnes pendant la campagne 2015, soit un taux d'accroissement près de 30 %.

Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 21.21 %. Les échantillonnages ont révélé un poids moyen de capture de 110.7 Kg avec un taux de 3.927 % des tailles comprises entre 10 et 30 Kg dans les captures totales.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant les deux périodes suivantes : du 1er Janvier au 14 février et du 16 Mars au 30 Septembre 2016. La production a enregistré une légère baisse de 2,6 % (1007 tonnes en 2016 contre 1034 tonnes en 2015).

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. D'autres parts des campagnes des vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs.

Il est à signaler qu'en 2016 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevé par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques.

Chapitre 2: Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Thon rouge

Les aspects de recherche sur le thon rouge concernent les études des indices d'abondance (CPUE), les structures démographiques et les relations biométriques. Ces deux derniers aspects sont étudiés lors du transfert dans les cages d'engraissement et de l'abatage.

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (FL, cm) est déterminée par les caméras stéréoscopiques. Dans les deux fermes tunisiennes d'engraissement, le modèle de la camera stéréoscopique AQ1 Systems AM100. Pendant le transfert, la caméra est maintenue en face de l'ouverture d'entrée de la cage. Un moniteur à bord du navire de remorquage sert à l'affichage et le suivi de la qualité d'enregistrement des vidéos.

Pour la saison 2016 de pêche du thon rouge deux fermes tunisiennes d'engraissement ont pratiqué le transfert: TFT (AT001TUN00004) et VMT (AT000TUN00023). Les **Figures 1 et 2** illustrent des fréquences de tailles pendant le transfert.

A la fin de l'engraissement et pendant l'opération d'abatage, nous mesurons la longueur à la fourche (FL, cm) et le poids total (TW, kg). Ces deux mesures permettent l'obtention de la relation longueur-poids (LWR): $TW = a Lb$ et le facteur de condition: $K=105 TW / FL^3$. La **Figure 3** illustrent la relation taille-poids à la fin de l'engraissement.

La capture par unité d'effort (CPUE) est généralement supposée être proportionnelle à l'abondance et donc inclus dans l'évaluation des stocks comme un indice relatif de l'abondance. Depuis la fermeture des madragues tunisiennes, le thon rouge est seulement pêché par les senneurs. La saison de pêche a été pendant 2 mois jusqu'en 2009 et est maintenant un mois.

Le but de l'étude est d'avoir un indice d'abondance (CPUE) des sennes du thon rouge dans les pêcheries tunisiennes (centre de la mer Méditerranée). Les données utilisées dans la présente étude ont été obtenues auprès de la Direction Générale de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) du Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydraulique et de la Pêche (Tunisie). Ces données contiennent le nombre de navires de pêche, le nom du navire, le temps de la capture et la quantité des prises. Les données de capture et d'effort des sennes tunisiennes de 2009 à 2016 ont été utilisées. Ces données étaient par an et par bateau. La capture était en poids et en nombre.

L'effort avait porté sur le nombre de jours en mer (NSD) et le nombre d'opérations de pêche (NFO). Les caractéristiques des bateaux ont été recueillies et elles concernaient la longueur (LOA), la puissance du moteur (CV) et le tonnage (Tx).

L'analyse des données a été effectuée en utilisant l'approche du Modèle Linéaire Généralisé (GLM), avec la supposition de la distribution de l'erreur log-normal. Le GLM a montré l'effet significatif du facteur année. Nous notons une certaine similarité dans l'évolution des CPUE standardisées (**Figure 4**) et le poids moyen des poissons (**Figure 5**). La CPUE minimale a été enregistrée en 2011 (1436 kg/jour). La valeur maximale a été atteinte en 2014 (6554 kg/jour), aussi des valeurs élevées ont été notées en 2015 (4558 kg/jour) et en 2016 (4778 kg/jour).

2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En Tunisie, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale. La pêche à l'espadon est interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire, durant deux périodes de l'année : du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1^{er} octobre au 30 novembre.

La Tunisie a lancé un programme scientifique de suivi de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ce programme se base sur le suivi dans les ports le long des côtes tunisiennes. Ces ports sont dans le nord (Tabarka, Kélibia), dans l'Est (Teboulba, Mahdia) et dans le Sud (Zarzis). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât...
- La durée des sorties
- Les lieux et la période de pêche
- Les débarquements: quantité d'espadon et structure démographique

- Les espèces accessoires
- Les relations biométriques (Longueur fourche-mâchoire inférieur: cm, LJFL et Poids total: TW, kg.

D'autre part les données historiques seront investiguées auprès de l'administration de pêche (Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche), en ce qui concerne l'effort et les débarquements.

2.3 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche aux thons mineurs représente une activité socio-économique importante. Néanmoins, ces espèces sont peu étudiées en Méditerranée. Pour une meilleure gestion et une exploitation durable, il est nécessaire de bien étudier les espèces sur le plan biologique, dynamique et état du stock.

Le programme scientifique actuel concerne le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements de ces espèces dans le principal port: Port de Teboulba (Est-Tunisien). La principale période de pêche des thons mineurs est d'avril à juillet.

Actuellement un programme de recherche sur la biologie (reproduction et croissance) de la bonite à dos rayé sur toute la côte tunisienne a démarré.

D'autre part la Tunisie a fourni des nouvelles informations sur la thonine *Euthynnus alletteratus* durant les réunions intersessions du SCRS.

2.4 Participation aux réunions du SCRS de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie participe dans différentes réunions du comité scientifique de l'ICCAT (SCRS). Ces réunions ou ateliers de travail portent sur la préparation des données (biologie, dynamique, écologie,...) pour l'évaluation des stocks et la compréhension du comportement de l'espèce. Nous présentons les rapports actualisés et les documents scientifiques au moment opportun et conformément aux normes et aux recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

N°	Exigence	Réponse
GÉNÉRALES - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	(13/09/2017)
S2	Caractéristiques de la flottille	8 /06/ 2017
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	8/09/2017
S4	Prise & effort (Tâche II)	8/06/2017
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	8/06/2017
S6	Prise estimée par taille	5/06/2017
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas apposé ou récupéré de marque.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	24/07/2017
S11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	28/07/ 2017,
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable : la Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée.
S13	Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	8/09/2017
THON ROUGE		
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	08/06/2017

S17	Les résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente durant la mise en cage (couvrant 100 % de toutes les opérations de mise en cage)	08/06/2017
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	08/06/2017
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée, donc Stock Est.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	08/06/2017
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact)	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S44	Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc.	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S47	Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S48	Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S49	Données scientifiques recueillies dans la ZEE d'une autre CPC	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Tunisie.
S28	Rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Tunisie.
REQUINS		
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Programme de suivi et de collecte d'informations sur les requins mis en place.
S50	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non applicable. Espèce non rencontrée dans les pêcheries tunisiennes.
S51	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non applicable. Espèce non rencontrée dans les pêcheries tunisiennes.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	L'institut de recherche INSTM, fournit des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux, les derniers datent d'avril 2017.

S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.
S39	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport.
S41	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets des pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.
S42	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. L'administration de pêche veille à l'application des mesures de pêche. D'autres parts des campagnes des vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports aux prés des pêcheurs.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Categorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>-La Tunisie continue à déployer des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité adopté au titre de 2017 a été respecté.</p> <p>-Pour la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé comme en 2016 une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>-Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des capitaines de pêche de thon rouge ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures.</p> <p>- Pour s'assurer de l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a procédé à des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale.</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires. A signaler que l'établissement d'un plan de gestion pour les requins est en cours.

Categorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	27/07/2017
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	28/02/2017 - 2/10/2017
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	2/10/2017
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	2/10/2017
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	04/08/2017
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable. Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable. Pas d'accords d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	La liste des navires a été actualisée en date du 08/02, 15/02; 14/03; 17/05; 30/08 & 14/09/2017.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis 2014.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	L'autorité Tunisienne n'a pas détecté de pêche IUU pendant la campagne BFT 2017.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	14/09/2017
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.

Categorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Pas d'observations recueillis.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Pas d'observations recueillis.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Pas de changement : 06 fermes autorisées conformément à ce qui a été déclaré dans le plan de pêche 2017. A signaler que la ferme SMT (AT001TUN00003) est inactive.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Toute la production du thon rouge 2017 a été destinée à l'exportation : 25/07 & 02/08/2017.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	6/06/2017
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	25/07/2017 - 02/08/2017
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas de madrague.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2017	14/02/2017
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	14/02/2017
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	14/03/2017
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	15/09/2017
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2017	08/06/2017
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	03/05/2017 – 27 navires de capture.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	4/05, 05/05; 08/05; 09/05; 12/05; 17/05 & 22/05/2017.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	28/04/2017
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	14/02/2017
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	1 navire d'inspection : 14/02/2017.
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	28/04/2017
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	4/08/2017
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	28/02/2017
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	28/02/2017
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	5 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT: (2 juin, 10 juin, 16 juin, 16 juin et 27 juin 2017).
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	2 rapports envoyés à l'ICCAT: 27/06/2017.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	12/06/2017 envoyé à l'ICCAT le 14/06/2017.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm	La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été saisies dans le système eBCD.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	15/09/2017
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	08 & 09/05/2017
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Aucun changement ne s'est produit.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Aucun changement ne s'est produit.

Categorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas apposé ou récupéré de marque.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	La Tunisie n'a pas observé de navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est.
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Continu (depuis 27/04/2016).
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2009	Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2010	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25)	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
TRO	2011	Programmes de gestion de la pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	8 et 9 /05/2017
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	10/01/2017-23/01/2017-3/02/2017 et 7/02/2017.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	La Tunisie n'a accordé aucune autorisation pour ce type de pêche.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	8/09/2017
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	15/09/2017
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
SWO	3008	Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003	Déjà inclus dans SWO 3003.
SWO	3009	Choix de saison de fermeture pour MED-SWO	15/02/2017 (du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1 ^{er} octobre au 30 novembre).
SWO	3010	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	28/02/2017
SWO	3011	Rapports trimestriels des prises de MED-SWO	26/07 et 27/04/2017

Categorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3012	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas apposé ou récupéré de marque.
SWO	3013	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable, la pêche de l'espadon est une activité secondaire.
SWO	3014	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
SWO	3015	Autorisation spécifique pour les navires de 20 m+ pêchant l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable, la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3016	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Non applicable, la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3017	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée d'espadon du Nord	Non applicable, la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3018	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée d'espadon du Sud	Non applicable, la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
ALB	4003	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ALB	4004	Autorisation spécifique pour les navires de 20 m+ pêchant le germon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ALB	4005	Autorisation spécifique pour les navires de 20 m+ pêchant le germon de l'Atlantique Sud	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ALB	4006	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée de germon du nord	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
ALB	4007	Limite maximale de prise accessoire embarquée de germon du Sud	Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces.
BIL	5003	Description des programmes de collecte de données et mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas d'informations sur ces espèces (<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>).
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Les mesures prises ne concernent pas la pêche de cette espèce qui ne figure pas dans les captures débarquées.

Categorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Non applicable. Un plan de gestion concernant les requins est en cours.
SHK	7006	Informations sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue	Inclus dans le rapport annuel.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	-La Tunisie continue à déployer de efforts pour la diminution des interactions négatives de l'activité de la pêche avec les espèces menacées notamment les tortues marines (journées de sensibilisation, centre de soins des tortues à Monastir), réseau national d'échouage).
BYC	8002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.
BYC	8003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	En vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets, des opérations de contrôle des halles de marée et des points de vente sont effectuées et consolidées par des missions conjointes en mer groupant les services de pêche et de la garde maritime. D'un autre côté, les journées d'information pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon ont permis de sensibiliser les pêcheurs sur l'importance du respect de la réglementation nationale et des dispositions de l'ICCAT dans la conservation des pêcheries.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	La Tunisie n'a pas exprimé d'objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines et des Cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines de activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

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

- Difficulté de répondre à tous les communiqués des données requises. A cet effet, il est souhaitable de réduire par fusion de certaines d’entre elles ayant le même objet en une seule exigence de déclaration et l’élimination d’autres formulaires dont l’information est saisie par le biais de l’application eBCD, déclarations destinés au SCRS et déclarations destinées au COM.
- Difficultés de remplir certains formulaires en matière de déclaration d’information (SCRS et COM) malgré les guidelines publiées sur le site de l’ICCAT. A cet effet une formation spécifique serait souhaitable.

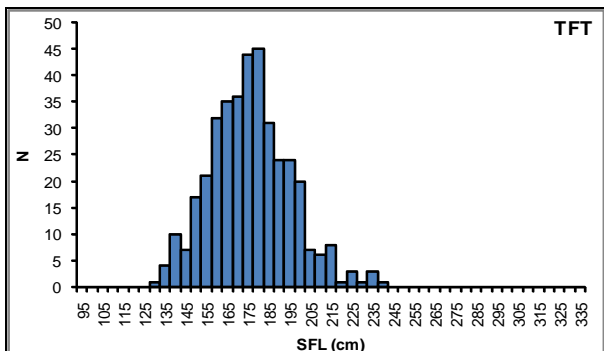


Figure 1. Structure en taille du thon rouge transféré (TFT, Juillet 2016).

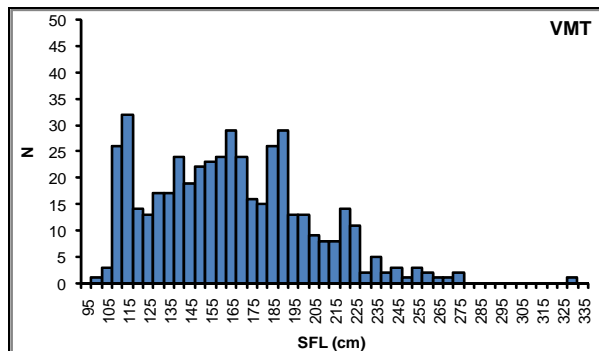


Figure 2. Structure en taille du thon rouge transféré (VMT, Juillet 2016).

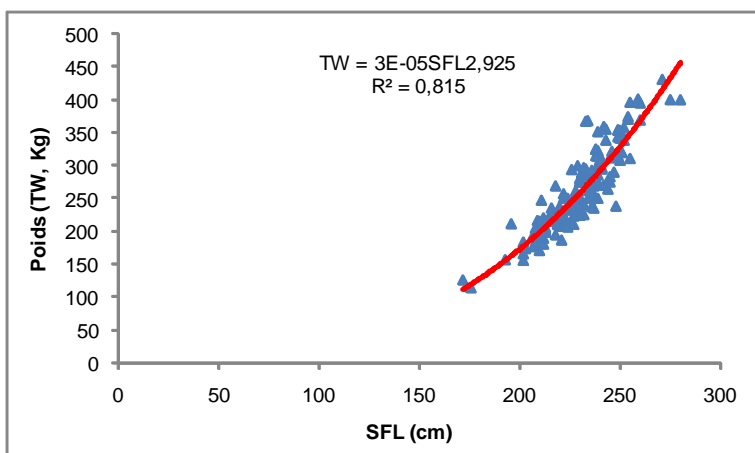


Figure 3. Relation taille-poids (FL et TW) du thon rouge capturé en 2016.

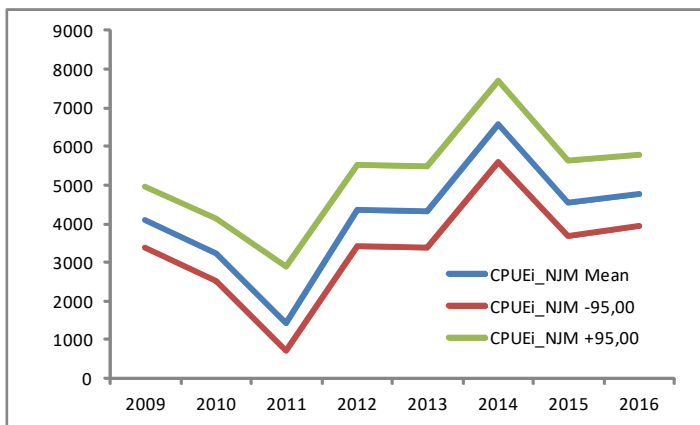


Figure 4. Evolution annuelle de la CPUE estimées des senneurs tunisiens pêchant le thon rouge (2009-2016).

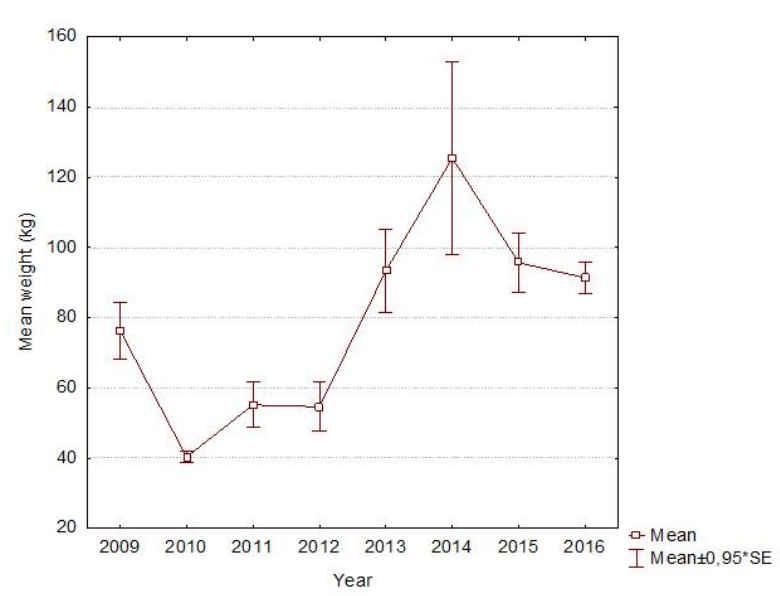


Figure 5. Evolution annuelle du poids moyen individuel du thon rouge pêché par les senneurs tunisiens (2009-2016).

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE TURQUÍA

SUMMARY

The total catch of marine species by Turkey was 301,463.6 t during the year 2016. The portion of tuna and tuna-like fish in the total catch was 41,467.2 t, including Mediterranean swordfish. In 2016, catches of the tuna and tuna-like species were 1,324.0 t, 39,459.6 t, 76.5 t, 25.2 t, 184.1 t, and 406.8 t for bluefin tuna, Atlantic bonito, swordfish, albacore, little tunny and bullet tuna, respectively. Most bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have a length overall of 32-62 m. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catching started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures on swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, taking into account related ICCAT regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, la prise totale d'espèces marines capturées par la Turquie s'est élevée à 301.463,6 t. La proportion des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la prise totale se chiffrait à 41.467,2 t, y compris l'espadon de la Méditerranée. En 2016, les prises de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées étaient de 1.324,0 t, 39.459,6 t, 76,5 t, 25,2 t, 184,1 t, et 406,8 t en ce qui concerne le thon rouge, la bonite à dos rayé, l'espadon, le germon, la thonine commune et le bonitou, respectivement. La plupart des thons rouges ont été capturés par des senneurs, qui ont une longueur hors-tout de 35 à 62 m. Les opérations de pêche se sont déroulées intensivement au large de la baie d'Antalya dans le Sud de la Turquie et dans la région orientale de la Méditerranée. La capture de thon rouge a débuté à la fin du mois de mai et s'est terminée à la fin du mois de juin. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives aux pêcheries et à l'élevage du thon rouge et de l'espadon sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des notifications, qui tient compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La captura total de especies marinas de Turquía ascendió a 301.463,6 t durante el año 2016. La parte de túnidos y especies afines en la captura total asciende a 41.467,2 t, lo que incluye el pez espada del Mediterráneo. En 2016, la captura de túnidos y especies afines estuvo compuesta por 1.324,0 t de atún rojo, 39.459,6 t de bonito, 76,5 t de pez espada, 25,2 t de atún blanco, 184,1 t de bacoreta y 406,8 t de melvera. La mayor parte de la captura de atún rojo la realizaron cerqueros con una eslora total de 35-62 m. Las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo de forma intensiva en la bahía de Antalya, en el sur de Turquía, y en la región del Mediterráneo oriental. Las operaciones de captura de atún rojo comenzaron a finales de mayo y terminó a finales de junio. Las medidas de conservación y ordenación respecto al pez espada y las pesquerías y cría de atún rojo están reglamentadas en la legislación nacional mediante notificaciones, que tienen en cuenta las reglamentaciones relacionadas con ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total catch amount of tuna and tuna-like fishes (including small tunas and swordfish) was 41,467.2 t in 2016. It is higher than total catch amount of these species for the year 2015 (6,553.8 t). Although catch amounts of albacore, bullet tuna and little tuna decreased, the total catch amount of tuna and tuna like species increased in 2016 because of excessive increase in catch amount of Atlantic bonito.

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1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the species in 2007, the mean catch amount of the species was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of albacore was at the highest level between 2007 and 2011 (mean catch amount increased to 500.0 t for the mentioned years). After this extreme period, catch amount of the species fell back to the same level pre-2007 period and it was 61.7 t and 70.6 t for the years 2012 and 2013, respectively. After it remarkably decreased to 0.3 t in 2014, increased to 53.4 t and 25.2 t in 2015 and 2016, respectively (**Table 1**).

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. In the last 20 years, four peak points have occurred in the history of the catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005, 35,764.2 t in 2012 and 39,459.6 t in 2016), and average catch amount of the Atlantic bonito has varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t over the years. Although total catch of the species had considerably decreased since 2005, the amount had increased to 35,764.2 t, in 2012. Catch amount of Atlantic bonito fell back to the average level for years 2013 and 2014 with the quantity of 13,157.6 t and 19,031.5 t, respectively. After it remarkably decreased to 4,573.0 t in 2015, the catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 39,459.6 t in 2016 (**Table 1**).

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2016, total bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey was 1,324.0 t with an increase compared to the previous year (1,091.0 t in 2015). Most of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) issued bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 19 fishing vessels in 2016, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 32-62 m and a tonnage between 200-694 GT. All fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 32 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2006-2016 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2016, started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted in November, December and January.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey has been carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 96.8 t in 2013 and it slightly decreased to 55.7 t in 2014 and 34.9 t in 2015 but it was 76.5 t with a slightly increase, in 2016.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. Both of little tunny and bullet tuna total catches amount continued to decrease in 2016 compared to previous years with the catch amount of 184.1 t and 406.8 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards. Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a specific programme aiming to clean up the

abandoned “ghost fishing nets” from Turkey’s territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued to be implemented at 10 varied locations in 2017. With a substantial part of the marine zones being dredged at 354 varied locations, a total of 270 kilometres fishnets and more than 1500 pots could be extracted from sea.

2.1.1 Research on swordfish and albacore

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program namely “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by Ege University Faculty of Fisheries was submitted to ICCAT on 20 July 2017.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 21 July 2017 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41 and BYC S42.

Scientific studies on swordfish and albacore published in 2016 are listed below.

1. Ceyhan T., Akyol O., “Preliminary Study on the Diet of Juvenile Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) in the Aegean Sea”. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 73(3): 1103-1107.
2. Karakulak F.S., Akayli T., Oray I.K., Yardimci R.E., "Ovarian development of albacore (*Thunnus alalunga* Bonnaterre, 1788) in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea: a histological characterisation", JOURNAL OF APPLIED ICHTHYOLOGY, vol.32, pp.589-594, 2016

2.1.2 Research on bluefin tuna

Scientific studies on bluefin tuna, participated in by Turkish researchers, published in 2016 are listed below.

1. Druon J., Fromentin J., Hanke A.R., Arrizabalaga H., Damalas D., Ticina V., *et al.* Habitat suitability of the Atlantic bluefin tuna by size class: An ecological niche approach. Progress in Oceanography, vol.142, pp.30-46, 2016.
2. Fraile I., Arrizabalaga H., Groeneveld J., Koelling M., Santos M.N., Macias D. *et al.* The imprint of anthropogenic CO2 emissions on Atlantic bluefin tuna otolith. Journal of Marine Systems, vol.158, pp.26-33, 2016.
3. Brophy D., Haynes P., Arrizabalaga H., Fraile I., Fromentin J.M., Garibaldi F. *et al.* Otolith shape variation provides a marker of stock origin for north Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), Marine and Freshwater Research, vol.67, pp.1023-1036, 2016.
4. Vella A., Vella N., Karakulak F.S., Oray I., Garcia-Tiscar S., De Stephanis R. Population genetics of Atlantic bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus, 1758), in the Mediterranean: implications for its conservation management, Journal of Applied Ichthyology, vol.32, pp.523-531, 2016.
5. Karakulak F.S., Oray I.K., Addis P., Yildiz T., Uzer U. Morphometric differentiation between two juvenile tuna species [*Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Euthynnus alletteratus* (Rafinesque, 1810)] from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, Journal of Applied Ichthyology, vol.32, pp.516-522, 2016.
6. Karakulak F.S., Kahraman A.E. Tuna Fisheries in Turkey: Monitoring and Management for Sustainability, 11th Asian Fisheries and Aquaculture Forum, Bangkok, Thailand, 3-7 August 2016, pp.20-20.
7. Karakulak F.S., Oray I.K., Yildiz T., Uzer U. Biometry analysis of juvenile Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus* L., 1758) in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. 41st CIESM Congress, Kiel, Germany, 12-16 September 2016, vol.41, pp.496-496.

2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessels. Task I and Task II data were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

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

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 07/09/2017.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	A summary report titled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable for Turkey. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Information on vessels which fished SWO-M in Mediterranean by using longlines and harpoons is reported in "ST01-T1FC-TUR2016. Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 31/07/2017 and 07/08/2017.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	ST06-T2FM Forms and The Report sent to ICCAT on 07/09/2017.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in "ST01" to "ST06" Forms. Sent to ICCAT on 20/07/2017.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.

S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no local consumption or fishing activity for the BET and YFT. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable for Turkey since there is fishing activity targeted BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable for Turkey since no FAD fisheries ever occurred for tropical tuna species.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no national observer to collect data in the EEZ of another CPC. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 21/07/2017.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for shortfin mako. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	A Guide on Sharks Fin Identification sent to ICCAT on 15/08/2017. A Guide on Identification of Sea Turtles sent to ICCAT on 15/08/2017.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no observation for interaction of Sea Turtles with fishing gear was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Beside no data pertaining to by-catch of sea turtles has been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no incidental catch observation for Sea Birds was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 11/07/2017.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to fulfil this reporting obligation. Sent to ICCAT on 21/07/2017.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Submitted in “Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42-TUR2016”. In addition to the above mentioned document, steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards is mentioned in “2.1 Research” section of this report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent to ICCAT on 07/09/2017. Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT’s related regulations. 62 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as “not applicable” (44 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 07/09/2017. See the explanation above. 44 reporting obligations have been responded as “not applicable” since Turkey has no targeted fishery for certain species and/or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation (i.e. no reported catch, discard or by-catch of oceanic whitetip, silky shark and hammerhead sharks).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 01/8/2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Information relating a <i>force majeure</i> at-sea transshipment incident that took place in January 2017 has been reported to ICCAT together with supporting documents on 24/1/2017.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Information relating a <i>force majeure</i> at-sea transshipment incident that took place in January 2017 has been reported to ICCAT together with supporting documents on 24/1/2017.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2017.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2017.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2017.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Turkey has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection with any CPCs.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Turkey has not entered into any Access Agreements during the year.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Info sent to ICCAT on 20/7/2017. Number of currently authorised vessels has been 123 as of 15/8/2017.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not sent to ICCAT since no changes occurred from the previous years.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. - The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. - As for bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 15% of the total (267 metric tons). - The marketing of bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Sent to ICCAT on 22/6/2017.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Turkey has not received information from NGOs regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels. PNCs reported under ROP-BFT has been responded on 25/8/2017.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 22/8/2017.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT on 22/6/2017.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	PNC notifications for some of Turkish vessels from the ROP-BFT received. No other information/data on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures. Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 25/8/2017.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	The information on potential IUU vessel sightings has been sent to ICCAT on 22/6/2017.

GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No information received from other CPCs regarding potential IUU vessels sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No changes or no updates have been sent to ICCAT in 2017. Number of currently authorised farms has been 6 as of 15/8/2017.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Sent to ICCAT on 22/8/2017.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Sent to ICCAT on 1/6/2017.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 22 for the year 2017 as of 15/8/2017.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Turkey has no East Atl. and Medi BFT catching activity with traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2017	Not applicable. Turkey lodged formal objection to Rec. 14-04. However, alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna has been sent to ICCAT on 10/2/2017.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Sent to ICCAT on 26/4/2017. Reported as no changes at the declared farming capacity.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modifications to fishing plan or individual quotas have been reported.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Sent to ICCAT on 16/8/2017.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 21/7/2017.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/5/2017. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 22 for the 2017 fishing season.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 11/5/2017. Total number of authorised other BFT vessels has been 31 for the 2017 fishing season.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 15/5/2017.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every 2 hours.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2017.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2017. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 120.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Sent to ICCAT on 7/3/2017. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 382.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 60. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 18/8/2017.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2017.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2017.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Weekly catch reports sent to ICCAT on the following dates; 30/5/2017; and on the 6 th , 13 th , 20 th and 23/6/2017.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 9 as of 1 October 2017.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT on 22/6/2017.

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in W-BFT fishery in Western Atlantic.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 22/8/2017.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes. Updated information has been notified on 3/1/2017, 24/1/2017, 26/5/2017, 29/5/2017, 1/6/2017, 7/6/2017 and 11/8/2017.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No updates have been required to be made in 2017
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation. Additional provision for utilizing e-BCD from this season has been added to Ministerial Communique on BFT Catching and Trade and retained.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Turkey has currently no tail tagging schemes.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Turkey has not reported any fishing vessel presumed to have fished E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated info sent to ICCAT on 3/7/2017.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. Turkey has had no information on IUU activity by any BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas BET/YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 28/3/2017 and 22/8/2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated information has been notified to ICCAT on 3/5/2017, 22/5/2017 and 13/6/2017.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching bigeye tuna in the Convention area.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC deploying FADs to catch tropical tuna.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching or intending to catch tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 28/3/2017 and 23/8/2017.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated information has been notified to ICCAT on 3/5/2017, 22/5/2017 and 13/6/2017.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Sent to ICCAT on 13/1/2017.

SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Turkey has not issued any licence for sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO for 2017. Other data sent to ICCAT on 13/1/2017.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Sent to ICCAT on 21/7/2017 through ST01-T1FC reporting form.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 17/8/2017.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching Northern Atlantic SWO.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Sent to ICCAT on 13/1/2017.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Sent to ICCAT on 13/1/2017.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Sent to ICCAT on 13/1/2017.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Sent to ICCAT on 26/4/2017, 30/5/2017, 23/6/2017 and 28/7/2017 as of 15 August 2017.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. No tagging programme implemented by Turkey in the context of sport/recreational fisheries in 2017.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 13/1/2017.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Sent to ICCAT on 13/1/2017.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards N. SWO fishery.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards S. SWO fishery.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take North Atlantic swordfish as by-catch.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take South Atlantic Swordfish as by-catch.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Sent to ICCAT on 15/6/2017.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards North Atlantic albacore fishery.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic Albacore	Not applicable. No authorizations are given for any activity towards South Atlantic albacore fishery.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take North Atlantic albacore as by-catch.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. No vessels reported to take South Atlantic albacore as by-catch.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.

SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following shark species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandbar Shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>) - Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) - Tope Shark (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>) - Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) - Piked/Spiny Dogfish (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>)
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark.	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of blue shark.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2016-2020); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Caretta caretta</i> - <i>Chelonia mydas</i> - <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> - <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the period 1 April – 30 September.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Sent to ICCAT on 17/8/2017. Findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of seabird for the reference reporting period.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur. In order to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010. Moreover, Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock started to implement a national monitoring program comprising landing checks and observers to improve the collection of by-catch and discard data pertaining to sharks and other species. In this way, fishery dependent by-catch and discard data could be collected by ministerial officials or national observers at the landing places or on-board of fishing vessels. Research institutes have undertaken some studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in tuna fishery. The standing overall prohibition on the usage of monofilament and multi-monofilament gear materials at the commercial sea fishing is still valid.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Turkey has not introduced and implemented any pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Turkey has lodged a formal objection to <i>Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i> [Rec.14-04], through the instrument of ICCAT Circular # 00649/15. Correspondingly, a document titled "the alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna" presented to ICCAT on 15/2/2015 (renewed on 10/2/2017) in accordance with paragraph 3 of [Res.12-11]. Turkey has declared to effectively implement the current technical conservation measures for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna on a voluntary basis.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) introduced the Amended Notification (No.4/1) Regulating Commercial Fishing at Seas and Inland Waters, covering the period 2016-2020, in order to ensure more sustainable fishing activities, improved quality for fishing products, and better conservation of fisheries resources. Applicable ICCAT recommendations on tuna species and swordfish have been transposed into domestic regulations.

Fishing for tunas and tuna-like species, bluefin tuna fattening and trade activities were continued to be regulated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock through the above-mentioned Notification based on Fisheries Law-1380 as well as the Ministerial Communication on Tuna Fishing and Trade, the Ministerial Communiqué on Aquaculture Production (Fattening) of Bluefin Tuna.

The Ministerial Communication of bluefin tuna fisheries and trade is issued every year before the commencement of the fishing season. The rules and the reporting forms which are the obligations of the bluefin tuna fishing vessels, such as: Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit, Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit, Catch Reporting Forms, Certificate of Vessel's Origin, Dead Tuna Notification Form, Duties of Observers, Technical Specifications of Vessel Monitoring Devices, Landing Ports are announced by Ministerial Communications.

4.1 Closed seasons and catch limits

4.1.1 Bonito

Bonito fishing by all gear types, including stake nets is banned between 1 April and 31 August throughout the territorial waters. However, longlining for bonito is allowed between 15-31 August. The fishery of bonito smaller than 25 cm is prohibited (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016).

4.1.2 Bluefin tuna

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by purse seiners has been set from 26 May to 24 June. However, if the catch quota allocated by ICCAT is exhausted before the closure time, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has the authority to extend the time closure (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016).

An individual quota system for bluefin tuna catching vessels has been applied. It is obligatory to inform the Ministry about the catch amount and the coordinates of fishing area following each fishing operation in order to monitor and supervise the fishing quota. Quota pursuit has been exercised by MoFAL through inspections at farms and a standard weight increase model has been applied for the time period from the date of commencement of the fattening until the date of harvesting. As of 15 August 2017, total catches of bluefin tuna have reached 1510.983 metric tons.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) shall not be issued in cases where the individual quota is exceeded and/or any IUU fisheries are detected by MoFAL inspectors. Furthermore, in case of determining bluefin tuna that have been caught by fishing vessels without fishing permission, sufficient individual quota or bluefin tuna that have been misreported, the fish shall be seized or released if alive.

Transfer operations to farming cages cannot be initiated without the Ministry's authorization. The skippers of catching and towing vessels must produce the recording of catching and transfer operations by under-water video cameras and must keep these records on board. The stocking of bluefin tuna into farms without the correct, factual and validated documents and information is forbidden.

4.1.3 Swordfish

Swordfish fishing by all gear types is banned between 15 February – 15 March and 1 October – 30 November throughout the territorial waters.

It is mandatory for the fishing vessels catching swordfish to obtain a "Fishing Permit" from the Provincial Directorate issuing vessel's license. Applications by the fishermen to acquire a special fishing permit for swordfish is subject to some technical criteria.

As of 30 November, the special fishing permits to be acquired by fishermen (or to be issued by the Ministry) shall apply to the next fishing season for swordfish. When an application made is approved by the Ministry, the special permit information is simultaneously recorded in the Fisheries Information System (FIS) operated by the Ministry.

Usage of all modified driftnets has been prohibited as from 1 July 2011 in accordance with provisions of Revised Notification No. 2/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (Official Gazette 31.03.2011-No.27891). The amended Notification No. 4/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016-No.29800) maintains the same prohibition for the period 2016-2010.

4.1.4 Little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore

Throughout the period 15 April – 31 August, where purse seine fishery is totally prohibited within all territorial waters (except for the Mediterranean with an extended closure as 15 April – 15 September), fishing for little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore is permitted throughout the fishing season at certain marine zones that are determined by the Ministry. Fishing for these species is subject to special fishing permit and landings shall only be made at designated landing ports (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016).

4.2 Length and weight prohibitions

The minimum lengths and weights of the capture fisheries are given in **Table 3**. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of swordfish less than 125 cm (fork length) and bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or 115 cm (as fork length) is prohibited. However, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg (or 75 – 115 cm FL) is authorized (Official Gazette dated 13.08.2016-No.29800).

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It is mandatory to equip all bluefin tuna catching and other vessels over 15 meters in length with fully operational VMS devices that have proper functionalities to transmit regular VMS data at the polling rate that is required by the Ministry. In the case of any delay or interruption at regular VMS transmissions, it is mandatory to inform the Ministry with specific information on the nature and the scope of the delay/interruption and to submit manual position data without any delay.

4.4 Licensing and fishing methods

The use of airplanes, helicopters or any types of unmanned aerial vehicles for searching for bluefin tuna is prohibited. It is mandatory for bluefin tuna fishing vessels and bluefin tuna tug boats to acquire any of the “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” or “Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit” from the related Provincial Directorate. Special Fishing Permits and/or Towing Permits incidental to those fishing vessels that are found to violating the rules and regulations set by the Ministry will be nullified. Each authorized BFT fishing vessel is obliged to fulfil the applicable ICCAT recording and reporting requirements.

4.5 Inspection activities and schemes

During the fishing, transfer and caging operations, monitoring, control and at-sea/landing inspections were carried out by the Coast Guard and MoFAL staff, respectively. In addition to on-site checks/observations during transfer and caging operations, regular inspections are made by MoFAL staff.

Under the scopes of ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme and ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection, MoFAL has assigned 10 landing ports to ensure the efficiency of inspections on fishing operations in accordance with relevant ICCAT Recommendation. During the fishing campaign, 60 at-sea inspections been made by Turkish Coast Guard within the framework of ICCAT’s 2017 Joint Inspection Scheme.

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

No technical difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. With regard to the Commission’s decisions in relation to allocation of fishing possibilities for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, Turkey expects relief of the discriminatory approach differentiating Turkey from other CPCs around the Mediterranean, ignoring Turkey’s historical fishing rights for E-BFT stocks. This requires a fair and equitable quota allocation to be exercised by the Commission for Turkey on the basis of 1993-1994 reference years.

Table 1. Catches (t) of tunas and tuna-like species (2006-2016).

<i>Species</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Atlantic bonito	29,690	5,965	6,448	7,036	9,401	10,018.9	35,764.2	13,157.6	19,031.5	4,573.0	39,459.6
Bluefin tuna	806	918	879	665.4	409.4	527.5	535.5	551.4	555.0	1,091.0	1,324.0
Swordfish	410	423	386	301	334	189.6	79.7	96.8	55.7	34.9	76.5
Albacore	73	852	208	631	402	1,395.7	61.7	70.6	0.3	53.4	25.2
Little tunny	1,230	785	1,072	1,309	1,046	1,437.4	1,644.7	1,385.8	681.9	325.5	184.1
Bullet tuna	1,031	993	836	1,873	1,081	2,551.8	907.2	863.3	561.7	476.0	406.8

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2006-2016).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<50	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-200	8	4	13	5	-	7	2	2	1	2	-
201-300	42	44	50	30	6	1	2	2	4	7	5
301-400	6	7	9	6	1	2	2	1	1	-	3
>400	14	18	21	16	10	7	5	4	7	11	8

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	115	30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	125	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)
INFORME ANNUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)**

SUMMARY

*The level of fishing effort in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) engaged in ICCAT during 2016 was similar to that of 2015 in terms of vessels registered, with a slight decrease in the Bermuda fleet, but also a slight increase, in terms of vessels registered, with St Helena registering the first vessel over 20 meters in length to the UKOT fleet, as part of its efforts to expand its fishery. The total tonnage of ICCAT species caught in the UK OTs has remained modest when compared to more developed fisheries. Bermuda and St Helena continue to represent the largest contributors to the total UK OT catch, with much smaller catches in the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. UK OT fishing activity is primarily artisanal or sports-related. There is no fishing involving larger scale methods utilising, for example, fish aggregating devices or purse seines, and only very limited deployment of longlines. However, the UKOTs continue with their interest in developing commercially viable fisheries to aid in their economic development. The Territories recognise their responsibilities for the sustainable management of their natural environments and have been working with the UK Government to develop fisheries – including developing sustainable management plans and facilitating development of the fishing sector. The establishment of a robust management frameworks is, however, dependent upon long term investment, which is in turn reliant on the retention of some existing quotas and the potential for expansion in others (such as *S. albacore* or swordfish) which might come under pressure if fisheries were expanded.*

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau de l'effort de pêche dans les territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni (RU-TO) mené dans le cadre de l'ICCAT en 2016 était similaire à celui de 2015 en termes de navires immatriculés, avec une légère diminution dans la flottille des Bermudes, mais aussi une légère augmentation, en termes de navires immatriculés, le territoire d'outre-mer de Ste Hélène ayant immatriculé le premier navire de plus de 20 m de longueur auprès de la flottille des RU-TO, dans le cadre de ses efforts visant à élargir sa pêcherie. Le tonnage total des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT capturées dans les RU-TO est resté modeste par rapport à celui de pêcheries plus développées. Les Bermudes et Ste Hélène sont toujours les plus grands contributeurs au total de la prise des RU-TO, dont les prises les plus réduites sont réalisées dans les îles Vierges britanniques et les îles Turks et Caïcos. Les activités de pêche des RU-TO sont en grande majorité artisanales ou sportives. Aucune pêche n'a recours à des méthodes à plus grande échelle utilisant par exemple des dispositifs de concentration des poissons ou des sennes et le déploiement de palangres est très limité. Néanmoins, les territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni continuent à développer des pêcheries commercialement viables afin de stimuler leur développement économique. Les territoires d'outre-mer reconnaissent leur responsabilité quant à la gestion durable de leur environnement naturel et ont travaillé avec le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni en vue de développer les pêcheries, entre autres en vue d'élaborer des plans de gestion durable et de faciliter le développement du secteur. Or, l'établissement de solides cadres de gestion dépend d'un investissement à long terme qui, à son tour, dépend du maintien de certains quotas existants et de l'accroissement potentiel de ceux d'autres espèces, tels que ceux s'appliquant à l'espadon ou au germon du Sud, qui pourraient être mises sous pression si les pêcheries étaient intensifiées.

RESUMEN

El nivel de esfuerzo pesquero en el Reino Unido (TU) realizado en la zona ICCAT durante 2016 fue similar al de 2015 en términos de buques registrados, con un ligero incremento en la flota de Bermudas, pero también un ligero incremento en términos de buques registrados. En Santa Elena se registró el primer buque de más de 20 m de eslora de la flota de Reino Unido (TU), como parte de sus esfuerzos de expandir su pesquería. El tonelaje total de especies de ICCAT capturadas en el Reino Unido (TU) se ha mantenido en un nivel modesto en comparación con pesquerías más desarrolladas. Bermudas y Santa Helena siguen siendo los que más contribuyen a la captura total del Reino Unido (TU), y las Islas Vírgenes británicas y las islas Turcos y Caicos tiene unas

capturas mucho menores. La actividad de pesca del Reino Unido (TU) es sobre todo artesanal o deportiva. No hay pesca con métodos de gran escala que utilicen, por ejemplo, dispositivos de concentración de peces o cercos, y sólo hay un número muy limitado de palangres. Sin embargo, Reino Unido (TU) sigue interesado en desarrollar pesquerías comercialmente viables para contribuir a su desarrollo económico. Los Territorios reconocen sus responsabilidades respecto a la ordenación sostenible de su entorno natural, y han estado trabajando con el Gobierno del Reino Unido para desarrollar sus pesquerías, lo que incluye la elaboración de planes de ordenación sostenible y la propiciación del desarrollo del sector pesquero. Sin embargo, el establecimiento de un marco sólido de ordenación se basa en la inversión a largo plazo que, a su vez, depende del mantenimiento de algunas de las cuotas existentes y de la potencial expansión de otras (como, por ejemplo, la de atún blanco del sur o pez espada), que podrían estar bajo presión si se expanden las pesquerías.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bermuda

One hundred and nineteen (119) of the vessels licensed to fish commercially in Bermuda in 2016 reported catching tunas and tuna-like species. However, many of these vessels only fished occasionally for these species. Local charter vessels are included in the commercial fleet and primarily target these species. There are no foreign commercial vessels licensed to fish in Bermuda waters.

The Bermuda domestic fleet is predominantly made up of fibreglass commercial fishing vessels. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone. Two small longline vessels were active in 2016 and these vessels fish further offshore; however all fishing occurs within Bermuda's EEZ and the fish captured are consumed on the Island.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilized. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery as reef fish stocks close to the Island are essentially fully exploited. There continues to be interest amongst local fishermen for longlining but the lack of infrastructure and the low UK OT swordfish quota is hindering development.

1.2 St. Helena

The main commercially exploited resources are yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and skipjack tunas which are caught throughout the year. Landing records for yellowfin and bigeye do not show any regular annual seasonal pattern of peak abundance. However, Albacore tuna tend to be caught between the months of July and September when the annual 'run' takes place, possibly in association with westerly offshoots of the Benguela/Angolan currents that have been observed by satellite at that time of year. Skipjack landings tend to be at their maximum between March and May, but there have also been the occasional landings towards the latter part of the year. Wahoo is also caught throughout the year.

All fish from the local commercial inshore fleet are landed daily and delivered to the processing plant within 12 hours of being caught, however the offshore vessels stay at sea for between 3 and 10 days, depending on fish catches. Tuna are caught either by conventional pole-and-line gear (or its rod-and-reel variant, which has more in common with sports fishing gear) or by heavy duty hand-lines. Micro-spool longlining was trialled towards the latter part of 2013 and throughout 2014 but this did not continue. Types of bait used are live, dead and artificial.

1.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

Not yet received for 2016.

1.4 British Virgin Islands

Not yet received for 2016.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species by the Bermuda domestic fleet in 2016 were c. 132 metric tonnes (t). This represents an increase in landings of about 3t from the previous year, which can primarily be attributed to an increase in wahoo landings. Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July.

As most of the commercial fleet in Bermuda catches tunas and related species by trolling, there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. However, the longliners do get small quantities of by-catch. This by-catch consists primarily of blue sharks, which are subsequently released. Most blue sharks captured in 2016 were discarded alive. Incidental catches of shortfin mako sharks by the longliners are also released unless already dead on the line. Data on catches of shortfin mako and other species of sharks are included in the Task I data sent to ICCAT. Interactions with turtles are rare and no turtles were captured in 2016.

Tunas and tuna-like species are also targeted by local recreational fishermen. A survey of recreational fishing activity was conducted in 2011 and results indicated that yellowfin tuna and wahoo are two of the most frequently targeted species by this sector, potentially accounting for close to 20% of recreational fish landings by weight. Unfortunately, ongoing capacity and budget limitations have prevented the full implementation of the Logbook Programme for recreational fishers. For similar reasons, size sampling of fish at tournaments was also not conducted in 2016. Species frequently landed in these tournaments include yellowfin tuna, wahoo, and blackfin tuna. Most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishermen is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg).. Tournament organizers have a long-standing minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimize the number of fish landed.

Through Bermuda and the UK OTs, the Sargasso Sea Commission was represented at the 2016 Sub-committee on Ecosystems meeting in Madrid, Spain. One paper was presented to inform the Sub-committee on the ecological importance of the Sargasso Sea for tuna and tuna-like species and ecologically associated species. The paper provided information on aspects of the ecology of two mid-trophic level predators, dolphinfish *Coryphaena hippurus* and wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri* in the western Atlantic including the Sargasso Sea. The paper showed the importance of dolphinfish and wahoo in the overall ecosystem, and also the need to incorporate these and other species into any ecosystem-based management system for tuna and tuna-like species in the Sargasso Sea. Additionally in 2016, the UK OTs tabled a resolution at the Commission meeting, with the support of Canada and South Africa, asking the SCRS to examine the available information on the trophic ecology of pelagic ecosystems that are important and unique for ICCAT species in the Convention area. The adopted resolution provides a mandate for continuing to gather information on the importance of the Sargasso Sea ecosystem for ICCAT and ecologically associated species.

2.2 St Helena

A maximum of 9 boats, approximately 8 to 10 metres in length, fished throughout the year - although only 6 on a full-time basis. The 22 metre Motor Fishing Vessel, Extractor, funded under a joint investment initiative and operated through a locally registered (special purpose vehicle) Company, Saint Marine Resources Limited, arrived at the island in April 2014 with the purpose of exploiting the fishery resource within the entire 200 mile Exclusive Fishing Zone (EFZ). The vessel fished occasionally under a new partnership arrangement during 2016.

Fish landings into the Fisheries Corporation processing plant over the period January 2016 to December 2016 totalled 409.45 metric tonnes of fish. This was an improved catch on the previous year. Of the total amount of fish caught, 63% of the species consisted of Tuna, 4% of Wahoo, 31% of Skipjack, <0.5% of Marlin and the rest consisting of various other non ICCAT species which included Grouper, Conger, Cavalley, Bullseye, Soldier, Yellowtail, Dorado and Filefish.

Data of fish catches within the St Helena EFZ is provided by the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. This is collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division and submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis. Data on ICCAT species caught in 2016 over a total of 1380 fishing days, were presented to the secretariat in the UK OT Task I and II return in July 2017.

A local tuna tagging programme using satellite tags was undertaken around the inshore waters of St Helena during November 2016 using a local commercial fishing vessel. A final report and analysis of results is still awaited.

2.3 Turks and Caicos Islands

Update not yet received for 2016.

2.4 British Virgin Islands

Update not yet received for 2016.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	22 September 2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	22 September 2017.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	1 August 2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	1 August 2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	1 August 2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	1 August 2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging undertaken in the UK OTs.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of dedicated observer programmes.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. No observer programmes in the UKOTs.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Luckhurst, 2017.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in any fisheries in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna caging/farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna observer programme.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Provisions were made in Rec. 16-08 (paragraph 6e) for collaborative research between Bermuda and the United States on W-BFT but research plans are still pending.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No research conducted in this area.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	1 August 2017
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. No FADS used in UKOTs.

S44	the number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc.	Not applicable. No FADS used in UKOTs.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. No support vessels used in, or flagged to, UK OTs.
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not applicable. No observer programmes in the UK OTs.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Insert date sent to ICCAT and/or SCRS document number if applicable
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. No FADS used in UK OTs.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	No such data collected by any UK OT.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Bermuda previously undertook research on blue marlin but resource constraints have curtailed these activities in recent years. No scientific programmes in any UK OTs.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	All discards reported in Task I and II returns.
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not yet available.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. UK OTs not conducting any research into shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Contained in Task I and II returns, and the Research and Statistics section of this report.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No existing identification guides.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No turtle bycatch in any UK OTs in 2016.
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No seabird bycatch reported.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No information to report.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	1) For Bermuda, mitigation measures include the use of circle hooks and monofilament line by the longliners in Bermuda. Training has been provided in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival. 2) In 2012 the UK Government, following consultation with key stakeholders formulated a framework for the development of sustainable fisheries to help the UK Overseas Territories develop a more strategic approach to their environmental governance and place environmental considerations at the heart of decision-making. The framework covers a range of themes including <i>inter alia</i> the development of research and science plans that would help to provide a range of data on the nature of the fishery with a view to

		<p>building up an assessment of the stocks, and to collect information on marine biodiversity. This will help to provide the information necessary to decide how, where and when fishing activity might take place, what environmental measures any fishing activity should be bound by, and whether any particular areas should be closed or protected. Exploratory fishing activities are underway and we hope this is just the beginning of increased scientific activity.</p> <p>3) Part of the framework relates to the strengthening of licensing documents, which will include explicit reference to compliance with all ICCAT policies and conservation measures in force.</p>
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Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part 1 submitted 25 th September 2017. Part 2 submitted 29 September 2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text contained within Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted on 14 th September 2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UK OTs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No UK OTs vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK OT waters.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. No UK OTs vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK OT waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No UK OTs vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK OT waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. No UK OTs vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK OT waters.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UK OTs vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK OT waters.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK OT has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Await further information, for TCI. No other UK OT has foreign vessels using any of its ports.

GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Await further information, for TCI. No other UK OT has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable no inspections undertaken, no infringements in UK OTs.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection	Not applicable, no such agreements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	TCI had in previous years but TBC for 2016.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	TBC
GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	1 vessel over 20m currently authorised.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	The 1 vessel was reported in a CP01 form submitted in 2014, there have been no changes in status since then, though it was also listed on the ST01 form in June 2015.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Owners/operators of foreign sports fishing vessels are required to obtain a licence to fish in Bermuda waters.</p> <p>The limited amount of recreational fishing in St Helena is by pole and line or rod and line only. Licensing conditions stipulate that all fish caught must be offered for sale to the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. With the increasing interest in sport fishing activities due to anticipated increased visitors to the island, the St Helena Government is currently in the process of reviewing licensing conditions for sport and recreational fisheries.</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable, no reports submitted.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, no reports submitted, no allegations against UK OT flagged vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK OTs.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK OTs.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK OTs.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK OTs.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK OTs.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK OTs.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no joint operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. UK OTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UK OTs do not participate in ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. UK OTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. UK OTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is only caught as incidental catch within Bermudian waters. No BFT were captured in 2016. No BFT have been caught so far in 2017 by UK OT flagged vessels.

BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT is only regularly caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted 12 October (attached to this email). Data from Bermuda and St Helena only.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, the UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not have a tail tagging scheme.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Included in 2016 Task 1 and 2 data submitted on 3 August 2017.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Included in 2016 Task 1 and 2 data submitted on 3 August 2017.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. No information to provide.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish in area of closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports bigeye tuna. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other territories.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Within deadline every quarter.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other territories.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	No UK OT prohibits dead discards of Marlin.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No UK OT vessels fish Med-SWO.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. No vessels 20m+ fishing for N. albacore.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	No UK OT prohibits dead discards of Marlin.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>In Bermuda, most Marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishers is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg) but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to sell any catches in Bermuda.</p> <p>Marlin caught in the BVI are caught by US flagged boats operating under US jurisdictions and rules. St Helena is currently drawing up new fisheries legislation which should include the provisions of 12-04. See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UK OTs.</p>

BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK OTs caught no hammerhead sharks in 2016, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK OTs caught no silky sharks in 2016, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Catches of shortfin mako sharks in the UK OTs are bycatch, and are utilised for human consumption.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No vessel in the UK OTs targets silky sharks. Any shark caught would be unintentional bycatch. No silky sharks were reported caught in 2016.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	All shark catches are reported in Task I and II data as per Rec. 4-10. Catches of silky, porbeagle, oceanic whitetip or thresher sharks were not reported in 2016. These species are rarely caught, and only as bycatch. The terms and conditions of the two Bermudian longline vessel licences stipulate that the handling of bycatch and discards must be ICCAT compliant. In practice, the longliners release most sharks. See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UK OTs.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	In Bermuda, blue sharks are primarily caught as incidental catch on the local longliners, and these sharks are subsequently released. Most blue sharks captured in 2016 were discarded alive
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	There is no record of any turtles caught in the UKOTs in 2016. Interactions with turtles in Bermuda are rare and training has been provided in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	The majority of fishing gear in the UK OTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	The majority of fishing gears in the UK OTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce bycatch. The Bermudian longliners use circle hooks and monofilament line. Bycatch levels are very low. As mentioned in BYC 8002 the conditions of approval for the US longline vessel in the Turks and Caicos Islands contained advice and requirements covering all major bycatch species (birds, sharks and rays and turtles).

SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections to ICCAT Recs. from the UK (OTs).

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. The minimum legal sizes required by ICCAT for bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish have already been incorporated into the local legislation. In addition, minimum sizes are legislated for white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs), and a minimum size of 3.2 kg (7 lbs) was established for wahoo in 2010 as a precautionary measure, since it is one of the most commonly caught species in Bermuda waters. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 British Virgin Islands

No update available as yet.

4.3 St. Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under the Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2016.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made into one establishment i.e. the St Helena Fisheries Corporation. The Fisheries Corporation is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. Because of the centralized landings, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes.

4.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

No update available as yet.

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

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in all attempts to comply with ICCAT measures in all the territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with territories to achieve these objectives, focusing on a range of areas. Last year the UK Government announced its 'blue belt' initiative, one of the aims of which will be to improve institutional arrangements in the UK (OT)s for effective ecosystem based management of marine resources, for example through the provision of advice or technical expertise in fisheries management. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas yet to be processed (for Bill 5002 and SHK 7005).

5.1 Bermuda

As a result of upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system a couple of years ago, there is better itemisation of imported tuna and tuna-like species. However, a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources will work with the Customs Department to continue to improve reporting in this area. In addition, work still needs to be done to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with TRO 2006 and SWO 3001.

5.2 British Virgin Islands

No update as yet.

5.3 St. Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures due to limitations on resources and funding availability, which would appear to be in decrease each year. However, St Helena does its utmost to comply with recommendations, as applicable, as set by ICCAT and take ICCAT responsibilities seriously with an endeavour to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is still in the process of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sports fishing activities within St Helena waters which is still ongoing. Relevant ICCAT recommendations are being fully considered within this process and provisions to meet them will be incorporated.

5.3 Turks and Caicos

No update available as yet.

References

Luckhurst B.E. 2017. Aspects of the migration, seasonality and habitat use of two mid-trophic level predators, dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*), in the pelagic ecosystem of the western Atlantic including the Sargasso Sea. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 73 (9): 3163-3174.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2016 was 6,737 MT, an increase of about 15% from 5,847 MT in 2015. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,718 MT in 2015 to 1,522 MT in 2016, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2016 to 3,274 MT from 2,074 MT in 2015. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2016 an estimated 1,025 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 126 MT compared to 2015. Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 56 MT to 134 MT from 2015 to 2016, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 298 MT compared to 2015 to an estimated 533 MT in 2016, and albacore landings increased from 2015 to 2016 by 3 MT to 250 MT. U.S. government (NOAA) and university scientists, working independently or in collaboration (including collaborations with scientists from other CPCs), conducted research in 2016 involving a variety of ICCAT and bycatch species. Such research included larval surveys, the development of abundance indices, electronic and conventional tagging to investigate movements, habitat usage and post-release mortality, and the collection and analysis of biological samples to study topics such as age, growth, stock structure, spawning areas, fecundity, and genetics (including direct estimates of stock size). Additional topics included the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates, and the development of stock assessment models.

RÉSUMÉ

La prise totale (préliminaire) de thonidés (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) et d'espadon, déclarée par les États-Unis en 2016 (rejets morts compris) s'est élevée à 6.737 t, soit une hausse de près de 15% par rapport à 2015 (5.847 t). La prise d'espadon (rejets morts estimés compris) a diminué, passant de 1.718 t en 2015 à 1.522 t en 2016, et les débarquements provisoires de la pêche américaine d'albacore ont augmenté en 2016 (3.274 t) par rapport à 2015 (2.074 t). Les navires américains pêchant dans l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest ont réalisé, en 2016, une capture estimée de 1.025 t de thon rouge, soit une augmentation d'environ 126 t par rapport à 2015. En 2016, les débarquements provisoires de listao ont augmenté d'environ 56 t par rapport à 2015, se situant à 134 t. Les débarquements de thon obèse ont diminué de 298 t par rapport à 2015 (533 t estimées en 2016). Les débarquements de germon ont augmenté de 3 t en 2015, se situant à 250 t en 2016. Le gouvernement des États-Unis (NOAA) et des scientifiques universitaires, travaillant indépendamment ou en collaboration (comprenant des collaborations avec des scientifiques d'autres CPC), ont mené des travaux de recherche en 2016 consacrés à un large éventail d'espèces relevant de l'ICCAT et d'espèces accessoires. Ces travaux de recherche incluaient des prospections larvaires, la mise au point d'indices d'abondance, le marquage électronique et conventionnel visant à étudier les déplacements, l'utilisation de l'habitat et la mortalité suivant la remise à l'eau, ainsi que la collecte et l'analyse d'échantillons biologiques visant à étudier des domaines tels que l'âge, la croissance, la structure du stock, les zones de frai, la fécondité et la génétique (incluant des estimations directes de la taille du stock). D'autres domaines incluaient l'influence des facteurs environnementaux sur la distribution et les taux de capture, et le développement des modèles d'évaluation des stocks.

RESUMEN

En 2016, la captura total (preliminar) comunicada estadounidense de túnidos (rabil, listado, patudo, atún blanco y atún rojo) y pez espada, descartes muertos incluidos, ascendió a 6.737 t, lo que supone un incremento de aproximadamente un 15% con respecto a las 5.847 t de 2015. La captura de pez espada (que incluye la estimación de descartes muertos) descendió pasando de 1.718 t en 2015 a 1.522 t en 2016, y los desembarques provisionales de la pesquería estadounidense de rabil se incrementaron pasando de 2.074 t en 2015 a 3.274 t en 2016. En 2016,

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

los buques pesqueros estadounidenses capturaron en el Atlántico noroccidental un volumen estimado de 1.025 t de atún rojo, lo que supone un aumento de aproximadamente 126 t en comparación con 2015. Los desembarques provisionales de listado se incrementaron de 2015 a 2016 de en unas 56 t, situándose en 134 t, los desembarques de patudo experimentaron un descenso de 298 t en comparación con 2015 pasando a una estimación de 533 t en 2016, y los desembarques de atún blanco se incrementaron en 3 t respecto a 2015 situándose en 250 t en 2016. El gobierno de Estados Unidos (NOAA) y los científicos de la universidad, que trabajan de forma independiente o en régimen de colaboración (lo que incluye colaboraciones con científicos de otras CPC) realizaron trabajos de investigación en 2016 relacionados con varias especies de ICCAT y varias especies de captura fortuita. Dicha investigación incluía prospecciones de larvas, el desarrollo de índices de abundancia, el marcado convencional y electrónico para investigar movimientos, la utilización del hábitat y la mortalidad posterior a la liberación, así como la recopilación y análisis de muestras biológicas para estudiar temas como la edad, el crecimiento, la estructura del stock, la fecundidad, las zonas de reproducción y la genética (lo que incluye estimaciones directas del tamaño del stock). Otros temas adicionales abordados por las investigaciones fueron la influencia de los factores medioambientales en la distribución y tasas de captura y el desarrollo de modelos de evaluación de stock.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2016 was 6,737 MT, an increase of about 15% from 5,847 MT in 2015. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,718 MT in 2015 to 1,522 MT in 2016, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2016 to 3,274 MT from 2,074 MT in 2015. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2016 an estimated 1,025 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 126 MT compared to 2015. Provisional skipjack tuna landings increased by about 56 MT to 134 MT from 2015 to 2016, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 298 MT compared to 2015 to an estimated 533 MT in 2016, and albacore landings increased from 2015 to 2016 by 3 MT to 250 MT.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries Statistics

2.1.1 Tropical Tuna Fishery Statistics

Yellowfin Tuna. Yellowfin is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings increased to 3,274 MT in 2016 from the 2015 landings estimate of 2,074 MT (**Table 2.1-YFT**). The 2016 estimate is considered provisional and may change owing to incorporation of late reports of commercial catches as they become available and to possible revisions in estimates of rod & reel catches made by recreational anglers. An important proportion of the 2016 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (1,611 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions to the available estimates in the future. In the case of commercial landings, the highest proportion of landings in 2016 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2016 were 1,363 MT and 1,911 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 2.1**.

Table 2.1-YFT. Annual Landings (MT) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2012 to 2016						
Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NW Atlantic	Longline	873.7	539.9	671.0	438.9	481.1
	Gillnet	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	2.3
	Handline	66	66.4	82.1	64.3	31.5
	Trawl	0.2	0	0.3	0	0
	Troll	0.3	30.1	28.7	25.6	16.6
	Rod and Reel*	1,433	495.4	999.8	795.6	1,610.7
	Unclassified	4.5	2.1	7.7	2.5	2.5
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	1,251	834.9	704.5	490.8	695.4
	Handline	17.5	0	0	1.9	5.6
	Rod and Reel*	294.1	191.8	73.2	134.2	266.6
	troll	0	0	0	0	1.3
	Unclassified	8.7	0	0	0	0.03
Caribbean	Longline	141.9	169.6	80.7	109.9	123.8
	Handline	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	16.2	6.6	34.2
NC Atlantic	Longline	3	0	0	1.8	1
TOTAL		4,099.5	2,331.6	2,666.2	2,073.9	3,273.9

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Skipjack Tuna. Skipjack tuna also are caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack landings (preliminary) increased from 78 MT in 2015 to 134 MT in 2016 (**Table 2.2-SKJ**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2.2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Table 2.2-SKJ. Landings (MT) of Skipjack Tuna from 2012 to 2016						
Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NW Atlantic	Longline	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.2
	Gillnet	1.6	0.27	6.7	0.2	0.7
	Handline	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.3
	Trawl	0.006	0	0	1.1	0
	Rod and Reel*	98.0	37.7	46.0	32.7	93.2
	Unclassified	0.6	0.7	2.7	0.06	0.2
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	0.0	0.0	0.01	0	0
	Handline	0.06	0.02	0.01	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	2.5	77.1	9.8	35.7	33.3
Caribbean	Longline	0.1	0	0	0	0
	Handline	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Rod and Reel*	3.0	0	9.4	7.2	3.4
TOTAL		112.2	117.5	77.0	77.9	133.8

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Bigeye Tuna. The other large tropical tuna reported in catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2016 decreased by approximately 298 MT from 831 MT in 2015 to 533 MT (**Table 2.3-BET**). Note that, like yellowfin, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 2.3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

Table 2.3-BET. Annual Landings (MT) of Bigeye Tuna from 2012 to 2016						
Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	564.9	490.9	574.5	557.7	368.9
	Gillnet	0.2	0.06	0.08	0.5	0.2
	Handline	7.9	15.9	16.4	51.3	9.4
	Trawl	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.1
	Troll	0.2	5	4.5	6.4	1
	Rod and Reel*	269.6	337.5	251.9	197.7	126.9
	Unclassified	7.3	6.2	3.5	0.5	0.4
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	13.5	9.2	6.8	9.2	6.6
	Rod and Reel	0.1	7	0.06	0.01	0.2
	Unclassified	0.4	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	0.002	8.6	5.4	7.5	5.6
	Handline	0	0.06	0	0	0.2
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	2.9	0.5	0
SW Atlantic	Longline	3.0	0.2	0.05	0	13.8
TOTAL		867.4	880.6	866.1	831.4	533.3

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

2.1.2 Temperate Tuna Fishery Statistics

Albacore Tuna. Albacore are landed by U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased substantially and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in **Figure 2.4**. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 250 MT in 2016, an increase of 3 MT from 2015 (**Table 2.4-ALB**).

Table 2.4-ALB. Annual Landings (MT) of Albacore Tuna from 2012 to 2016						
Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	157.7	139.9	187	83.9	59.9
	Gillnet	5.7	0.02	3.7	0.5	1.7
	Handline	0.6	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.4
	Trawl	0.3	0	0	1.7	0.4
	Troll	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.03
	Rod and Reel*	144.3	340.3	136.7	12.9	43
	Unclassified	4.4	0.6	6.8	0	0
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	103.5	115.4	122.6	145.0	142.8
	Rod and Reel*	0.7	0	0	0.2	1.3
	Handline	0.5	0.02	0.07	0	0.1
TOTAL		417.7	598.7	459.4	246.9	249.6

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

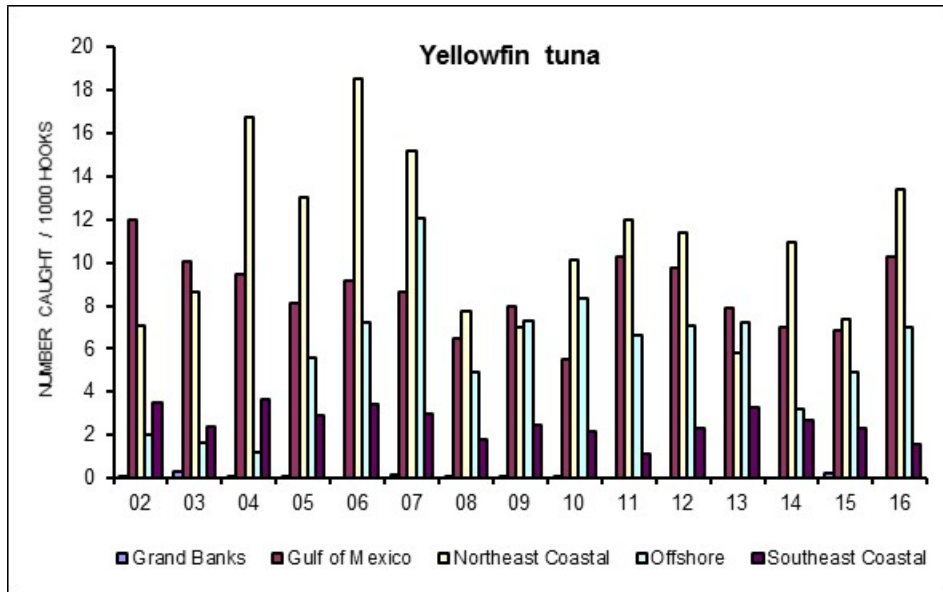


Figure 2.1 – YFT. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

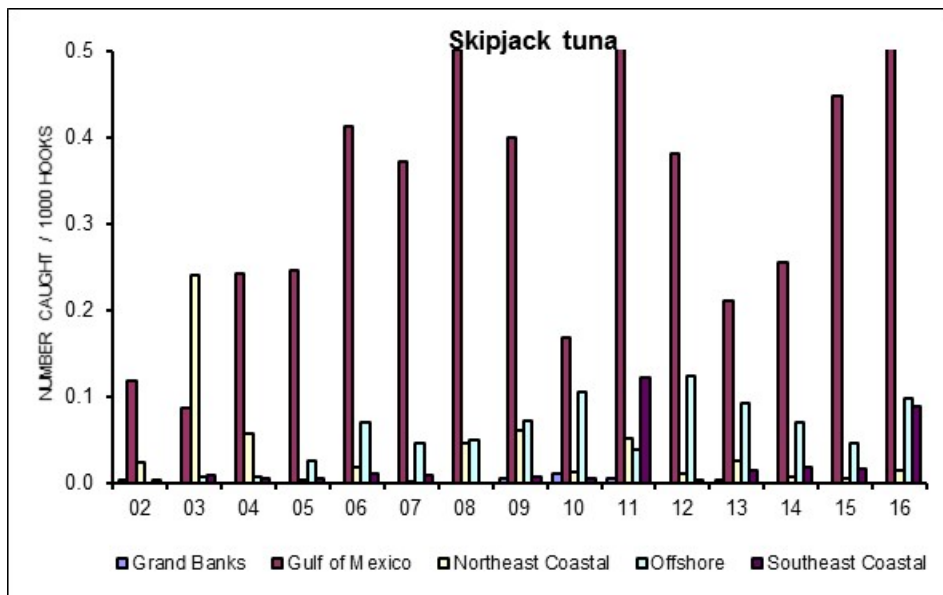


Figure 2.2 – SKJ. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

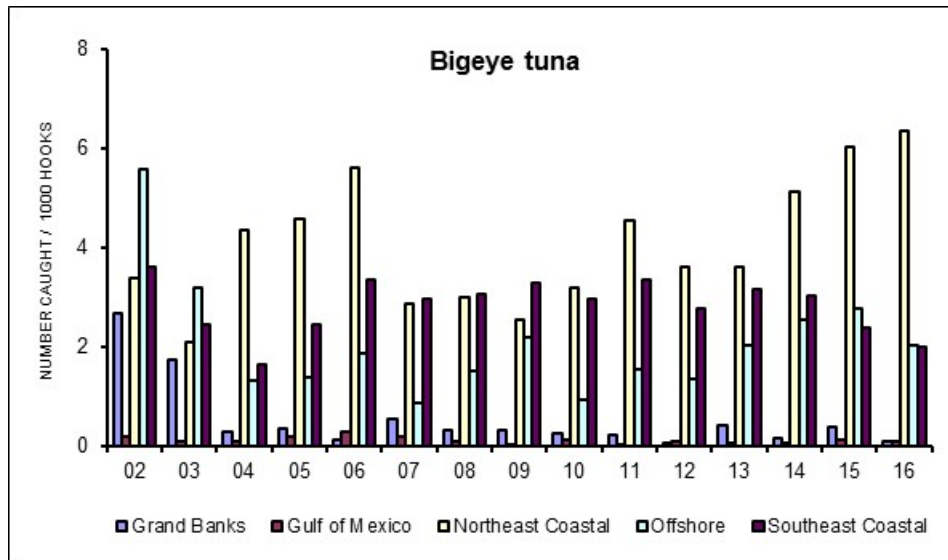


Figure 2.3 – BET. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

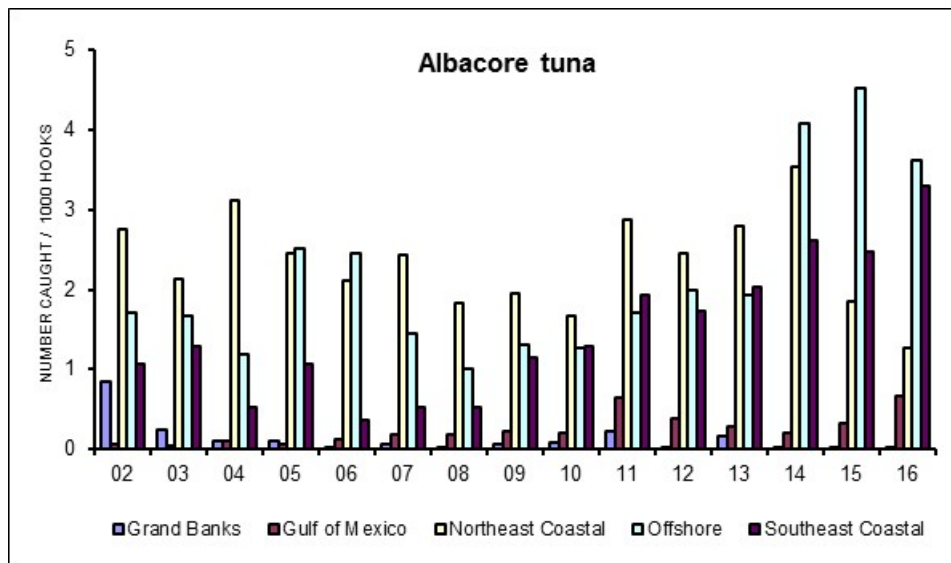


Figure 2.4 – ALB. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

Bluefin Tuna. The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2016 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 1,002 MT and 23 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 126 MT from the 2015 estimates. The 2016 catches by gear were: 53 MT by harpoon, 722 MT by commercial rod and reel and 144 MT by recreational rod and reel, 104 MT by longline (including discards) of which 2 MT were from the Gulf of Mexico (**Table 2.5-BFT**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2016 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 40 MT of fish 66-114 cm, 59 MT of fish 115-144 cm, 40 MT of fish 145-178 cm, and 6 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NW Atlantic	Longline**	189.4	153.0	171.7	70.1	80.1
	Handline	1.3	0.5	0	0	1.1
	Harpoon	52.3	45.0	67.5	77.1	52.9
	Purse seine	1.7	42.5	41.8	38.8	0
	Commercial Rod and Reel	419.5	249.5	378.9	581.4	722.1
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	148.7	131.4	99.6	112.9	143.7
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	101.2	33.5	41.3	9.3	10.6
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	1.7
NC Atlantic	Longline**	3.9	3.5	8.9	8.3	12.7
Caribbean	Longline**	0.9	0.4	0	0	0.2
TOTAL		919.0	658.9	810.0	898.8	1,025

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

2.1.3 Swordfish Fishery Statistics

For 2016, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,522 MT (**Table 2.6-SWO**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,718 MT estimated for 2015. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2016 (compared to 2015) were: 183 MT (134 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 959 MT (1,207 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 74 MT (9 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 305 MT (368 MT) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. Since 1992, the U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is selected for observation during the year. Vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season have an observer coverage of about 50%. Approximately 6,750 fish discarded dead in 2016. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2016 was 88 MT, a 50 MT decreased compared to 2015 and corresponded to approximately 6% of the commercially landed catch. The 2016 estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers was 46 MT.

Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NW Atlantic	Longline**	1,987	1,720.5	1,200.4	1088.6	840.7
	Gillnet	0.08	0	0	0	0
	Handline	151.3	104.8	86.9	70.7	71.3
	Harpoon	0.3	0.5	0	0	0
	Trawl	26.8	2.9	5.3	2.8	6
	Rod and Reel*	64.3	21.7	35.1	45.1	41
	Unclassified	0.5	1.6	0.4	0	0
	Unclassified discards	3.6	0	0	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	673.3	531.6	307.4	127.4	175.3
	Handline	3.3	0.5	0.3	5.5	3.5
	Rod and Reel*	6.3	0.3	1.5	1	4.8
	Unclassified discards	6.8	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	Longline**	3.7	20.8	16.5	8.8	73.5
	Handline	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.9
	Rod and Reel*	0.2	0	0.07	0	0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	682.6	539.1	308.0	367.9	304.9
SW Atlantic	Longline**	0	0.06	0	0	0
TOTAL		3,609.9	2,944	1,962.2	1,718.4	1,522

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

2.1.4 Marlins and Sailfish Fishery Statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, spearfishes and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel fishermen and are a bycatch of the U.S. commercial tuna and swordfish longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi-party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The estimates of 2016 U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 30 MT for blue marlin, 1.4 MT for white marlin, and 2.9 MT for sailfish. The estimates for 2015 were: 9 MT for blue marlin, 2.4 MT for white marlin, and 2.3 MT for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of these species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of these Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/96/97-Revised. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline and other commercial fisheries in 2016 were 24.4 MT for blue marlin, 2.6 MT for white marlin, and 6.8 MT for sailfish.

2.1.5 Shark Fishery Statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2016, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 300 MT (of which 163 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by thresher sharks (*Alopias spp.* – with the exception of bigeye thresher shark, a prohibited species) with 101 MT. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 6 MT and blue shark landings totaled 30 MT.

In 2016, estimates of dead discards for blue shark by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to 43 MT, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet. Dead discards of some of ICCAT prohibited species were 0 MT of scalloped hammerhead sharks, 11 MT of silky sharks, 16 MT of bigeye thresher, 1.4 MT of oceanic whitetip sharks.

2.2 Research Activities

2.2.1 Bluefin Tuna Research

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on ichthyoplankton sampling, tagging, biological sampling from fisheries and modeling. This includes 5 grants to University, academic and NGO partners administered through the 2016 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- University of Maine System acting through Univ of Maine The Use of Biological Samples to Refine Estimates of Age, Growth, and Stock Mixing for Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the NW Atlantic
- Commonwealth of Massachusetts Evaluation of natal origin and migratory pathways of Atlantic bluefin tuna using chemical tracers
- University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. Comparative evaluation of stock assessment models for mixed Atlantic Bluefin tuna stocks
- Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Building the statistical and experimental framework for parentage-based abundance estimation of Western Atlantic bluefin tuna
- The Ocean Foundation. Electronic Tagging of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna that Spawn in the Gulf of Mexico

An additional 4 projects were funded to start in 2017:

- University of Maine System acting through University of ME. Evaluating Age Structure and Mixed Stock Composition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science. Sub-annual cohort representation in young-of-the-year juvenile recruits of the US Atlantic bluefin tuna population
- Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Evaluating performance of alternative assessment and management procedures of mixed Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks
- The Ocean Foundation. Tracking the Migrations, Spawning Locations, and Genetic Origin of Bluefin Tuna in the West Atlantic Fishery

The results from several of these other U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research projects are summarized below.

Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico were continued on a standard grid in spring 2015 and 2016. An additional larval bluefin tuna cruise that covered the Mexican Caribbean and Cuban waters was conducted in 2015. The larval tunas in the Cuban and Mexican collections were mostly blackfin, yellowfin, and skipjack; however at least a dozen potential bluefin were found and being genetically confirmed. In 2016, a more targeted study was carried out to examine larval transport and retention across the region particularly in southwestern Cuban waters. Scientists from Mexico, Cuba, Spain, Jamaica, and Japan representing the academic, management and government sectors participated in both surveys. Larval growth efforts were expanded to include new larval growth curve for bluefin and skipjack for the GOM. Bluefin growth has been incorporated into the calculations that develop the larval index, and a manuscript is in review. Bulk stable isotope analyses, in collaboration with scientists from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO), were analyzed and published in 2015. In 2016, further trophic work included utilizing compound specific stable isotope analyses on bluefin larvae as well as other tropical tunas (ie. skipjack, blackfin) and the contemporaneous zooplankton is ongoing. A study examining historical abundance of prey items using archived SEAMAP samples is ongoing and will be completed in 2017. NOAA, SEFSC and the Spanish IEO recently updated the larval indices of spawning stock biomass for both the Gulf of Mexico and the western Mediterranean. These results were presented at the annual ICCAT Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment workshop. A new initiative (ECOLATUN) is ongoing which builds upon existing datasets and collaborations to examine trophic ecology in the two main spawning grounds. This initiative includes population genetics, larval growth, larval assemblages, as well as contributing to the various modelling efforts in both ecosystems.

Scientists improved the understanding of larval BFT growth by ageing larvae collected during the annual NOAA-NMFS spring plankton 2012 survey in the Gulf of Mexico and thereby updating the larval growth curve that had aged larvae collected from the Straits of Florida in 1981. Preliminary comparisons were carried out between spawning grounds (Gulf of Mexico, western Mediterranean, and Straits of Florida) and found differences between cohorts with the Gulf of Mexico larvae growing faster. Temporal comparisons between 2012 and 2014 in the GOM are ongoing.

The recent identification of the Slope sea as a spawning area has presented intriguing possibilities that warrant additional research targeted towards this region and other areas of potential spawning to determine the importance of spawning outside of traditionally known areas or by different contingents of fish. From 18 June -20 August 2016, approximately 130 plankton stations were sampled in the Slope Sea and on the edge of the northeast United States continental shelf. Sampling occurred during a 3 day dedicated cruise and opportunistically on a cruise focused on surveying the distribution and abundance of marine mammals. The intent of this sampling was to evaluate the distribution and abundance of bluefin tuna larvae and to obtain biological material for further studies (e.g. population genetics). Additionally, opportunistic sampling was conducted in the Slope Sea in 2017 though it is too early to determine the results. Genetic, species identification and other analyses of the 2016 and 2017 samples is underway.

The Large Pelagics Research Center, University of Massachusetts Boston contributed its extensive tagging database archive to ICCAT. With NEFSC colleagues, LPRC scientists were collaborators on the published study of Slope Sea spawning. Subsequent larval habitat modeling based on adult movement analysis using their electronic tag database coupled with habitat modeling approaches is ongoing.

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science investigated the post-release mortality rate of large school and small medium-size (119-185 cm curved fork length) bluefin tuna caught in the light-tackle recreational fishery along the U.S. east coast. Twenty-two pop-up satellite archival tags were deployed off the Massachusetts and North Carolina coasts in 2015 and 2016. Data were recovered for 15 of the 22 tags (deployments ranged from 8-97 days), which indicated that 14 of the fish survived following release, while one fish was predated upon (likely by a shortfin mako shark) 18 days after tagging. The predated fish was considered a natural mortality, resulting in a post-release mortality estimate of 0%. While the sample size is relatively small and there were multiple tag failures, findings suggest that catch-and-release angling has negligible release mortality for juvenile bluefin tuna caught in the light-tackle recreational fishery.

Stanford/Monterey Bay Aquarium TAG program has also been active in tracking and tagging BFT with many fish showing multiple year returns on acoustic receivers. Through 2015, 102 bluefin tuna were tagged in the Gulf of St. Lawrence with acoustic tags. 90% of these fish were subsequently detected crossing receiver lines in the GSL and elsewhere within the first year post tagging, 70% were detected after two years at large and approximately 40% after three years. Acoustic detections per individual ranged from 3 to 4759 receptions, and fish were detected as far away as the Straits of Gibraltar. Atlantic bluefin tuna were detected for over 1700 days post deployment. Using the decay in detection rate over time, it was possible to use a Bayesian mark recapture model and estimate natural mortality rates in large size class bluefin tuna ranging from 0.04 to 0.09 yr⁻¹. The Stanford team delivered approximately 400 data sets of satellite and archival tags deployed by the TAG team for inclusion in the ICCAT tagging data base.

In 2010, the SEFSC in collaboration with its scientific partners at the University of Maine, the University of Massachusetts and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute initiated a comprehensive sampling program to learn more about the life history of Atlantic bluefin tuna captured in US commercial and recreational fisheries. A sampling design was established to collect tissues representative of the catch including five gear categories (handgear, harpoon, purse seine, pelagic longline, recreational). Samples collected included sagittal otoliths, dorsal spines, gonads, muscle tissue and occasionally stomachs. In its initial year, 334 otoliths and 213 dorsal spines were collected from commercial fisheries in Ipswich Bay and Georges Bank from harpoon and hand gear fisheries. Since then, a much larger sampling network has been established where samples are being collected from all US gear types between Maine to North Carolina. From June of 2010 to November 2017, 5,287 sets of otoliths, 939 dorsal spines (paired to an otolith), 1,275 gonads and 4,540 muscle samples have been collected from bluefin tuna ranging in size from 69-315cm curved fork length. As of September 2017, 1,220 samples had been collected.

Since 2009 the SEFSC Panama City Laboratory has archived bluefin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc., the Pelagic Observer Program and the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. In 2016, the Panama City laboratory received 292 otoliths and 82 gonads from these programs. Other tissues (spines, vertebrae, liver, muscle and skin) have been collected and archived as well. Stable isotope analysis has been completed for all otoliths including 2016, and final ages have been assigned through 2015. All gonads have been processed and microscopically staged. Batch fecundity estimates have been completed on 10 fish. To date, the Panama City laboratory has received 250 otoliths and 65 gonads collected during 2017.

Collaborators from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, University of Maryland, and University of Maine are working to incorporate stocking mixing into the assessment and forward projection of Atlantic bluefin tuna populations. This study has now provided a time series of stock composition estimates based on otolith chemistry analysis that go back 50 years and includes fleet specific information that was used in the 2017 stock assessment. Stock composition information has been used to parse data inputs (e.g. catch, CPUE) to eastern and western stock assessments and population-of-origin VPAs have been updated with data and model decisions from the 2017 stock assessments. The second goal involves refinement and testing of a two-stock, spatially-explicit age-structured operating model for bluefin tuna that incorporates stock mixing. Prior simulations of the operating model revealed that model results were sensitive to the method of estimating movement rates. Consequently, an alternative method for estimating movement rates based on fishery-independent telemetry information was applied with the goal of informing an operating model that best describes bluefin tuna stock structure and mixing. The operating model was conditioned with data from the 2014 ICCAT stock assessments, which were modified to reflect decisions from the 2017 data preparatory meeting, and telemetry-based movement estimates to simulation test the performance of stock assessment models. Results indicate that stock assessments accurately represent trends in stock size and fishing mortality, but estimates of absolute magnitude are sensitive to stock mixing and observation error. Two new awards involving researchers in this group start in September 2017: one will include application of the operating model for Management Strategy Evaluation and the other will expand on stock composition analysis of bluefin tuna caught within the Gulf of Maine.

Scientists from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center have concluded the active tagging phase for Pop-up Satellite Archival Tagging (PSAT) research on post-release survival from the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico.. Post-release survival estimates from the tagging data are currently being estimated.

The SEFSC continues to be a leader in developing methodology to improve catch per unit effort standardization methods. As part of this effort the small multinational working group on CPUE index standardization met in Mexico City in January.

The SEFSC has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science on a pilot project to evaluate feasibility of genetic abundance estimator for Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Work in 2016 focused on a pilot project of the feasibility using larvae to mark adult BFT for eventual use in close-kin genetic abundance estimates. Several research studies were initiated which evaluated potential sources of DNA degradation to identify best-practices for preserving DNA from larval collections. Larvae (n=338) collected in 2016 were obtained from samples preserved in ethanol and show promise for evaluating close-kin relatedness. These samples are currently being analyzed along with 1200 adult samples collected in 2016 which will constitute the first test of the close-kin assessment method.

2.2.2 Swordfish Research

U.S. research on swordfish included modeling the effects of uncertainty in catch in estimated benchmarks and relative stock status (Omori *et al.* 2016), and the use of state-space models to incorporate process error, observation error, stock migrations, and environmental linkages. Additionally, study design analyses of experimental longline fishing was conducted to evaluate the ability to detect changes in catch rates of target and bycatch species in the Florida East Coast closure area compared to adjacent fishing areas, as well as to compare with historic catch rates and size structure of target and bycatch species prior to the closure.

To assess the effects of catch and effort estimation on MSY related benchmarks, U.S. researchers used ASPIC to examine various scenarios of underreporting using North Atlantic swordfish as one of three case examples. The research indicated that constant underestimation of catch and effort throughout time resulted in the underestimation of MSY benchmarks, however, F/F_{msy} and B/B_{msy} , were not affected. The researchers concluded that harvest regulations can be set based on fishing mortality and the ratios. That is, when one thinks the harvest is MSY with $F = F_{msy}$, one is achieving MSY and F_{msy} even though the catch is actually larger than it is thought to be. The researchers also indicated that increasing or decreasing trends in underreporting of catch and effort over time can lead to errors in the parameter and ratio estimates whose direction is case-specific and whose magnitude can be high or low. Each fishery case study responded differently to the simulated scenarios, which may be a result of different exploitation histories or the quality of the fit of the production model to the data. The wide range of outcomes observed may be due to the fact that underestimation of catch and effort can lead to a gain or reduction in data contrast.

NOAA SEFSC researchers applied multivariate state-space methods to North Atlantic Swordfish relative abundance indices, which allowed for analysis of time series in a flexible manner to permit hypothesis testing regarding the nature of relationships between different time series, as well as properties regarding their observation and process variance. The researchers highlight the utility of multivariate state-space modeling by applying the methods to swordfish, as the species is suspected to be influenced by environmental drivers. Alternative models containing assumptions about process error, observation error, stock migrations, and environmental linkages, were compared via an information criterion framework. The most parsimonious model was then used to produce a combined index of abundance for the stock. The authors concluded that in addition to informing the issue of combining separate abundance indices, multivariate state-space methods can be used to: estimate commonalities in species' responses to the environment, test for species interactions, identify structural breakpoints, or make one-step-ahead predictions in abundance.

2.2.3 Tropical Tunas Research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2016 ICCAT SCRS Yellowfin Tuna data preparatory and stock assessment meetings. SEFSC scientists developed data inputs and stock assessment analyses that were included in the development of management advice.

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, SEFSC scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico in order to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for future events. This tagging effort continued through 2016. Longline and recreational vessels were used as deployment platforms to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data is expected to enhance stock assessments by improving our understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, essential habit and factors affecting catch rates. In 2016 3 tags were deployed on yellowfin tuna in the northern Gulf of Mexico. A cooperative research project with Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) to tag yellowfin tuna offshore of Veracruz, Mexico continued, however, no fish were successfully tagged in 2016.

Scientists from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and Texas A&M University presented research pertaining to the age and growth of yellowfin tuna in the Northern Gulf of Mexico. Previous stock assessment conducted through ICCAT used a two-stanza growth formulation based upon length frequency analysis (LFA) proposed by Gascuel *et al.* (1992). The 2011 assessment noted the need for gender-specific growth parameters to be considered during the 2016 stock assessment of yellowfin tuna. In this study, yellowfin tuna (n=1106) were aged through annual increment counts on transversely sectioned otoliths. A measurement to the first annulus was verified through daily increment enumeration. Results indicated slower growth and longer life in yellowfin tuna than previously documented. Expected growth rates calculated from the growth parameters fell within the range of observed growth rates from tagged fish. Although verification is necessary, reduced growth rates for yellowfin tuna could lead to more conservative management recommendations.

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries continues to develop a comprehensive research program for yellowfin tuna. Objectives include collecting biological samples, diet studies, studying long term movements using electronic tagging and collecting young-of-the-year tuna. One active area of research is electronic tag technology, configuration and placement. After three years of study, results indicate that yellowfin tuna actively spawn off the Louisiana coast, and that spawning activity helps to fuel the local fishery, which is composed of adults from both local and distant nurseries.

Studies at Texas A&M University are also underway using chemical tags in otoliths to examine the origin of yellowfin tuna in the western Atlantic Ocean, and the importance of outside production to US fisheries. The aim of this project is to determine the origin and migratory histories of yellowfin tuna from the three primary U.S. fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean: 1) Gulf of Mexico, 2) South Atlantic Bight/Mid Atlantic Bight [South Carolina to Virginia], and 3) U.S territories in the Caribbean Sea [Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands]. The study centers on two questions: Q1) Are yellowfin tuna in the three U.S. fisheries derived from local production, and Q2) Is trans-Atlantic movement (E to W) well developed and do migrants from the east Atlantic Ocean contribute significantly to U.S. fisheries? The researchers are using natural tracers in otoliths that are linked to ambient physicochemical conditions of the ocean to develop 'birth certificates' for individuals from different regions or nurseries in the Atlantic Ocean.

Preliminary results indicate that yellowfin tuna sampled from the Louisiana recreational fishery come from both distant and local nurseries.

A study from LDWF and the University of Southern Mississippi examined the feeding habits and reproductive biology of yellowfin tuna. A diverse diet was noted, comprised of 86 prey species, including fishes and, to a lesser extent, invertebrates. Diet composition changed seasonally, and roughly correlated with the availability of certain prey species. Studies on reproductive biology of yellowfin tuna from the Gulf of Mexico suggest that females spawn there from mid-April through August. Individual females produce multiple batches of eggs and spawn as frequently as every 1.3 to 3 days, with younger fish spawning less frequently than older, larger females. Individual females can produce as many as 1,180,978 eggs per fish, and an average-size female of about 70 pounds can produce 25,586,823 eggs during a single reproductive season. The size at 50 percent sexual maturity was 38 inches CFL.

Research is currently underway by scientists from the University of Maine to examine the post-release mortality of yellowfin tuna in the U.S. Rod and Reel fishery by examining the physical and environmental factors that affect post-release condition. Sampling trips were conducted aboard the 'Release' out of Oregon Inlet, NC in 2016. During these trips, sPAT tags were deployed on 19 yellowfin tuna ranging in size from 100-119. All fish were captured using standard gear and tackle that are most representative of those utilized by the North Carolina charter fleet. A suite of capture-related variables (e.g., angling time, angler, fish condition, hook location, handling time, release behavior, release location) was recorded for each tagged fish. Data were received from all (100%) of the 19 sPATs that we deployed off North Carolina in 2016. One tagged fish was recaptured by a longliner one week after release and the entire tag was returned to us. Preliminary analysis of these data suggested that 18/19 (95%) fish survived following release.

Scientists from the University of Miami-RSMAS presented the results of a Bayesian space-state Cormack-Jolly-Seber model used to estimate age-specific fishing and natural mortalities for Atlantic yellowfin tuna. Results of this simulation study show that the age-specific fishing mortality parameter estimates are less biased. This was expected given that different gears targeting yellowfin have significant differences in size selectivity. Further, bias in age-structured natural mortality may be smaller if fishing mortality is estimated as a single parameter. The experience of field tagging experiments in other oceans has shown that biological parameters such as natural mortality are difficult to estimate from tagging information, especially for tunas.

Investigators from the NOAA SEFSC presented research regarding the scaling of natural mortality rate as a function of length or weight, with an application to yellowfin tuna. The authors discussed the sensitivity of assumptions regarding growth parameters, maximum age and selectivity on the resulting natural mortality vector, and compared the estimates of age-dependent natural mortality to those estimated for yellowfin stocks in other oceans, and for several alternative growth curves. In collaboration with the SCRS, the results were further developed to produce an age-specific natural mortality vector which was used for the 2016 stock assessment.

Scientists from the University of California, San Diego completed research on the influence of capture location on mercury levels of yellowfin tuna. They surveyed the mercury levels in 117 yellowfin tuna caught from 12 different locations worldwide (including the Atlantic). Results indicated significant variation in yellowfin tuna methylmercury load. Mean mercury levels were only weakly associated with fish size or lipid content, but varied significantly, by a factor of 8, between sites. The results indicate that the geographic origin of fish can govern mercury load, and argue for better traceability of fish to improve the accuracy of exposure risk predictions. In a related study also conducted at the University of California, San Diego, researchers measured levels of persistent organic pollutants (POP) using combined liquid or gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. They reported that POP levels varied significantly more than 36-fold among sites. Risk-based analysis of several carcinogenic POPs indicated that the fish with the highest levels of these potentially harmful compounds were clustered at specific geographic locations.

Researchers from the Monterey Bay Aquarium Tuna Research and Conservation Center and Stanford University published research describing the growth and bioenergetics of a yellowfin tuna under controlled environmental conditions. They maintained yellowfin tuna in holding tanks throughout a twenty-year period, routinely collecting data on mass and length of individual fish over time. Water temperature and diet were carefully controlled across the study period. The researchers integrated length records with a prior model of yellowfin tuna age to generate a von Bertalanffy growth function for this captive scenario, and estimated a bioenergetic budget. The researchers found

that the captive tunas in this experiment grew significantly slower than yellowfin tuna studied in the wild and in other captive scenarios. The energetic budget indicated that only 7.8% of an ingested meal's energetic content was utilized for growth.

A manuscript from the Pew Charitable Trust in the United States described FAD management options for the ICCAT convention area. According to the authors, FAD management measures can be generally divided into three categories: 1) those that do not reduce juvenile tuna mortality; 2) those that may indirectly reduce mortality; and 3) those that directly reduce mortality. The first category includes the use of non-entangling or biodegradable FADs, limits to the number of FADs monitored by vessels, and alterations to purse seine netting or deployment techniques. The second category includes the implementation of FAD time-area closures, if such a closure is large enough and long enough to demonstrably reduce FAD fishing. The third category includes limits to the number of FAD-associated purse seine sets and limits on juvenile catch. These direct management options would improve both the health of the stock and the productivity of the fisheries. They have the added benefit of allowing the industry to determine how best to implement the limits (in time and space), as opposed to a pre-determined time-area closure.

Investigators from the E.U and the U.S. cooperated to examine the environmental preferences of tuna and non-tuna species associated with drifting fish aggregating devices (DFADs) in the Atlantic Ocean, using information from fishers' echo-sounder buoys. DFAD-associated tuna and non-tuna biomass data from the fishers' echo-sounder buoys were modelled as functions of oceanographic (Sea Surface Temperature, Chlorophyll-a, Salinity, Sea Level Anomaly, Thermocline depth and gradient, Geostrophic current, Total Current, Depth) and DFAD variables (DFAD speed, bearing and soak time) using Generalized Additive Mixed Models. In general, most of the fish biomass distribution was explained by the ocean productivity and DFAD-variables. Furthermore, this study revealed different environmental preferences for tunas and non-tuna species and suggested the existence of active habitat selection.

Scientists from the U.S. and the EU collaborated to publish results describing the effects of biological, economic and management factors on tuna and billfish stock status. Results indicated that, particularly for tunas, stocks were more depleted if they had high commercial value, were long-lived species, had small pre-fishing biomass and were subject to intense fishing pressure for a long time. In addition, implementing and enforcing total allowable catches (TACs) had the strongest positive influence on rebuilding overfished tuna and billfish stocks. Other control rules such as minimum size regulations or seasonal closures were also important in reducing fishing pressure, but stocks under TAC implementations showed the fastest increase of biomass.

2.2.4 Albacore Research

A collaborative study between European (Spain) and U.S. scientists (J.R. Rooker) investigated the use of otolith microchemistry in form of stable isotopes ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) and trace elements (Mg, Mn, Sr, Ba) in otoliths of albacore collected from two feeding grounds, namely the Bay of Biscay and Atlantic offshore waters, and compared them among sampling locations and life history stages. Measurements in otolith core, post-core and edge were used to determine whether albacore from these two regions have the same nursery origin and migratory patterns. No clear evidence of distinct nursery grounds based on otolith core chemistry, but Sr : Ca and Mg : Ca were different in the post-core portions of albacore from the two locations, suggesting residency in different regions during the early juvenile stage. Otolith edge chemistry, particularly stable isotopes and Sr : Ca, proved to be a valuable tool for classifying individuals to their capture locations. Annual cycles of Sr : Ca ratios were visible along life history transects, likely reflecting migratory patterns between water masses of differing salinity, but the timing of Sr : Ca cycles differed between the two groups. Differentiation in trace element concentrations in the otolith post-core and the timing of Sr : Ca cycles suggest the occurrence of two migratory contingents of albacore in the north-east Atlantic Ocean. This study supported the current ICCAT practice of assessing Atlantic albacore as a single well-mixed stock.

The U.S. took played an important role in the north Atlantic albacore Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) project. Scientist from the U.S. with expertise in MSE reviewed and improved the methods used by European scientist on all aspects of the study. Important aspects of the MSE, such as conditioning the operating model, validation of the biomass dynamic stock assessment model for use in a management procedure were completed as collaborative effort, the results of which went on to the ICCAT Commission for use in management of the stock. The use of MSE to manage a stock is a new concept for the ICCAT and albacore is being used as an example of how an MSE can be used to demonstrate how various management procedures can (or cannot) meet stated management objectives. This work is setting the stage for the next MSE effort, likely concerning north Atlantic swordfish, which the U.S. will likely play an important role in.

One U.S. expert in larval sampling and abundance indices collaborated with scientist from Spain to estimate standardized abundances of larval densities from ichthyoplankton surveys. For more than two decades these indices have been used to assess the trends of the spawning stock biomass of various species in the Gulf of Mexico, being incorporated into the population models applied by ICCAT. Recently, the delta-lognormal models used for the calculation of the indices have been improved to incorporate the environmental variability and have been applied in the Balearic Sea to obtain a larval index for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*). Here we apply the same methodological approach to calculate a larval index of albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) from surveys conducted from 2001 to 2015 in the Balearic Sea, the most relevant spawning ground of this species in the Western Mediterranean. Results showed a decreasing trend on albacore larval abundances and significant lower abundances from 2013 to 2015. This larval index, standardized for gears, sampling coverage, hour, salinity, date and sea surface temperature, attempt to provide information on the dynamic of the western Mediterranean stock of albacore, for which not much information available for assessment is available.

2.2.5 Mackerels and Small Tunas Research

King mackerel:

NOAA SEFSC scientists carried out the U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations during 2013 and 2014 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38>). In 2016, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2014 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

New studies proposing to quantify the role of mesoscale and submesoscale processes on productivity of king mackerel and other coastal pelagic stocks in the south Atlantic Bight are ongoing. The research will involve a modeling approach to explore a variety of hypotheses related to how eddy forces affect stock dynamics, including catch rates, condition and recruitment success.

Spanish mackerel:

The last U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations was carried out during 2012 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-28>).

During 2016, NOAA SEFSC scientists continued efforts to acquire otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2012 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

2.2.6 Shark Research

In 2016, the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) conducted an intersessional meeting with the main goal of initiating the collection of information needed to conduct an assessment of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) stocks in 2017, as well as reviewing progress and coordinating future activities under the Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP), which is framed within the 2015-2020 SCRS Strategic Plan. The Data Preparatory meeting was held in Madeira, Portugal, April 25-29, 2016.

The collaborative studies among members of the SSG initiated several years ago, continued in 2016. The SSG continued the collaboration initiated in 2014 on evaluating the distribution patterns of the blue shark in the Atlantic Ocean using observer data from the major fishing fleets. A publication with the results of the analysis was being prepared.

Other ongoing collaborative activities among members of the SSG as part of the SRDCP included four projects covering different aspects of the life history, stock structure, and fisheries of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*): a pan-Atlantic age and growth study; a population genetics study to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of Atlantic shortfin mako; a post-release mortality study focusing on pelagic longline fisheries; and a satellite tagging study for determining movements and habitat use:

Age and growth of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean - There still remain uncertainties about the age and growth parameters of shortfin mako and this project aims to update the available estimates by ageing specimens from multiple areas in the Atlantic with the goal of using the new age and growth study in the planned 2017 Shortfin Mako stock assessment. In 2016, a total of 698 vertebrae of specimens ranging in size from 52 to 366 cm fork length from both the North and South hemispheres had been collected and processed by the different national laboratories: 253 from the Northwest Atlantic, 103 from the Northeast Atlantic, 268 from the Southwest Atlantic, and 74 from the Southeast Atlantic. Some of the samples had already been analyzed and digital images uploaded to an ICCAT online repository. In June 2016, a two-day age and growth workshop was organized by NOAA-NEFSC (Narragansett Laboratory) with the participation of the involved scientists, with the objective of establishing the initial reference set for ageing the samples. The sampling processing was nearly completed by December 2016. One biologist from each participating institution will read and estimate the ages from all the samples, based on the agreed ages from the reference set, and growth models will be developed based on the readings in 2017. Scientists from both the NOAA SEFSC and NEFSC are involved in this project.

Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean - This is an ongoing study led by Japanese scientists whose main goal is to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of the Atlantic shortfin mako using mitochondrial and microsatellite DNA of specimens collected across the Atlantic Ocean. A total of 369 samples had been collected through the SRDCP collaboration covering four large areas in the Atlantic: Mediterranean Sea, Northwestern Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and Southwestern Atlantic. The mitochondrial analyses indicated that the Atlantic shortfin mako was significantly differentiated at least among the northern, southwestern, and southcentral and southeastern areas, which supports current stock structure hypotheses of Atlantic shortfin makos, and also suggests the possibility of multiple stocks within the South Atlantic. In contrast, the microsatellite analyses did not show any genetic structuring of the Atlantic shortfin mako. Considering the difference of hereditary pattern between these markers, the discrepancy of inference between markers would be caused by sex-biased dispersal, which means that the male-biased gene flow prevents the genetic structuring that is created by the female philopatric behavior. The results of this study were reported to the SCRS in Taguchi *et al.*, 2017.

Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean - The main purpose of this project is to quantify the post-release mortality of Atlantic shortfin makos on pelagic longlines, which is currently non-existent, to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. The study was initiated in 2015 and focuses on the main areas of the Atlantic (Northwest, Northeast, tropical Northeast and equatorial region, and Southwest). Data were available from 19 tags/specimens; of those, 6 specimens died (31.6%) while the remaining 13 (68.4%) survived, at least the first 30 days after tagging.

Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean - The main purpose of this study is to use satellite telemetry to gather and provide information on stock boundaries, movement patterns, and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean, to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. By the end of 2016 all phase 1 (2015-2016) tags (23 tags: 9 miniPATs and 14 sPATs) had been deployed by scientific observers on Portuguese, Uruguayan, and U.S. vessels in the temperate Northeast, temperate Northwest and Southwest Atlantic. Additionally, in late 2016, 12 additional miniPATs were acquired with the funds from 2016 for deployment during 2017, during the 2nd phase of the project. As one of the original miniPATs (2015) failed due to a depth sensor problem, the tag manufacturer provided one additional replacement tag. As such, for the 2nd phase of the project a total of 13 miniPATs are available for deployment in 2017. A total of 668 tracking days were recorded by the end of 2016. The preliminary movement analysis shows that specimens tagged in the temperate Northeast moved to southern areas, while specimens tagged in the tropical Northeast region close to the Cabo Verde Archipelago moved easterly to the African continent shelf. One specimen was tagged in equatorial waters and moved south to Namibia. The specimens tagged in the Southwest Atlantic off Uruguay stayed in the same general area, and the specimens tagged in the temperate Northwest Atlantic showed some general southward movements. Additional tags were also deployed by Portugal as part of projects that are cooperating with the ICCAT/SRDCP initiative (10 tags in the tropical Northeast and equatorial regions and 5 tags in the EEZ of Cape Verde). Considering all participating projects, a total of 38 tags (1,566 tracking days) have been deployed to date.

Another ongoing collaborative project with Uruguay's fisheries agency (DINARA), initiated back in 2009, aims to advance knowledge on movement patterns, habitat use, and susceptibility of pelagic sharks to longline fisheries in the western South Atlantic, aspects which are largely unknown for these species in the southern hemisphere. By the end of 2016, fifteen satellite tags, obtained through grants awarded to conduct this project, had been deployed on blue sharks to characterize in detail the spatio-temporal habitat use of this species. Tags that provided real time data were used as outreach to promote the collaboration between NOAA and DINARA (<http://cicmar.org/en/projects-developed-by-cicmar/tiburuy-project-research-and-conservation-of-sharks-in-uruguay/blue-shark-satellite-tracking>).

Other studies:

Pelagic shark hotspots - A study by Queiroz *et al.* (2016. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 113:1582-1587) entitled "Ocean-wide tracking of pelagic sharks reveals extent of overlap with longline fishing hotspots" revealed that pelagic sharks occupy predictable habitat hotspots of high space use using satellite tracking data from six shark species across the North Atlantic. Movement modeling showed sharks preferred habitats characterized by strong sea surface-temperature gradients (fronts) over other available habitats. However, simultaneous Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking of the entire Spanish and Portuguese longline-vessel fishing fleets showed an 80% overlap of fished areas with hotspots, potentially increasing shark susceptibility to fishing exploitation. Regions of high overlap between oceanic tagged sharks and longliners included the North Atlantic Current/Labrador Current convergence zone and the Mid-Atlantic Ridge southwest of the Azores. In these main regions, and subareas within them, shark/vessel co-occurrence was spatially and temporally persistent between years, highlighting how broadly the fishing exploitation efficiently "tracks" oceanic sharks within their space-use hotspots year-round.

Habitat use of shortfin makos - Another study also published in 2016 (Vaudo *et al.* Marine Ecology Progress Series 547: 163-175) entitled "Vertical movements of shortfin mako sharks *Isurus oxyrinchus* in the western North Atlantic Ocean are strongly influenced by temperature" investigated the vertical movements of mako sharks across differing temperature regimes within the western North Atlantic by tagging eight individuals with PSATs off the northeastern U.S. and the Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico. Depth and temperature records across 587 days showed vertical movements strongly associated with ocean temperature. Temperatures <15°C created a lower depth limit to most diving behaviors, and shifts in depths used coincided with changes in the thermal properties of the vertical habitat. In the warmest water columns, sharks spent 36% of the daytime at depths >150 m compared to only 1% in the coldest water columns. The sharks showed diel diving behavior, with deeper dives occurring primarily during the daytime (maximum depth: 866 m). Overall, sharks experienced temperatures between 5.2 and 31.1°C. When the opportunity was available, sharks spent considerable time in waters ranging from 22 to 27°C, indicating underestimation of the previously reported upper limit of the mako sharks' preferred temperature. The preference for higher temperatures does not support endothermy as an adaptation for niche expansion in mako sharks. The strong influence of thermal habitat on movement behavior suggests potentially strong impacts of rising ocean temperatures on the ecology of this highly migratory top predator.

Comparison of circle vs. J hooks in bottom longline fishery - There is little information for bottom longline fisheries to advance any recommendations on the use of circle hooks over J-style hooks to reduce mortality of longline caught sharks. Controlled experiments were conducted to compare J-style and circle hook types regarding catchability and mortality. No significant differences in catchability between hook types were found and at-vessel mortality varied among species. Post-release mortality for sandbar sharks (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) estimated using the Kaplan-Meier function, was high (77.8%) but depended largely on the boating method. All sharks that were processed and tagged on the deck of the vessel suffered long-term post-release mortality whereas 44% of those tagged on the gunwale survived. Overall, circle hooks vs. larger J-style hooks did not significantly reduce mortality likely due to their greater size that precludes the shark from swallowing the hook. Given that catchability was not decreased when using circle hooks, a recommendation to require the use of circle hooks would not reduce the fishery yield and eliminate the use of smaller J-style hooks. In addition, ensuring that all sharks that are not retained are released without being boated would likely increase long-term post release survivorship.

Life history of pelagic sharks - Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species including shortfin mako, silky (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), bigeye thresher and common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*) continued in 2016, with the number of archived samples exceeding 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Post-release survival of dusky sharks - Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as bycatch on pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. Research began in 2015 to address these needs by producing estimates of long term, post-release survival of dusky sharks in pelagic longline fisheries; quantifying at-vessel mortality in the pelagic longline fishery and evaluating the efficacy of alternative fishing practices to decrease bycatch mortality; determining the best method for identifying the timing and location of dusky shark “hotspots” based on available historical data; and evaluating the efficacy of the time/area closures on a migratory species, through satellite tagging data.

2.2.7 Billfish Research

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2016-17, with a U.S. scientist serving as the overall and western Atlantic coordinator. An ongoing ICCAT international collaboration on billfish genetic research started in 2008 continued in 2016-17, and included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University, University of Miami, and SEFSC. Other collaborators include Venezuela (Instituto Oceanografico, Universidad de Oriente), Uruguay (Recursos Pelagicos, Direccion Nacional de Recursos Acuaticos), and Brazil (Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco). One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses.

US scientists participated in the ICCAT sailfish stock assessment held in 2016. US scientists also attended the 6th International Billfish Symposium held in 2016 and presented work on sailfish movements based on conventional tagging data, and billfish status updates for the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

U.S. scientists from The Billfish Foundation produced a working document describing modeling techniques to estimate and judge the importance of mortality observations in PSAT studies.

During 2016-17, U.S. scientists from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William & Mary initiated research on the application of Next Generation sequencing technology to investigate stock structure of white marlin, Atlantic blue marlin, and Atlantic sailfish, as well using a variety of molecular markers to investigate the phylogeny, alpha taxonomy, and distribution of all the spearfishes.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, ICCAT, RSMAS/University of Miami, and GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research (Kiel, Germany) are investigating the escalating Atlantic longline harvest of tropical pelagic fishes above an expanding oxygen minimum zone.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, CIMAS and RSMAS/University of Miami conducted ongoing research on age, growth, and maximum longevity of Atlantic blue marlin.

U.S. scientists from NOVA University and the Guy Harvey Research Institute deployed seven pop-up satellite archival tags on white marlin off Isla Mujeres, Mexico.

U.S. scientists from the University of Southern Mississippi collected billfish biological samples on an opportunistic basis from tournament landings in the Gulf of Mexico during 2015-16. U.S. scientists from The Billfish Foundation, University of Southern Mississippi and SEFSC deployed pop-up satellite archival tags on eleven blue marlin in the Gulf of Mexico during 2016.

U.S. scientists from Texas A&M University conducted early life history surveys for blue marlin and sailfish larvae collected in the outer shelf and slope waters of the Gulf of Mexico as part of the DEEPEND Consortium (GOMRI) project.

Representatives of the International Game Fish Association, as part of the IGFA Great Marlin Race, deployed pop-up satellite archival tags on blue marlin in the Bahamas and Bermuda. IGFA also worked with FAO on the Caribbean Billfish Project to reduce billfish mortality in the WECAFC area, while maximizing value of the fisheries. In 2016 IGFA's subcontractors working on the project published, through FAO, a series of desk studies that investigated topics such as exploitation level of billfish in the Caribbean, value of recreational and commercial fisheries and the concept of utilizing rights-based management approaches. These studies are available at: <https://igfa.org/Conserve/New%20publications%20of%20the%20Caribbean%20Billfish%20Project>

U.S. scientists participated in the FAO Caribbean Billfish Program (CBP) meeting held in Barbados during 2016 to review and approve the regional fishery management plan, In addition, a workshop on billfish statistics was held in The Bahamas was also organized by the FAO CBP.

2.2.8 Seabird Research

In 2016, Virginia Tech, working with the Seabird Project at the NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center, took a new turn in its development of methodologies to estimate rare bycatch in fishery catches. Seabirds are a relatively rare bycatch group in the catch of the United States pelagic longline fleet in the Western North Atlantic. Previous methods of the VT researchers included the commonly used delta method of handling the large proportion of zeros in such catches (Li and Jiao 2013). Now Can Zhou, working with Professor Yan Jiao, has developed an approach to dealing with the relatively large proportion of singleton catches in the positive data, another common phenomenon in the distribution of longline seabird bycatch (and that of other protected species such as whales, sharks, turtles). The new approach essentially builds on the previously developed (Li and Jiao 2013) approach of delta GLM models where the probabilistic sub-model is a logistic regression model with a random year effect and the positive-catch sub-model uses a log normal distribution. The new approach substitutes alternative modifications of the CMP distribution for the log normal distribution. The CMP distribution is a generalization of the Poisson distribution that has one additional shape parameter (k) that allows it to model either over-dispersion or under-dispersion and thus provides an accommodation for modifying the shape of the distribution to a higher probability of singletons. Bayesian methods were also used to better estimate uncertainty and facilitate further model development to address rare seabird bycatch observations.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 3,247 billfishes (including swordfish) and 342 tunas in 2016. This represents a decrease of 36.1% for billfish and an increase of 12.1% for tunas from 2015 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2016. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 46 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2016. This represents an increase of 142.1% from 2015. These recaptures included 28 sailfish, 9 white marlin, 6 swordfish, and 3 blue marlin. A total of 13 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2016, 12 bluefin tuna, and 1 yellowfin tuna. This recapture level was the same as 2015.

2.2.10 Fishery Observer Deployments

Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2017 (see **Figure 2.5**) through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program. Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached a 2.5% coverage; while in 2016 it reached a 14.7 % (includes Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002.

A total of 21,156 longline sets (15,341,354 hooks) were recorded by NOAA Fisheries observer personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2016. During this period, observers recorded over 685,794 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds. Beerkircher *et al.*, 2005 and Diaz *et al.*, 2009 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2015, from approximately February 1 through June 15, 2016, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 374 longline sets were observed (283,198 hooks) from 46 vessels (24 distinct) which accounted for approximately 54.1 % of the longline trips during that period.

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery is active in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean from around North Carolina to Florida and throughout the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The fishery is active year-round but is subject to seasonal closures based on quota limits and activity in other fisheries. Historically, vessels in this fishery primarily target large coastal shark species with bottom longline gear.

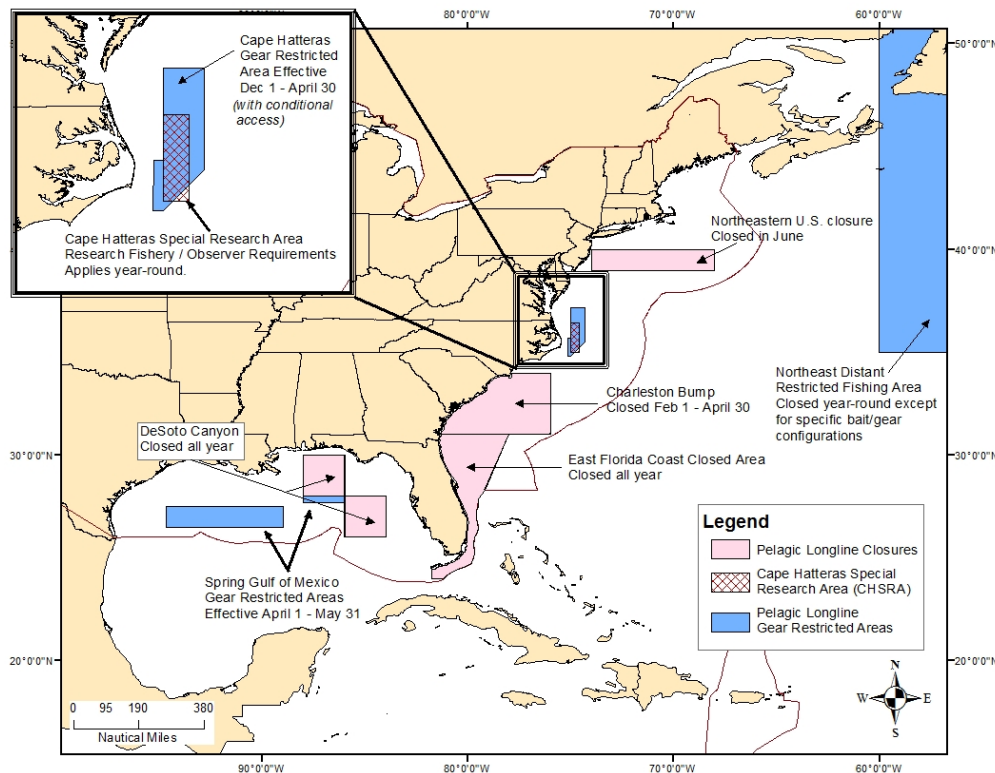
Bottom longlines normally consist of about 1-32 kilometers of longline mainline with weights placed at the start, middle and end and about 25-1200 hooks attached at intervals. Bait can vary from elasmobranchs to different kinds of teleosts. The longline is generally set at sunset and allowed to soak overnight before hauling back in the morning. Currently, between 200-220 fishers are permitted to target sharks (excluding smooth and spiny dogfish) in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 250 fishers are permitted to land sharks incidentally. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan based on updated stock assessments have eliminated the major directed shark fishery in the U.S. Atlantic. However, the amendments implemented a shark research fishery, which allows the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to carry observers 100% of trips to collect life history data, and other necessary data to conduct shark stock assessments. Commercial shark fishermen not participating in the research fishery are no longer allowed to land sandbar sharks, which have been the main target species for most fishermen. Additionally, commercial fishermen are required to land shark with their fins naturally attached. In the shark research fishery,

from January to December 2016, a total of 53 trips with a total of 81 bottom longline hauls were observed. Sharks comprised 97.6 % of the catch, teleost 1.0 %, and batoids 0.8 %. Sandbar shark comprised 73.3 % of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 22.3 % of the shark catch and small coastal shark species comprised 12.0 %. Prohibited shark species comprised 4.7 % of the catch. In the shark bottom longline fishery, a total of 23 trips with a total of 38 bottom longline hauls were observed. Sharks comprised 87 % of the catch, teleost 11.9 %, and batoids 0.9 %. Large coastal shark species comprised the majority of the shark catch (64.7 %), small coastal shark species comprised a lower proportion (25.2 %). Prohibited shark species comprised 9.4 % of the catch.

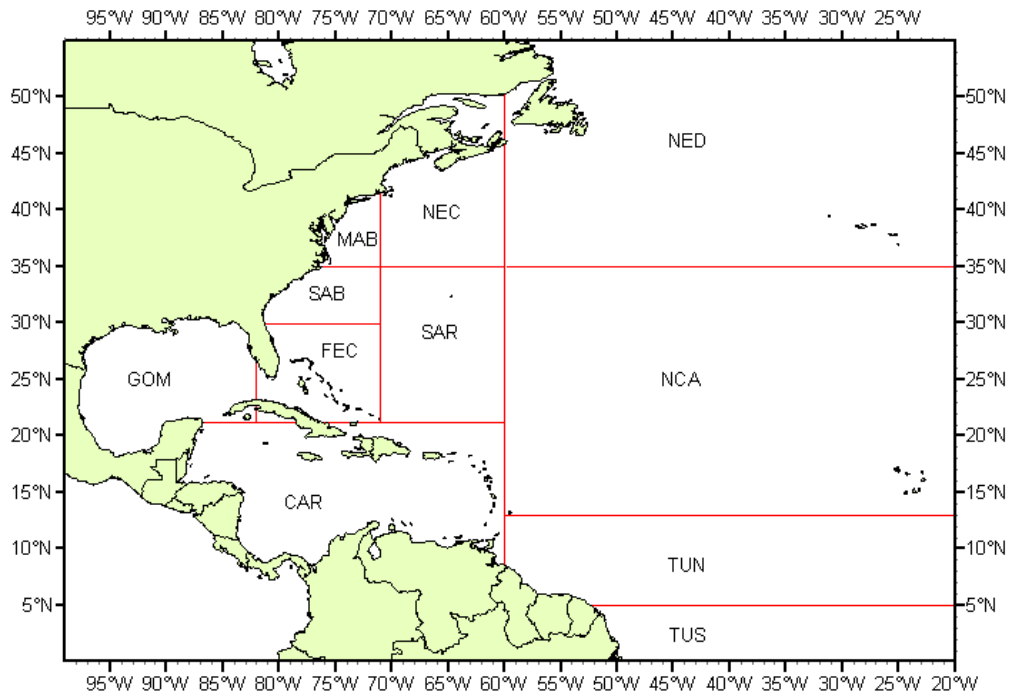
Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery

U.S. pelagic longline fishing is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in **Appendix Figure 1.1**. Three of the southern areas, (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon), were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other bycatch species. The Northeastern closed area (close in June) was primarily established to reduce the catch of bluefin tuna smaller than the legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. The Northeast Distant area is opened to fishing year round to all longline vessels with a gear restriction that requires only using 18/0 circle hooks and finfish bait. The spring Gulf of Mexico gear restricted area is closed from April 1- May 31; while the Cape Hatteras gear restricted area is only opened for a selected group of longline vessels December 1 – April 30 (the rest of the year is opened to all vessels). These 2 areas were established, together with a number of other management measures, to reduce the incidental catches of bluefin tuna by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish declined steadily from the mid-1990s, reached the lowest numbers in 2006 and showed a variable increasing trend since then. The number of active vessels in 2012 was slightly higher than in the previous 3 years, but decreased afterward. Reported effort (number of hooks) declined initially, remained fairly stable through 2001 and further declined to the lowest reported number in 2006 (**Appendix Table 1.1**). The number of hooks fished increased from 2007 through 2009. Year 2010 showed a decrease in part caused by the oil spill event in the Gulf of Mexico. The number of hooks fished in 2012 was the highest since 2001 and showed a continuous decrease afterwards. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2014, 2015, and 2016 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Appendix Table 1.2**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. Some of the effort previously reported from the Florida East Coast fishing area appears to have redistributed into the Gulf of Mexico and up to the south Atlantic and Mid Atlantic Bights (See **Appendix Figure 1.2** for domestic areas). The years 2014, 2015, and 2016 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in **Appendix Table 1.3**.



Appendix Figure 1.1 Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2016.



Appendix Figure 1.2 U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

Appendix Table 1.1 Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels. "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessel that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks Reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340
2014	110	109	83	6,748,965
2015	103	102	76	5,423,566
2016	84	82	61	4,867,190

Appendix Table 1.2 Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2014-2016 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of Hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>			
	Mean	2014	2015	2016	Mean	2014	2015	2016	Mean	2014	2015	2016
CAR	433	2%	2%	0%	233,291	8%	13%	67%	7	2%	2%	0%
FEC	2,488	10%	4%	4%	579,777	146%	114%	79%	40	11%	5%	4%
GOM	1,806	38%	28%	40%	1,465,689	61%	38%	42%	21	46%	34%	49%
MAB	1,195	34%	84%	49%	730,291	83%	89%	76%	19	34%	85%	50%
NEC	767	8%	48%	50%	622,812	53%	63%	48%	12	8%	49%	51%
NED	972	8%	5%	4%	494,842	68%	45%	39%	15	11%	7%	5%
SAB	2,391	27%	37%	30%	556,779	145%	120%	99%	41	24%	34%	27%

Appendix Table 1.3 Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in year 2014-2016 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

		Number of SWO				Number of Hooks				Metric tons				Change in MT.		
		Mean	2014	2015	2016	Mean	2014	2015	2016	Mean	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
CAR	Open	433	8	10	0	233,291	18,890	30,435	155,259	7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	19	2	13	364,950	46,290	18,387	72,576	35	0.3	0.03	0.3	-34	-35	-34
FEC	Open	330	218	97	75	214,828	797,664	640,030	382,608	5	2.9	1.3	1.4	-2	-4	-4
GOM	Closed	426	0	0	0	103,274	0	400	0	5	0	0	0.0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	685	506	721	1,362,414	879,225	544,265	609,580	16	7.5	5.5	10.3	-9	-11	-6
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
MAB	Open	1,194	406	970	587	726,458	609,428	639,159	555,115	18	5.1	12.2	9.2	-13	-6	-9
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	63	345	382	598,478	327,826	375,431	300,180	12	0.7	3.9	6.0	-11	-8	-6
NED	Open	972	79	49	36	494,842	326,158	223,496	191,979	15	1.1	0.7	0.7	-14	-14	-14
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	1,630	1,705	805	11	0	0	0.0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	636	855	719	381,013	806,512	659,264	553,054	30	9.6	12.9	11.1	-20	-17	-18

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

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	25/9/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/7/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	31/7/2017
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2017 ¹
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable; The United States does not have fisheries subject to this exemption from the use of observers.
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	None available.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable; This requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, in which the United States does not participate; The United States provides information from its national observer program to ICCAT per SCRS requirements.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable; The United States did not receive any transfer of quota to support such cooperative research.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	26/9/2017
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report ⁸ .
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/7/2017 ²
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to a FAD	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas.

Number	Information required	Response
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 degree grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries or support vessels for tropical tunas.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	31/7/2017 ³
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea time/area closure.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas or a history of such fishing.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable; The United States does not fish for tropical tunas in the area identified in Rec. 16-01 Para 39.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Information provided in billfish section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	1999 (see scientific document 90/99).
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable; The United States provides species specific shark data in accordance with ICCAT requirements.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	28/3/2017 ⁴
S51	Information on blue sharks	28/3/2017 ⁴
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2017
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	31/7/2017
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/7/2017
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable; The United States does not have fisheries subject to the exemption from the use of observers.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.

¹ U.S observer programs are described in Part I, Section 2, and in Part II, Section 4, of the U.S. Annual Report.

² Data from logbooks of U.S. vessels <20m reported as part of U.S. Task I and Task II data submission.

³ Information on observer coverage levels is included in the National Report.

⁴ Relevant current information and research results reported to the SCRS Sharks Working Group and summarized in the Annual Report

NOTE: Species-specific Task I and II data, as well as abundance indices, needed for 2017 intersessional data preparatory meetings were provided earlier than the dates shown here, as required.

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 1/10/2017.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part I of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 25/09/2017
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 15/08/2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A; no chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A; no chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	N/A; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A; no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A; no large-scale pelagic longline vessels authorized to tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A; see GEN 0013 explanation.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A; see GEN 0013 explanation.

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A; see GEN 0013 explanation.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A; no bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A; no access agreements at this time.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A; no access agreements at this time.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	At the time of reporting, 430 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above are included on the vessel list.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; and prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish.</p> <p>Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports, if selected for reporting. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system. The online bluefin tuna landings reporting requirement was expanded, effective 1 January 2015, requiring the reporting of bluefin tuna retained <i>or</i> discarded dead by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip.</p>

			<p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2012, the United States released revised recreational catch estimates based on a new, and more statistically sound, MRIP estimation methodology. The United States has also established a national registry of saltwater anglers based on a combination of state and federal fishing license databases. The registry is intended to improve foundational information concerning recreational fishery effort and participation, which will support improvements in the overall monitoring of recreational fisheries. In 2013, an improved dockside intercept survey was implemented on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts that will remove potential sources of bias from recreational catch and size data. MRIP also continues to explore ways to improve recreational monitoring of species under the competence of ICCAT through specialized data collection approaches needed for less frequently encountered, big game species. An on-going MRIP project is reviewing the current Large Pelagics Survey design and estimation methods. Primary objectives include (1) identification of potential sources of bias, (2) proposed survey design and estimation method improvements aimed at better meeting HMS management and stock assessment needs, and (3) development of pilot studies to test the proposed new design. More information is available at: www.countmyfish.noaa.gov</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	No vessels identified at this time.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None at this time.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and U.S. domestic Customs programs. Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/2017 and 01/10/2017 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 01/10/2017 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	See Appendix I regarding U.S. enforcement information.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	See Appendix I regarding U.S. enforcement information.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No vessel sightings to report at this time.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A; no vessel sightings to report at this time.

BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2017	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors (and agencies)	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2016; to-date, reports submitted each month in 2017.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	<p>Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a <i>Careful Catch and Release</i> brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/guides/cc_brochure_web.pdf</p> <p>U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks) to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.</p> <p>The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully.</p>
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	01/10/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes; details are available on the ICCAT website (http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp).
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 21/11/2012. eBCD POCs provided on 28/04/2016.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.

BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels with this description at this time.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	01/05/2016; all required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system was entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	The list of authorized tropical tuna vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT and kept up to date through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2015	31/07/2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	No investigations at this time.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A; the United States does not participate in the tropical tunas fishery in the closure area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2017 and 01/10/2017
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
TRO	2009	Quarterly report of bigeye catches	The report from Quarter 3 of calendar year 2016 was submitted on 09/12/2016; Quarter 4 of calendar year 2016 was submitted on 17/03/2017; Quarters 1 and 2 of calendar year 2017 were submitted on 11/09/2017.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to implement FAD management plans (see also requirement S25)	N/A; the United States does not currently have purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	15/09/2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/2017 and 01/10/2017
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.

SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15/09/2017
SWO	3008	List of Vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3010	List of authorized ports for MED-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3011	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors (and agencies)	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3015	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for NSWO	The list of authorized NSWO vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates, beginning with the June 2017 update, provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
SWO	3016	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for SSWO	The list of authorized SSWO vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates, beginning with the June 2017 update, provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of NSWO	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSWO without a permit.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SSWO	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit.
ALB	4003	List of vessels authorized to fish for Mediterranean albacore	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.
ALB	4004	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	The list of authorized North Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates, beginning with the June 2017 update, provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
ALB	4005	Specific authorization for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	The list of authorized South Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT through monthly updates, beginning with the June 2017 update, provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of NALB	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit.

ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SALB	N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A; U.S. domestic legislation does not prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control, and surveillance measures	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. Annual landings by U.S. recreational fishermen are limited to 250 Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish, combined, consistent with Rec. 15-05, and minimum sizes have been established at 251 cm for blue marlin and 168 cm for white marlin/roundscale spearfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations in order to further limit marlin mortality. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boarding and visits to recreational marinas.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic sailfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. The United States has established a minimum size of 160 cm for Atlantic sailfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-

			tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boarding and visits to recreational marinas.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States prohibits retention of hammerhead sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States prohibits retention of silky sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See U.S. shark report required pursuant to Rec. 16-13 and due on 14/10/2017.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See U.S. shark report required pursuant to Rec. 16-13 and due on 14/10/2017.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through data collection programs and domestic management measures including a requirement for all sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. The United States has catch limits in place for all federally managed shark species, including Atlantic porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks, and will continue to submit catch and effort data for sharks to ICCAT. The United States also prohibits harvest of bigeye thresher sharks in all ICCAT fisheries and fully implements and complies with the requirements of Rec. 10-07 and 10-08, which prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) and oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), respectively, as well as silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, per Rec. 11-08. For more information, see U.S. shark report required pursuant to Rec. 16-13 and due on 14/10/2017.
SHK	7006	Information on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	The United States manages commercial catches of Atlantic blue shark under a pelagic shark quota. For more information, see U.S. shark report required pursuant to Rec. 16-13 and due on 14/10/2017.

BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at sea turtle release and disentanglement workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A; The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research activities are described in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. Also see Appendix II for information on this topic.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Executive Order in 2014-- <i>Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses</i> --mandated the use of a single electronic system, the International Trade Data System (ITDS), to streamline transactions for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The United States published a final rule establishing regulations to integrate the collection of trade documentation within ITDS and requiring electronic filing of information through a single automated portal. The effective date for implementation was 20/09/2016. Given this need to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States is taking steps to integrate ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. NOAA Fisheries has worked with U.S. Customs on a document imaging system that will allow brokers to attach electronic images of the paper certificates to the entry and export filings. The final rule: (1) streamlines and consolidates NOAA Fisheries' procedures and trade documentation requirements for certain fishery products; (2) establishes regulations

			which integrate the collection of trade documentation within ITDS, and (3) requires information be submitted through a single electronic portal. Consolidation includes existing international trade permits, such as those under the HMS International Trade Program. More information on ITDS can be found at www.itds.gov , with specific information on ITDS and fisheries at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/slider_stories/2016/07/08022016_itds_final_rule.html .
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A; the United States did not object to any ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)

The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is eight percent of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. The achieved observer coverage of the U.S. longline fleet from 2011 through 2015 ranged from 9.5 to 14.4 percent of the fishing sets deployed; in 2016, it was 14.7 percent. No purse seine vessels fished during 2016. Additional information is available in CP-45 (National Observer Program Info) and online at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html>.

4.2 Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (14-09)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. All vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard are required to operate their VMS units with hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear onboard between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. Vessel operators provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for both purse seine and pelagic longline. More information is available online at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/vms/index.html>.

4.3 Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 11-18; Res. 01-18)

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has developed regulations to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. Any actions taken against listed IUU vessels would be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

The United States established a Seafood Import Monitoring Program through a final rule published in December 2016. This is the first phase of a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. It applies to an initial list of imported fish and fish products identified as vulnerable to IUU fishing and/or seafood fraud. More information is available online at: <http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/>.

4.4 Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contacting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (06-14)

U.S. fisheries enforcement is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. For a summary of recent enforcement actions to ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, see Appendix I.

4.5 Recommendation for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07)

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports those fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

On December 8, 2014, NOAA Fisheries published a final rule to revise its regulations for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The rule describes additional information about notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a Port State when landing HMS in a foreign port. These regulations ensure that U.S.-permitted vessels have the most current information when landing HMS in foreign ports.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (the Agreement) and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The United States ratified the Port State Measures Agreement in February 2016. This will complement existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

4.6 Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See **Appendix II**.

4.7 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 13-13)

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule on December 8, 2014, to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. No further regulatory changes are necessary for implementation; vessel owners were advised that commercial Atlantic HMS-permitted vessels (20 meters or greater in length) need to obtain an IMO/LR number and include that number on their permit application no later than January 1, 2016. All eligible U.S. vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers.

4.8 Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

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

The United States has one compliance concern related to implementation of ICCAT's Swordfish Statistical Document Program (Rec. 01-22). During the first half of 2017, there were eleven shipments of South Atlantic swordfish totalling 7793.7 kg validated by the Government of Guyana's Department of Public Health and exported to the United States. The statistical documents indicated that this swordfish was harvested by four vessels. It appears, however, that Guyana has not yet submitted information on validation, including authorized validating authorities and sample seals, to the ICCAT Secretariat. Outreach by the Secretariat on this matter per paragraph 9 of Rec. 01-22 may be required.

Guyana is currently a Cooperating Party to ICCAT. In 2016, Guyana informed the Compliance Committee that its Fisheries Department had given permission to one local company to use one vessel to conduct research on harvesting tuna. Further, they reported that this vessel harvested 339 pounds of swordfish and that this fish was sold to Trinidad.

Given these circumstances, the United States is reaching out bilaterally to Guyana to inform them of the requirement of the swordfish statistical document program that parties submit information on validation to ICCAT. We will report back to the Commission on any relevant developments associated with this administrative action and will follow through with any additional actions needed to ensure effective implementation of Rec. 01-22. Furthermore, we are also seeking clarity on Guyana's fishing interests for South Atlantic swordfish and their program of monitoring and control given that the U.S. import information has highlighted important differences between what Guyana reported to ICCAT in 2016 and their actual fishing activities for South Atlantic swordfish. Any relevant information on this aspect resulting from our bilateral outreach will also be reported to the Commission.

References

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**NOAA Enforcement Actions Taken
on ICCAT Species
September 1, 2016 – August 31, 2017**

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to a limited number of recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	126
REMAINING OPEN	77
CASES COMPLETED WITH WARNINGS ISSUED	49

VIOLATION

NUMBER OF CASES

General Prohibitions under ATCA and MSFCMA:

Falsify information required on an application for a permit	1
Fish for, catch, possess, retain or land Atlantic HMS without a valid vessel permit	27
Purchase Atlantic HMS landed by non-permitted vessel	6
Commercial sale of Atlantic HMS to a non-permitted dealer	4
Falsify, fail to record or maintain a required record	9
Fail to install, activate or repair and EMTU	1
Fish for Atlantic HMS with gillnet onboard	1
Utilize prohibited secondary gears	4
Fail to maintain Atlantic HMS in proper form	10
Catch or retain undersized Atlantic HMS	14
Operate a charterboat / headboat without valid USCG license	1
Violate any provision under the MSFCMA or ATCA	4
Possession of any fish harvested contrary to ICCAT	5
Fishing in a closed or restricted area	1
Unauthorized transfer of HMS species in port or at sea	2

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

Fishing in a vessel not traveling under its own power	1
Fail to report a large or medium or giant BFT	8
Fail to report a BFT in HMS Angling or Charter / Headboat Category	9
Exceed a BFT catch limit	1
Fish for, retain, land or possess a BFT during a closure	3
Fail to comply with the restrictions on sale of an Atlantic tuna	1
Fishing without an approved and functioning EM system	1

Specific Prohibitions for Billfish:

Retain a longbill spearfish, blue marlin, white marlin, roundscale Spearfish, or sailfish that is less than minimum size	1
Fail to report a billfish while permitted in the charter / headboat fishery	1

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

Exceed recreational shark limit	1
Exceed commercial shark limit	1
Fail to maintain shark in proper form	4
Retain a prohibited shark	3
Fish for shark with unauthorized gear	1

**Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards,
and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)**

The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation’s Bycatch*. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. The plan also established a definition of bycatch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. In 2004, the United States published a report entitled “*Evaluating Bycatch: A National Approach to Standardized Bycatch Monitoring Programs*” that established goals for developing bycatch estimates. In 2016, the United States published its *National Bycatch Reduction Strategy* to guide and coordinate efforts to reduce bycatch and bycatch mortality in support of sustainably managing fisheries and recovering and conserving protected species. This national strategy highlights the U.S. commitment to continuing to reduce and minimize bycatch now and into the future. For the purposes of this Strategy, reducing bycatch includes efforts to minimize the amount of bycatch, as well as minimize the mortality, serious injury, and adverse impacts of bycatch that does occur. In addition, reducing bycatch can also include actions that increase utilization of fish that would otherwise be economic discards, taking into account conservation and management requirements. In keeping with national goals regarding bycatch, U.S. legislation requires that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and, for those species that cannot be avoided, minimize bycatch mortality.

Bycatch Reduction Methods in the Atlantic HMS Fisheries

Commercial Fisheries	Recreational Fisheries
Gear Modifications (including hook/bait types)	Circle Hooks (mortality reduction only)
Circle Hooks	Formal Voluntary or Mandatory Catch-and-Release Program for all Fish or Certain Species
Weak Hooks	Prohibiting retention of fish
Time/Area Closures	Education/Outreach
Performance Standards	De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)
Education/Outreach	
Effort Reductions (i.e., Limited Access)	
De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)	
Prohibiting retention of fish	

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see **Figure 1**). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm² during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso’s dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

In 2017, the United States issued an exempted fishing permit to conduct scientific research in the East Florida Coast pelagic longline closed area. This research would compare pelagic longline catches and catch rates of target species (swordfish and tunas) and non-target species on a specified number of commercial vessels to rates obtained from an area outside the closed area.

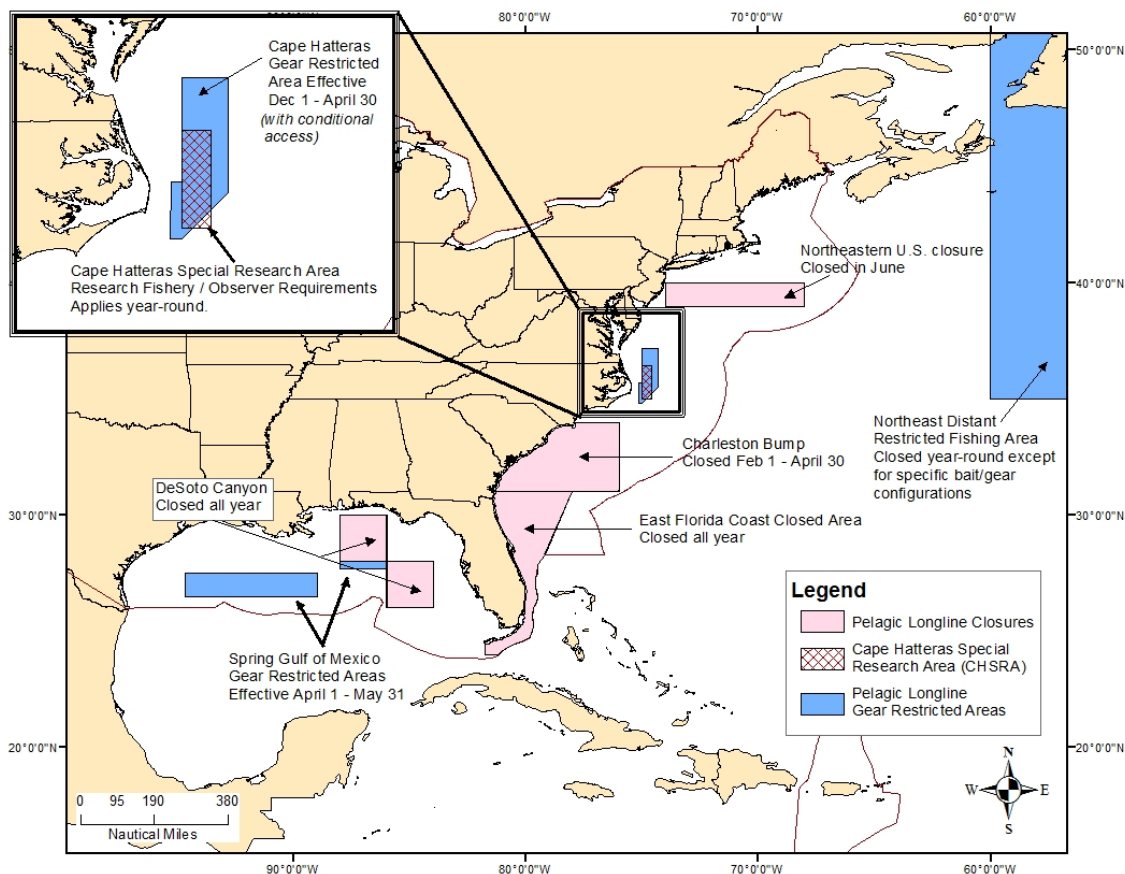


Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries (2015). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards of bluefin tuna

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use “weak hooks” to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. Amendment 7 contained provisions to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas, optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. It also included measures to: (a) reallocate quota among fishing categories; (b) implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria; (c) implement individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery; (d) close the pelagic longline fishery when the bluefin tuna quota is attained; (e) require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels; (f) require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels; and (g) implement other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

Shark identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/species/sharks/fin_guide.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard1.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard2.pdf

<http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/publications/>

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/species/sharks/shark_id_placard.pdf

Turtle identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/FO_Species_ID_Photography_Safety.pdf

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/TM_470_Wyneken.pdf

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

In 2016, the Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out any activity. So far in 2017 several projects have been submitted to DINARA for inclusion of new vessels in the large pelagic resources fishery. A recovery in the sector is therefore expected from late 2017. The analysis of catch and effort statistics of the species of interest to the Commission continued. Two research campaigns were carried out onboard DINARA's B/I, aimed at large pelagic resources. During these campaigns the catch was recorded, sampling for size and sex was carried out, biological samples were taken, and the Conventional Tagging Programme and the Satellite Tagging Programme (Thunnus albacares, Prionace glauca, Isurus oxyrinchus, Lamna nasus and Diomedea epomophora) were continued. In addition, experiments were performed to evaluate by-catch mitigation measures. Uruguay participated in and provided papers for different SCRS meetings, including the inter-sessional meeting of the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee, yellowfin tuna data preparatory meeting (3 documents), the inter-sessional meeting of the Sharks Species Group (4 documents), the North and South Atlantic albacore stock assessments meeting, the yellowfin tuna stock assessment meeting (2 documents) and the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems. The work to control third party vessels in port continued, having started in 2009. Port inspections were carried out to determine which species had been landed, their origin and to control formal aspects of the vessel documentation. All ICCAT Recommendations during the 2016 Commission Meeting have been implemented into Uruguayan law, and are currently in force through decree.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, la flottille thonière sous pavillon uruguayen n'a pas réalisé d'opération. En 2017, divers projets d'incorporation de nouveaux navires à la pêche de grands pélagiques ont été présentés à la DINARA et l'on espère une récupération du secteur à partir de la fin 2017. L'analyse des statistiques de prise et d'effort des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT a été poursuivie. Deux campagnes de recherche à bord du navire de recherche de la DINARA, consacrées aux grands pélagiques, a été réalisée. Pendant ces campagnes, les prises ont été enregistrées, des échantillonnages de taille et de sexe ont été réalisés, on a prélevé des échantillons biologiques et l'on a poursuivi le programme de marquage conventionnel et par satellite (Thunnus albacares, Prionace glauca, Isurus oxyrinchus, Lamna nasus et Diomedea epomophora). Des expériences ont également été réalisées en vue d'évaluer les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires. L'Uruguay a participé et a fourni des documents de travail à diverses réunions du SCRS ainsi qu'à la réunion intersession du comité d'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion, la réunion de préparation des données sur l'albacore (3 documents), la réunion intersession du groupe d'espèces sur les requins (4 documents), la réunion d'évaluation du stock de germon de l'Atlantique Sud et Nord, la réunion d'évaluation du stock d'albacore (2 documents) et la réunion du sous-comité des écosystèmes. Les travaux de contrôle au port des navires de pays tiers, qui ont démarré en 2009, se sont poursuivis. Des inspections au port ont été réalisées dans le but de déterminer les espèces débarquées ainsi que leur origine, et de contrôler les aspects formels de la documentation des navires. Toutes les recommandations de l'ICCAT adoptées pendant la réunion de la Commission en 2016 ont été transposées en droit uruguayen et sont actuellement régies par décret.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2016, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. En lo que va del 2017 se presentaron a DINARA varios proyectos para la incorporación de nuevos buques a la pesquería de grandes recursos pelágicos, por lo que se espera una recuperación del sector a partir de finales del 2017. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizaron dos campañas de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigidas a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante las mismas se registró la captura, se

¹ Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, se continuó con el Programa de Marcado convencional y con el Programa de marcado satelital (Thunnus albacares, Prionace glauca, Isurus oxyrinchus, Lamna nasus y Diomedea epomophora). También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión intersesiones del Comité de Cumplimiento de las medidas de Conservación y Ordenación, la reunión de preparación de datos de rabil (3 documentos), la reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones (4 documentos), la reunión de evaluación de los stocks de atún blanco del Atlántico sur y norte, la reunión de evaluación del stock de rabil (2 documentos) y la reunión del Subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2016 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías

Durante el año 2016, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. En lo que va del 2017 se presentaron a DINARA varios proyectos para la incorporación de nuevos buques a la pesquería de grandes recursos pelágicos, por lo que se espera una recuperación del sector a partir de finales del 2017.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa Nacional de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2016 se realizaron múltiples actividades vinculadas a las estadísticas, investigación y ordenación. Algunas de estas actividades se desarrollaron conjuntamente con otras instituciones gubernamentales, la Universidad de la República del Uruguay y organizaciones no gubernamentales, así como con otros países. En 2016 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves marinas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el mercado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca, del PNOFA y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación de DINARA.

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

No hubo actividad por el cese de la flota.

2.1.2 Pez espada

Se continuó con la toma de muestras, recopilación de datos de talla por sexo y marcaje en las campañas del B/I de la DINARA.

2.1.3 Atunes tropicales

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

Al igual que en otras especies se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura de aleta amarilla y atún ojo grande. Para la Reunión de preparación de datos de rabil de 2016 se presentó una actualización de la serie estandarizada de capturas de esta especie por parte de la flota palangrera uruguaya (Forselledo *et al.*, 2016). Se presentaron además en esta misma reunión otros dos documentos; uno sobre muestreo de tallas de atún aleta amarilla a bordo de la flota japonesa operando en aguas de Uruguay (Forselledo *et al.*, 2017) y otro sobre uso de hábitat de *Thunnus albacares* en el Atlántico Sudoccidental (Miller P. and Domingo, 2016). En la Reunión de evaluación de stock de rabil de 2016 se presentaron dos documentos, una revisión de los datos de talla reportados en la Tarea II por Uruguay (Forselledo and Domingo, 2016) y un estudio sobre conversión talla-talla para el atún aleta amarilla (Mas *et al.*, 2016).

Durante 2016 se continuó con el proyecto de Telemetría satelital en atunes tropicales iniciado en 2015 por DINARA con el fin de estudiar los movimientos y uso de hábitat de estas especies en el Océano Atlántico Sur. En 2016 se marcaron 4 individuos de atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*, 105-107 cm FL) con transmisores del tipo miniPAT de Wildlife Computers.

Durante el 2016 se continuó con el estudio sobre el efecto de la variabilidad climática en la distribución y capturas del atún aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*). Para esto se están utilizando datos de la flota atunera uruguaya entre 1981 y 2012 en toda su área de operación. Este estudio se enmarca en una tesis de maestría, del programa de Maestría en Ciencias Ambientales de la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.4 Albacora

Se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura, así como con en el marcado y la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

Durante el 2016 se continuó con el estudio de la dieta de esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base al análisis de contenidos estomacales proporcionados por el Programa de Observadores y las campañas del B/I. Este estudio se desarrolla como parte de una tesis de posgrado en conjunto con la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.5 Tiburones

Se continúa desarrollando el proyecto de telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar los movimientos y el uso de hábitat del tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) y otros tiburones pelágicos en el Océano Atlántico Sur. Esta iniciativa fue creada a partir de un convenio entre la DINARA y el SEFSC (South East Fisheries Science Center) de la NOAA (Agencia Nacional de Océanos y Atmósfera de EEUU), y cuenta con el apoyo técnico del Centro de Investigación y Conservación Marina (CICMAR). En el 2016 se marcaron un total de 5 tiburones, incluyendo 4 tiburones azul (135-213 cm FL) y un ejemplar de *Lamna nasus* (181 cm FL), con marcas satelitales del tipo miniPAT (Wildlife Computers).

A su vez se iniciaron esfuerzos en el marcado satelital de tiburón moro (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) en colaboración con ICCAT en el marco del SRDCP. A la fecha se han colocado marcas en un total de 8 ejemplares (139-214 cm FL), incluyendo 3 marcas del tipo miniPAT y 5 del tipo survival tag (Wildlife Computers).

Se participó de la Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones (25 al 29 de abril de 2016. Madeira, Portugal). En dicha reunión se presentaron 4 documentos elaborados en conjunto entre varios países; una propuesta de revisión del catch at size de marrajo dientuso en el Atlántico (Coelho *et al.*, 2017b), un reporte sobre los avances de los estudios de edad y crecimiento de marrajo dientuso (Coelho *et al.*, 2017a), un reporte en los avances de estudios de sobrevivencia post captura de marrajo dientuso (Coelho *et al.*, 2017c) y un estudio genético sobre la estructura del stock de *Isurus oxyrinchus* en el Atlántico (Taguchi *et al.*, 2017).

Se participó del grupo de trabajo enfocado en el proyecto de edad y crecimiento del tiburón moro en el Océano Atlántico, en el marco del SRDCP. Dicho grupo de trabajo fue llevado a cabo en Narraganset, RI, Estados Unidos, entre el 2 y 3 de junio de 2016. Uruguay aportó muestras provenientes del Atlántico sudoccidental y actualmente colabora activamente en dicho proyecto siendo uno de los lectores primarios para la construcción de curvas de crecimiento, tanto en el Atlántico Norte como en el Sur. Se pretende informar acerca del progreso y resultados preliminares del proyecto en el próximo 2017.

2.1.6 Aves marinas

Se continuaron en 2016 experimentos en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I de DINARA para: 1) perfeccionar el uso de una línea espantapájaros como medida de mitigación en el palangre pelágico; 2) evaluar el desempeño de brazoladas alternativas (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. Se probaron dos tipos de pesos de seguridad además de los destorcedores de plomo de 75g usados en la pesquería. También se está evaluando el efecto de estas brazoladas en la captura de especies objetivos.

En el marco de una tesis de doctorado, en colaboración entre el Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos de DINARA y el British Antarctic Survey, sobre la base de datos tomados por observadores científicos a bordos, se caracterizó la composición de sexos de albatros reales capturados por la flota de palangre pelágico.

En el mes de julio, tres albatros reales fueron equipados con transmisores satelitales por primera vez en Uruguay. Los tres individuos fueron monitoreados durante el tiempo estimado de duración de las baterías.

2.1.7 Cetáceos

En base a las campañas del B/I se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución de estas especies, y la depredación por parte de orcas y falsa orca sobre la captura del palangre pelágico.

2.1.8 Buque de investigación

Durante el 2016 se realizaron dos campañas de investigación dirigidas a grandes peces pelágicos a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA, una en el mes de junio y la otra en diciembre. En las mismas se utilizó palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya en los últimos años.

En estas campañas se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA, así como con el registro de tallas y sexos y la colecta de muestras biológicas relacionadas a estudios de edad y crecimiento, dieta y reproducción.

Además de estas campañas, técnicos del LaRPe estuvieron a cargo de la realización de censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas en otras campañas de investigación dirigidas a otros recursos. Las metodologías utilizadas en estos censos y conteos son las de transectas y de punto dependiendo de la actividad del barco.

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

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	17/09/2017
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2017
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	31/07/2017
S4	Captura y esfuerzo - Tarea II	31/07/2017
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2017
S6	Captura estimada por talla	N/A
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	31/07/2017
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	N/A
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	N/A
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.

S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de todas las actividades de introducción en jaulas)	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	N/A
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	N/A. Uruguay no utiliza DCP.
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	N/A. Uruguay no utiliza DCP.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	N/A. Uruguay no opera con PS/BB.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	N/A. Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	N/A
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	N/A
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	
S51	Información sobre tintorera	
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	N/A
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	N/A
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	N/A
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	N/A

S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	17/09/2017
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Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: *Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT*

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	01/10/2017
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	01/10/2017
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	15/08/2017
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A. En 2016 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A. En 2016 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No hay cambios.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	72 horas previas al arribo a puerto.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No se han enviado.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No se detectaron infracciones.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	N/A

GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	N/A
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No hubo
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No hubo
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No hubo
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	N/A
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	N/A
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	N/A
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	N/A
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	N/A
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No hubo.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	N/A
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2017	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	N/A
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	N/A. Uruguay no opera con DCP.
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	N/A
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.

SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7 m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre esta prohibición.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04/15-05 mediante legislaciones o reglamentos internos, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo.

BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	N/A. Sin actividad en 2016.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre la Rec. 11-08. Además, esta Recomendación ha sido internalizada en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional e incluida en la actualización del PAN – Conductos Uruguay 2015.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	Todas las estadísticas de los tiburones capturados en las pesquerías de palangre de Uruguay son reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II. Asimismo, todas las Rec. han sido internalizadas en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional. Estas Rec. de prohibición de retención de especies de tiburones han sido incluidas en la actualización del PAN – Conductos Uruguay 2015. Además, mediante un Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo (N° 67/013 de 22 de febrero de 2013) Uruguay prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) que puedan ser capturados.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Todas las estadísticas de tiburón azul capturados en las pesquerías de tunidos de Uruguay son reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II.
BYC	8001	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	En la flota pesquera se promueve el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo llevan los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.

BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	La implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay finalizada en 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Durante 2015 se realizaron experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	N/A
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No hubo.

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

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

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

No se encontraron dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2016 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF VANUATU¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VANUATU
INFORME ANUAL DE VANUATU

SUMMARY

Vanuatu's offshore fishery consists of tuna longline vessels targeting albacore (Thunnus alalunga), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus). The operating fleets comprise three components: locally based foreign vessels, which operate within the Vanuatu EEZ and land their catch into Vanuatu where the catch is part processed; Vanuatu registered longliners, purse seiners and carrier vessels which operate outside the Vanuatu zone in the IOTC, IATTC, ICCAT and WCPFC Convention areas; and foreign longliners, which operate for part of the year within the Vanuatu EEZ. At present, the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery of Vanuatu typically targeting ICCAT-managed species, such as bigeye, albacore skipjack and yellowfin tunas, is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all bycatch. In 2016 there was no fishing activity however two events of transshipment were reported. Vanuatu currently has a National Observer Program, which has been certified under the WCPFC regional observer program in 2009 and now has 27 Active Observers carrying out duties in the WCPFC region; two of these observers have been trained in the SPRFMO and are currently carrying out their duties in two stern trawlers operating around South America. Vanuatu plans to train observers to observe in IATTC and ICCAT. Vanuatu vessels currently active in the ICCAT area are carrying on board observers provided by MRAG. In 2016, the Republic of Vanuatu met its obligations with regard to the implementation of the conservation and management measures applied for all RFMOs, furthermore, the Republic of Vanuatu takes an ecosystem approach to the management of highly migratory species and will adhere as required, to implement a number of measures that go beyond the measures required in ICCAT recommendations and resolutions.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche hauturière du Vanuatu est composée de palangriers thoniers ciblant le germon (Thunnus alalunga), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Les flottilles opérationnelles sont constituées de trois composantes : navires étrangers ayant leur port d'attache localement, opérant dans la ZEE du Vanuatu et débarquant leur capture à Vanuatu où une partie de celle-ci est transformée ; palangriers, senneurs et navires de charge immatriculés à Vanuatu opérant à l'extérieur de la zone de Vanuatu dans les zones des Conventions de la CTOI, l'IATTC, l'ICCAT et la WCPFC ; ainsi que des palangriers étrangers opérant une partie de l'année à l'intérieur de la ZEE du Vanuatu. À l'heure actuelle, la pêche palangrière pélagique de l'Atlantique de Vanuatu, ciblant traditionnellement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT, telles que le thon obèse, le germon, le listao et l'albacore, fait l'objet de plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles séparées en vue de réduire toutes les prises accessoires. En 2016, il n'y avait pas d'activité de pêche mais deux cas de transbordement ont été signalés. Le Vanuatu dispose d'un programme national d'observateurs qui a été homologué dans le cadre du programme régional d'observateurs de la WCPFC en 2009 et compte actuellement 27 observateurs opérant activement dans la zone de la WCPFC. Deux de ces observateurs ont été formés à la SPRFMO et réalisent actuellement leur mission à bord de deux chalutiers pêche arrière qui opèrent autour de l'Amérique du Sud. Le Vanuatu a l'intention de former des observateurs en vue de leur déploiement avec la CIATT et l'ICCAT. Les navires du Vanuatu actuellement en activité dans la zone de l'ICCAT ont à leur bord des observateurs déployés par MRAG. En 2016, la République de Vanuatu a rempli ses obligations vis-à-vis de la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion émanant de toutes les ORGP. De surcroît, la République de Vanuatu adopte une approche écosystémique de gestion des espèces de grands migrants et s'engagera, si nécessaire, à mettre en œuvre un certain nombre de mesures allant au-delà des mesures requises dans les recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT.

¹ Department of Fisheries, Port Vila.

RESUMEN

La pesquería de altura de Vanuatu está formada por palangreros atuneros que se dirigen al atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*), al rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y al patudo (*Thunnus obesus*). La flota que opera está formada por tres componentes: los buques extranjeros con base local que operan dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu y desembarcan sus capturas en Vanuatu, donde se procesa parte de la captura, los palangreros, cerqueros y buques de transporte registrados en Vanuatu que operan fuera de la zona de Vanuatu, en las zonas de Convenio de la IOTC, la IATTC, la ICCAT y la WCPFC, y los palangreros extranjeros que operan parte del año dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu. En la actualidad, la pesquería palangrera pelágica del Atlántico de Vanuatu que se suele dirigir tradicionalmente a especies gestionadas por ICCAT, como el patudo, atún blanco, listado y rabil, está sujeta a varios cierres espacio-temporales encaminados a reducir toda la captura fortuita. En 2016 no hubo actividad pesquera, sin embargo se comunicaron dos operaciones de transbordo. Vanuatu cuenta actualmente con un Programa nacional de observadores que fue certificado en el marco del programa regional de observadores de la WCPFC en 2009 y cuenta ahora con 27 observadores activos que llevan a cabo sus tareas en la región de la WCPFC, dos de estos observadores han sido formados en el SPRFMO y actualmente desarrollan su labor en dos arrastreros de popa que operan alrededor de Sudamérica. Vanuatu tiene previsto formar a observadores para que desarrollen su labor en la IATTC y en ICCAT. Los buques de Vanuatu actualmente activos en la zona de ICCAT llevan a bordo observadores de MRAG. En 2016, la República de Vanuatu cumplió sus obligaciones respecto a la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de todas las OROP. Además, la República de Vanuatu ha adoptado un enfoque ecosistémico respecto a la ordenación de las especies altamente migratorias y, si es necesario, implementará varias medidas que van más allá de las medidas requeridas en las recomendaciones y resoluciones de ICCAT.

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

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Vanuatu has strengthened its compliance level in submitting relevant required data within the timeframe or with minor delays which is a major improvement compare to last year Vanuatu level of compliance. Vanuatu submitted the following data: Rec 11.11 - Compliance reporting table – on time, Rec 01.16 - Annual report - on time, Rec 01.20 – LL Management standards – on time, Rec 06.11 / 12.06 – Transshipment Report for “at sea transshipment” – on time for “in port transshipment”, Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – current vessels Rec 11.01 – BET / YFT – 2013 vessels – late submission, Rec 11.02 – NSW Management Plan – Minor delay, Rec 11.09 – Seabirds Mitigations measures – , Rec 11.12 – Internal Action report – on time. Task I & II – submitted with 48 hours delay.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	There were no fishing activities in 2016.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Submitted.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	There were no transshipment at sea in 2013.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Provided each year at time of authorisation and at time of change.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A – Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Vanuatu does not have a bilateral arrangement for Port inspections however an Independent Inspection Agency has been authorised to carry out port inspections.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A Vanuatu does not have any Access Agreements in place.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A Vanuatu does not have any Access Agreements in place.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	15
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Provided on 8/10/14.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to report.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Vanuatu does not import tuna and is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance to be reported.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	None.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu authorized carrier vessels to operate in the ICCAT Convention Area. Updated at time of change.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – No inspection vessels.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	TECNITAS
T	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	No changes.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	No changes.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Nothing to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A Vanuatu does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	None.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A Vanuatu does not import frozen BET.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 th June 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Vanuatu does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 th June 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. No special fishing permits.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	6/10/2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A Vanuatu catches under 200 t.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Rec 12-04 para 2	Vanuatu currently does not prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of By-Catch species which includes Billfish. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as By-catches are concerned.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction Rec 05-05 Para 1	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation Rec 11.08 Para 7	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Provided on 14/10/14
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field Rec 11.10 Para 1e	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A Vanuatu has not yet implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA

SUMMARY

*In 2016, the Venezuelan fleet directed at pelagic resources which operated in the Atlantic Ocean was made up of 81 industrial vessels in 2016: 72 longliners, 4 purse seiners and 5 baitboats. This year 8,394.92 t of catches of tuna and tuna-like species were made in the Atlantic Ocean, of which 8,093.36 t correspond to landings and 301.56 t to discards. 89.27% of landings are tuna, yellowfin tuna (*T. albacares*) being the most important (51.87%), while skipjack tuna (*K. pelamis*), albacore (*T. Alalunga*), blackfin tuna (*T. Atlanticus*), bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*) and frigate tuna (*A. thazard*) reached 28.63%, 3.55%, 2.43%, 1.93% and 0.87%, respectively. By-catch of tuna-like species comprised billfish, including sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*) (3.04%) and white marlin (*Tetrapturus albidus*) (1.95%) and oceanic sharks whose landings represent 1.65%, the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) being the most significant within this group (1.43%). 57.11% of landings were made by the purse seine fishery, 14.98% by baitboat and 27.91% by longline. In 2016, research on the large pelagics fishery continued; these include tunas, billfish and sharks; and the scientific observers programme onboard industrial longline, baitboat and purse seine vessels was maintained.*

RÉSUMÉ

*La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2016 por 81 unidades industriales: 72 palangreros, 4 cerqueros y 5 cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del océano Atlántico en el orden de las 8.394,92 t, dentro de las cuales 8.093,36 t corresponden a desembarques y 301,56 t a descartes. El 89,27% de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*) con 51,87 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*K. pelamis*), el albacora (*T. alalunga*), el aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), el ojo gordo (*T. obesus*) y la carachana (*A. thazard*), alcanzaron 28,63 %, 3,55 %, 2,43 %, 1,93 % y 0,87 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 3,04 % y la aguja blanca (*Tetrapturus albidus*) con 1,95 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 1,65 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 1,43%. El 57,11 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, 14,98 % de la de caña, 27,91 % de la de palangre. En 2016 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones; y se mantuvo el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de embarcaciones industriales de palangre, caña y cerco.*

RESUMEN

*La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2016 por 81 unidades industriales: 72 palangreros, 4 cerqueros y 5 cañeros. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del océano Atlántico en el orden de las 8.394,92 t, dentro de las cuales 8.093,36 t corresponden a desembarques y 301,56 t a descartes. El 89,27% de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (*T. albacares*) con 51,87 %, mientras que el bonito listado (*K. pelamis*), el albacora (*T. alalunga*), el aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), el ojo gordo (*T. obesus*) y la carachana (*A. thazard*), alcanzaron 28,63 %, 3,55 %, 2,43 %, 1,93 % y 0,87 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 3,04 % y la aguja blanca (*Tetrapturus albidus*) con 1,95 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 1,65 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 1,43%. El 57,11 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, 14,98 % de la de caña, 27,91 % de la de palangre. En 2016 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones; y se mantuvo el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de embarcaciones industriales de palangre, caña y cerco.*

¹ Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPECA).

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Los proyectos de investigación sobre túnidos y peces de pico se llevan a cabo en el Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela (IOV) de la Universidad de Oriente del estado Sucre, con sede en la ciudad de Cumaná, y cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales tales como el Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura (Programa Atún), ICCAT, IRD, Universidad de Miami y NOAA-Fisheries. El Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura es el organismo responsable de la ordenación y administración de los recursos pesqueros.

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Programa Atún del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura mediante un programa de recolecta de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos.

En el año 2016, el seguimiento científico de varias pesquerías fue muy limitado, debido a la imposibilidad de recibir el financiamiento de la CICAA para tal fin dado los procedimientos administrativos entre la Secretaría y Venezuela. La falta de continuidad en el financiamiento afectó el desempeño del Programa Intensivo de Investigación de Marlines en Venezuela que mantenía un seguimiento científico de las pesquerías que capturan marlines (y otras especies afines) tanto de manera incidental como dirigida durante un periodo de 25 años, y que está interrumpido desde el 2015. Afectando negativamente los estimados de captura de marlines y otras especies afines en los reportes de la Tarea I y II.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana está conformada por 26 embarcaciones, de las cuales 4 faenaron en el Océano Atlántico Occidental y el resto en el Océano Pacífico Oriental (**Tabla 1**). El área de pesca de los cerqueros venezolanos estuvo comprendida entre los 10° - 13° N y -64° - 69° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 4622,22 t lo cual representa un aumento del 10,82 % respecto al 2015. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*, representó el 51,21 % de los desembarques de la flota y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* 41,37 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus* el ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus*; y el atún carachana negra, *Auxis thazard*; las cuales representaron el restante 7,42 % de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2016 fue de 400 días de pesca, 16,75 % superior al ejercido en el 2015 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 8 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 5 faenaron en 2016 (**Tabla 1**). Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 1212,25 t, aumentando un 61,19 % en relación al año 2015. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 63,60 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 32,40 %, el aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus*, con 2,92 % y el ojo gordo *T. obesus*, con 1,08 %, . El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 497 días de mar lo cual representó un aumento del 36,82 % en relación al 2015 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca se mantienen igual que el año pasado entre 10° - 15 ° N y -57 - -66° W (**Figura 1**).

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2016 fue de 72 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-15° N y 60 °-68° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 4°-14° N y 42° - 58° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico efectuadas en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz en el 2016, fue de un total de 2.258,89 t y se descartaron 301,56 t, de los cuales 300,31t corresponden a la especie atún albacora, y 1,25 t a algunas especies de tiburones para un total de 2560,45 t de captura, aumentando 21,23 % con respecto al 2015. El esfuerzo aplicado también aumentó en un 10,13 % con un total de 5.216.835 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 46,93 % de los mismos, mientras que para los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga* y el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus*, el porcentaje fue de 12,70 y 1,36 %, respectivamente. Los peces pico representaron el 23,77 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 10,89 %. Entre los tiburones el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 5,11 %.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El Programa Atún del Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura continuó con los muestreos biológicos de las diferentes especies desembarcadas en puertos de los estados Sucre y Anzoátegui y la recolección de datos de captura y esfuerzo de las diferentes pesquerías. Se muestrearon 11657 ejemplares de túnidos, peces de pico y otras especies afines provenientes de las flota de palangre, caña y cerco (**Tabla 5**).

Se realizó el control de la captura y el esfuerzo de las embarcaciones industriales que ejercen pesquerías en el Océano Atlántico Occidental bajo las modalidades de caña, cerco y palangre pelágico. La flota industrial de palangre realizó 400 viajes, la de caña 35 y la de cerco 16, para un total de 451 viajes, con un porcentaje de cobertura global de 100 %.

El Programa de Investigación Intensiva sobre Marlines en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (PIIM-VZLA), coordinó hasta el 2014 el embarque de observadores científicos en embarcaciones de palangre pelágico y dirigió el seguimiento y parte de los muestreos biológicos de peces pico (y otras especies afines) en los puertos de desembarques del estado Sucre y en la comunidad de Playa Verde, estado Vargas. Viéndose afectado el levantamiento de información relevante para el seguimiento y control del estado de las poblaciones de marlines en esta zona por la falta de fondos financieros del Programa de Marlines de la CICAA.

El Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo de Embarcaciones Atuneras que faenan en el Océano Atlántico Centro Occidental tiene la finalidad de monitorear al menos el 5% del total de las campañas de la pesquería industrial de caña, cerco y palangre, pero debido a procedimientos administrativos internos en la institución y falta de la contribución financiera del Programa de Marlines de la CICAA, durante el año 2016 no se logró el objetivo. Se logró un seguimiento del 3,33 % de los cruceros. En ese año, el programa abordó 15 cruceros de pesca con un total de 418 días a bordo, en los cuales se observaron un total de 274 lances de pesca. Se embarcaron observadores científicos en 12 viajes de palangreros, 2 en caña y 1 en cerco, lo que correspondió al 3,00 %, 5,71 % y 6,25 % de los viajes totales de la flota, respectivamente. En las faenas palangreras, fue registrada la captura de 2 tortugas, 1 cardón *Dermochelys coriacea* (DKK) y 1 caguama *Caretta caretta* (TTL), las cuales fueron liberadas vivas.

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

Nº	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	21/09/2017
S2	Características de la flota	21/07/2017
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	21/07/2017
S4	Captura y esfuerzo - Tarea II	21/07/2017
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	21/07/2017
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	ST09NatProObs/28-08-2017 Gutierrez <i>et al.</i> , 2017
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	ST09NatProObs/28-08-2017 Gutierrez <i>et al.</i> , 2017
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica

S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplica
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de todas las actividades de introducción en jaulas).	No aplica
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	21/07/2017
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto).	No aplica
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	No aplica
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplica
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	ST09NatProObs/28-08-2017 Gutierrez <i>et al.</i> , 2017
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	No aplica
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	No aplica
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	No aplica
ISTIÓFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No poseemos financiamiento para programas científicos actualmente.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	Informe Nacional de Venezuela/2da parte.
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Plan Nacional de Tiburones.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplica
S51	Información sobre tintorera	Tarea I y Tarea II.

OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Gutierrez <i>et al.</i> , 2017, nat. Ven. 2017.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No hubo interacciones con aves reportadas durante los cruceros por los observadores científicos durante el año 2016.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Dificultades para su realización por parte de la administración pesquera y científica.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Informe nacional/2da parte.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	01/10/2017. Parte II.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Informe Nacional de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	C P13-COC_SEC_ES 2016; 15/08/2017.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de fletamiento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica. Venezuela no participa en acuerdos de fletamiento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplica. Venezuela no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica. Venezuela no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica. Venezuela no realiza transbordo.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica. Venezuela no ha otorgado acceso a buques de pesca extranjeros.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	Cp01-Vesselsts; 22/03/2017.
GEN	0021	Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más	No se presentaron cambios con respecto al año anterior.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Dificultades para su realización.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No aplica
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones de actividades IUU	No aplica
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y capacidad para 2017	No aplica
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplica

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplica
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2016	No aplica
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica
BFT	1016	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No aplica
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No aplica
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Cp01-Vessl.Sts.Xls; 22/03/2017
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	St01-T1fc. 21/07/2017
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplica
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	Primer Trimestre; 22/06/2017. Segundo Trimestre; 22/09/2017.
TRO	2010	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (véase también el requisito S25).	No aplica
TRO	2011	Plan de ordenación de la pesca de túnidos tropicales	Cp48 –Tropplan; 14/09/2017.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica
SWO	3003	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplica
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Cp41-Nswoplan; 04/09/2017.
SWO	3008	Lista de buques de menos de 7 m si no se han incluido anteriormente en SWO-3003	No aplica
SWO	3009	Elección de veda estacional para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica
SWO	3010	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No aplica
SWO	3011	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica
SWO	3012	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No aplica
SWO	3013	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica
SWO	3014	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica
SWO	3015	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No aplica
SWO	3016	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No aplica
SWO	3017	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
SWO	3018	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No aplica
ALB	4003	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No aplica
ALB	4004	Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplica
ALB	4005	Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No aplica
ALB	4006	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
ALB	4007	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No aplica
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04/15-05 mediante legislaciones o reglamentos internos, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
BIL	5003	Descripción de los programas de recopilación de datos y acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 16-11	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2017, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10; 07-06; 09-07; 10-06; 10 -07,10-08; 11-08; 11-15; 12-05; 14-06 y 15-06)	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
SHK	7006	Información sobre acciones internas emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar la tintorera	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
BYC	8001	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 1, 2 y 7 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO	Informe Nacional de la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela 2016.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	

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

En enero del 2016 Venezuela crea el Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Pesca y Acuicultura para atender directamente todo lo referente a la materia. El ente ejecutor de las políticas administrativas sigue siendo el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura INSOPESCA, quien aún mantiene entre sus competencias, establecer los principios y las normas para la aplicación de prácticas responsables de pesca, que aseguren la gestión y el aprovechamiento eficaz de los recursos acuáticos, respetando el ecosistema y la diversidad biológica.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, puede adoptar medidas orientadas a la conservación y recuperación de las poblaciones bajo aprovechamiento. En este sentido, se procedió a preparar para consideración del Ministerio la propuesta de Resolución para regular la cuota máxima permisible de atún albacora *Thunnus alalunga*, para la flota atunera del país. En la misma, se establece fijar una cuota nacional de 200 t de ALB (*T. alalunga*) anuales a partir del año 2017. Una vez alcanzada la cuota en cuestión los ejemplares capturados deberán ser descartados, llevándose un registro a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo (PNOB) y en los cuadernos de bitácora,

demonstrando así, el grado de compromiso del país con las disposiciones internacionales en materia de ordenación y conservación de recursos. No obstante, que Venezuela no tiene una pesquería dirigida a la captura de la albacora, a partir del año 2014 se han aplicado medidas de descarte, para la mencionada especie tal como se refleja en la Tarea I (capturas nominales).

En consideración a los niveles de captura de la especie *T. alalunga* y *T. albidus*, en los últimos años y los registros de los volúmenes de captura descartados, la administración pesquera del país está coordinando con científicos nacionales la elaboración de un programa de investigación para el atún blanco del norte. Entre los objetivos del programa estaría el analizar los potenciales cambios espacio-temporales en la operatividad de la flota con palangre pelágico, así como estudios que contribuyan al mejor entendimiento de la historia de vida del atún blanco y la aguja blanca del norte en aguas tropicales del Atlántico occidental.

En cuanto a las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones; el 19 de junio de 2012, se publicó, la Resolución DM/N062-2012, donde se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones. Estableciendo, entre otras medidas, la prohibición a todo buque pesquero la captura de las especies tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) y tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y para los buques pesqueros industriales la captura de las especies tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) y las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas). A partir de enero de 2013 se puso en ejecución esta norma. Siguiendo dicha norma técnica, para el año 2016 se registraron los siguientes descartes por la flota industrial atunera: 220 kg de zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), 609 kg de *C. falciformis*, 309 kg de tiburón oceánico (*C. longimanus*) y 110 kg de *Sphyrna lewini*, todos estos descartes fueron ejemplares muertos.

En base a la recomendación de la CICAA para el reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja blanca y aguja azul, Venezuela continúa aplicando medidas de vigilancia y control de la norma técnica de ordenación para regular la pesca y comercialización de las especies de las familias Istiophoridae y Xiphiidae en todo el territorio nacional, para las embarcaciones artesanales que dirigen la captura a las agujas, dispuestas en la Providencia Administrativa N° 69 de año 2003, la cual, entre otras disposiciones, limita el número y tamaño de las embarcaciones y artes de pesca, establece una zona de protección pesquera de las especies mencionadas y talla mínimas de captura. Es así como los ejemplares de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), sólo pueden ser capturados con una talla y un peso mínimo de 125 cm MILH y 25 kg respectivamente; según el Art.12 de la mencionada Providencia Administrativa. La actualización de esta normativa se encuentra en proceso de aprobación, la misma establece los límites de captura anuales, señalados en le Recomendación 16-05 de ICCAT, para la aguja azul, la aguja blanca; igualmente establece un límite de captura anual para nuestra flota de 85t, de acuerdo a la Rec16-03 de ICCAT, para el pez espada en el país.

La legislación pesquera nacional fomenta la actuación de los diferentes actores vinculados al desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines, a través de los Consejos Consultivos, Comité de Seguimiento del Atún y los Grupos de Expertos, con la finalidad de propiciar la participación y consulta permanente entre instituciones públicas, privadas, así como de representantes de los pescadores, para la asesoría de la Administración Pesquera en la propuestas de políticas y formulación de planes o programas relativos a la pesca de los grandes pelágicos.

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

La Administración Pesquera del país; a través del seguimiento y control de las pesquerías atuneras, emprenden acciones constantes para subsanar cualquier dificultad en el cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías objetivo de ICCAT; en tal sentido se establecieron medidas de descarte para el atún albacora (*T.alalunga*) y a partir del mes de octubre del presente año comenzaran medidas de descarte para la aguja blanca (*T.albidus*).

Referencias

Gutiérrez X., Evaristo E. and Marcano J.H. 2017. Ejecución del programa nacional de observadores a bordo de la flota industrial atunera venezolana del mar caribe y océano atlántico año 2016. Document SCRS/2017/210 (withdrawn).

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2016.

<i>Capacidad Almacén (t)</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Total</i>
00- 49		44		44
50 - 99	3	24		27
100 - 149	1	4		5
150 - 199				0
200 - 299				0
300 - 399	1			1
400 - 499				0
500 - 599				0
600 - 699			3	3
700 - 799				0
800 - 899				0
900 - 999			1	1
Total	5	72	4	81

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2016.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	374,98	272,29	862,02	857,74	2367,03	51,21
SKJ	128,81	173,75	570,33	1039,39	1912,28	41,37
BET	0	0	57,95	54,19	112,14	2,43
BLF	0,44	140,29	17,48	2,52	160,73	3,48
FRI	1,53	53,09	9,02	6,39	70,03	1,52
	505,76	639,42	1516,8	1960,23	4622,21	100
EFE (días)	58	104	92	146	400	

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cañera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2016.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	18,62	62,54	330,21	359,59	770,96	63,60
SKJ	14,36	106,54	138,35	133,53	392,78	32,40
BET	0,57	0	2,28	10,24	13,09	1,08
BLF	0,28	20,62	9,83	4,68	35,41	2,92
	33,83	189,7	480,67	508,04	1212,24	100
EFE (días)					0	

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2016.

<i>Especie/Trimestre</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	135,15	269,41	303,44	352,26	1060,26	46,94
BET	4,35	8,84	10,60	7,01	30,80	1,36
ALB	136,27	92,52	19,44	38,76	286,98	12,70
SWO	5,44	10,54	14,87	21,90	52,75	2,34
SAI	27,59	37,39	80,39	100,76	246,12	10,90
BUM	9,96	17,68	21,36	33,52	82,51	3,65
WHM	31,37	25,06	40,62	60,92	157,98	6,99
RSP	2,44	2,58	4,90	5,76	15,68	0,69
SPF	4,52	11,69	7,38	11,08	34,67	1,53
WAH	18,21	16,79	15,91	13,59	64,49	2,86
DOL	6,08	13,34	12,59	9,34	41,35	1,83
LEC	2,97	3,67	8,24	7,94	22,83	1,01
GBA	0,07	0,39	2,67	3,64	6,78	0,30
SKJ	4,37	0,65	3,31	3,60	11,93	0,53
BLF	0,00	0,41	0,12	0,27	0,80	0,04
BSH	34,48	22,25	19,82	38,97	115,53	5,11
SMA	1,64	1,54	1,36	2,06	6,61	0,29
LMA	1,44	2,34	2,97	3,37	10,11	0,45
TIG	0,12	0,05	0,33	0,55	1,05	0,05
CCS	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,32	0,36	0,02
CCE	0,00	0,07	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,00
PLS	0,95	1,17	1,19	0,52	3,83	0,17
STT	0,00	0,00	0,92	2,33	3,25	0,14
RMB	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,69	0,87	0,04
HRF	0,18	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,32	0,01
MOX	0,36	0,00	0,00	0,44	0,80	0,04
SHX	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,10	0,14	0,01
	427,96	538,43	572,73	719,78	2258,89	100,00
ESFUERZO	975567	1135956	1401707	1703605	5216835	

Tabla 5. Muestreos biológicos de túnidos y especies acompañantes en la pesquería de túnidos en el océano Atlántico centro occidental año 2016.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	1712	33,97	863	32,74	947	23,78	3522	30,21
SKJ	2	0,04	1637	62,10	2729	68,53	4368	37,47
BET	47	0,93	61	2,31	147	3,69	255	2,19
BLF			75	2,85	59	1,48	134	1,15
FRI					100	2,51	100	0,86
ALB	1070	21,23					1070	9,18
WAH	226	4,49					226	1,94
BSH	60	1,19					60	0,51
SAI	833	16,53					833	7,15
WHM	549	10,90					549	4,71
BUM	90	1,79					90	0,77
SPF	141	2,80					141	1,21
DOL	224	4,45					224	1,92
SWO	67	1,33					67	0,57
LMA	2	0,04					2	0,02
BTH	1	0,02					1	0,01
TIG	1	0,02					1	0,01
SMA	2	0,04					2	0,02
FAL	1	0,02					1	0,01
LEC	2	0,04					2	0,02
GBA	1	0,02					1	0,01
SHX	8	0,16					8	0,07
Total	5039	100	2636	100	3982	100	11657	100

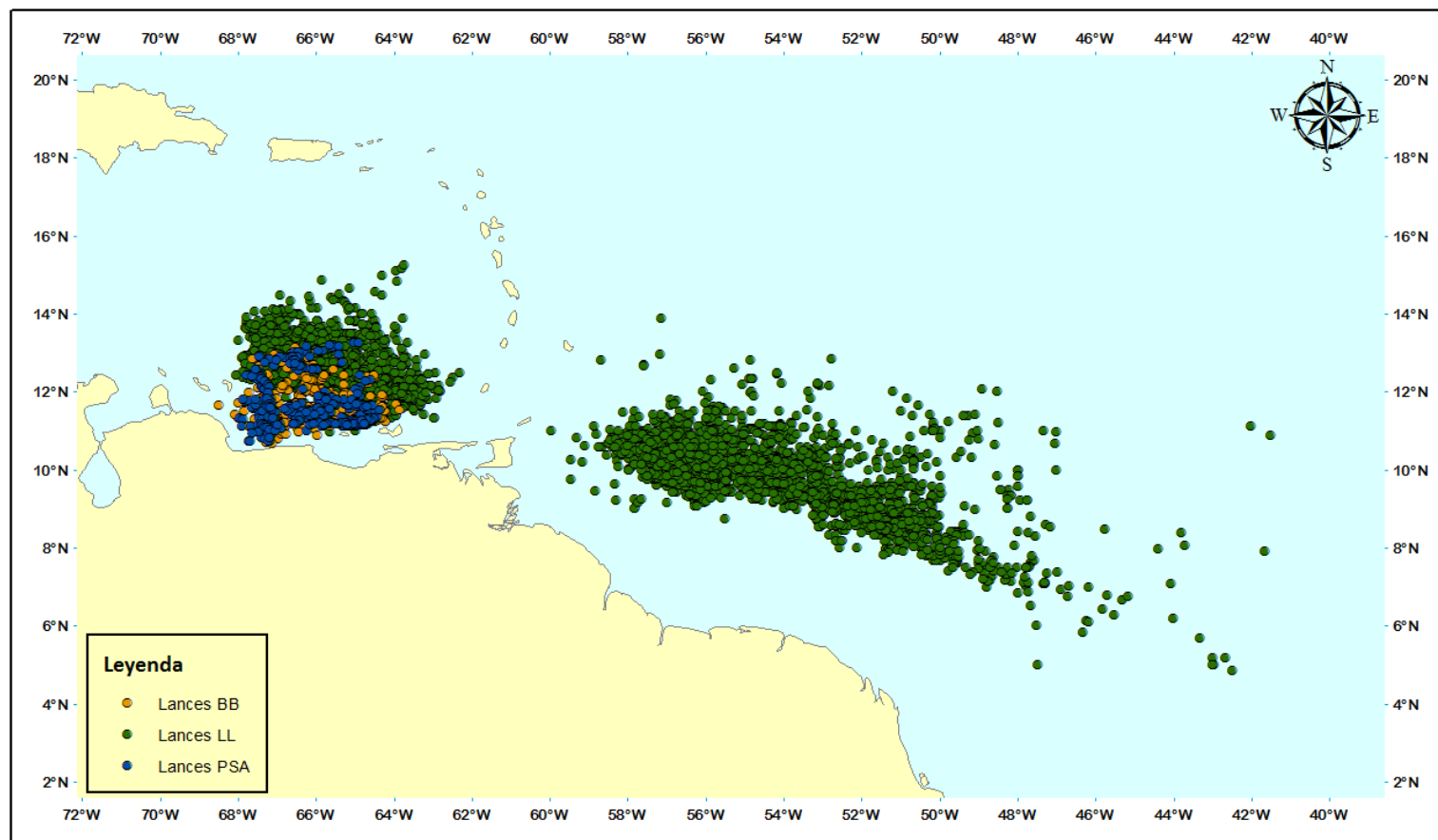


Figure 1. Área de pesca de la flota industrial atunera de Venezuela.tab

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA**

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no tiene datos de captura, debido que no cuenta con buques de pesca que esté operando en al área de la Comisión.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con sistema de recopilación de datos estadísticos, debido que no cuenta con buques de pesca que operen en el área de la Comisión.

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

N°	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	22 de agosto de 2017 mediante oficio DGIMFLMM-UBPM N° 53/17.
S2	Características de la flota	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	
S5	Muestras de tallas (Tarea II)	
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	
S11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14	
S12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de todas las actividades de introducción en jaulas)	
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	

S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedentes de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto)	
S44	Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc.	
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores, lo que incluye niveles de cobertura	
S47	Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto	
S48	Minería de datos históricos sobre la utilización y número de DCP plantados	
S49	Datos científicos recopilados en la ZEE de otra CPC	
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.
S50	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	
S51	Información sobre tintorera	
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.

S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con flota pesquera que esté operando en el área de la ICCAT.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Bolivia no a realizados operaciones de pesca por lo cual reitera que ha tenido capturas "0" durante la gestión 2015 y 2016, situación que no ha permitido aportar con datos científicos.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No aplica a Bolivia por que no ha desarrollado pesquerías en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia por que no ha desarrollado pesquerías en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de fletamiento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de Transbordo.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	

GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó ningún acuerdo de acceso y cambio.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con buques de pesca deportiva y recreo.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con Granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y reducción de la capacidad para 2016	
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	

BFT	1010	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplica a Bolivia debido que su estatus es de país No Parte Contratante.	
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2015	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo		
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo		
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas		
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS		
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia por que no cuenta con Inspectores en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)		
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo		
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo		
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo		
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo		
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este		
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm		
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD		
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD		
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD		
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD		
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD		
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD		No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este		No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en 2015		
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ		
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.	
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico		

TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2010	Pasos dados para implementar planes de ordenación de DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpón y palangre	No aplica a Bolivia no cuenta con buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15).	Aplica a Bolivia debido que toma conocimiento de todas las Resoluciones y tiene el compromiso de cumplimiento.

BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplica a Bolivia por que no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
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Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, a través de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima, toma conocimiento de todas las Resoluciones, Directrices y Disposiciones emanadas por la ICCAT, dando cumplimiento y respuesta de manera oportuna a las mismas.

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

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no cuenta con buques de pesca operando por las zonas de la ICCAT, CIAT y IOTC.

Que el Estado Plurinacional en su registro cuenta con un buque de pesca “CAPE FLOWER” de Bandera y Licencia boliviana; y que cualquier otro buque de bandera boliviana son considerados ilegales.

En fecha 22 de agosto se remitió a la ICCAT el oficio DGIMFLMM – UBPM N° 053/17, referente al envío de los Requisitos de Comunicación de Información de 2017.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2016, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 101 with 70 targeting bigeye tuna and 31 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 30,517 t. Bigeye tuna was the most dominant species, which accounts for 43% of the total catch in weight, followed by albacore with catch accounting for 39% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2016. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center. The captain of the fishing vessel was requested to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbook and electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2016. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2016, there were 19 observers deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage on albacore and bigeye vessels was 6.63% and 11.79% respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2016-2017 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, swordfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2016, le nombre de navires de pêche autorisés s'est élevé à 101 unités, 70 navires ciblant le thon obèse et 31 ciblant le germon. La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'est élevée à environ 30.517 t. Le thon obèse était la principale espèce capturée, représentant 43% de la capture totale en poids, suivie du germon qui représente 39% de la prise totale. En règle générale, le Taipei chinois a intégralement mis en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT en 2016. Tous les palangriers opérant dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT ont été équipés de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS) pour transmettre automatiquement à notre centre de contrôle des pêches un message sur la position du navire. Le capitaine du navire de pêche a été prié de remplir complètement et avec exactitude le carnet de pêche et le livre de bord électronique. Afin de respecter la limite de capture fixée par l'ICCAT, la gestion des quotas individuels a été réalisée par l'Agence des pêches pour le thon obèse, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc, le germon de l'Atlantique Sud et Nord et l'espadon. Les prises de ces espèces étaient nettement en deçà des limites de prise allouées par l'ICCAT au titre de 2016. En ce qui concerne les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins, le Taipei chinois a pris plusieurs mesures, dont la collecte des données et l'interdiction de retenir à bord, transborder, débarquer, stocker ou vendre des renards à gros yeux, des requins marteau, des requins océaniques et des requins soyeux. Depuis 2002, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques est opérationnel pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En 2016, 19 observateurs ont été déployés à bord de navires de pêche opérant dans l'océan Atlantique et le taux de couverture d'observation des navires ciblant le germon et le thon obèse s'élevait à 6,63% et 11,79% respectivement. Les programmes de recherche réalisés par des scientifiques en 2016 et 2017 incluaient les recherches sur les standardisations de la CPUE et les évaluations du thon obèse, de l'albacore, du germon, de l'espadon et des requins, ainsi que

¹ Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Road, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei 80672.

l'impact du changement climatique sur les principaux stocks de thonidés, les études sur la prise accessoire des requins et l'indice d'abondance, l'âge et la croissance des requins et la recherche sur la capture accidentelle des espèces écologiquement liées. Les résultats de ces travaux ont été présentés aux réunions intersessions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS et aux réunions ordinaires du SCRS. Quant aux obligations de déclaration, les informations statistiques connexes et les informations requises dans les recommandations de l'ICCAT ont été soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans le respect des délais impartis.

RESUMEN

En 2016, el número de buques pesqueros autorizados fue 101. De estos, 70 se dirigieron al patudo y 31 al atún blanco, y la captura total de túnidos y especies afines se situó en aproximadamente 30.517 t. La especie predominante fue el patudo, que respondió del 43% de la captura total en peso, y la siguiente fue el atún blanco que respondió del 39% de la captura total. En general, Taipei Chino implementó totalmente las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT en 2016. Todos los palangreros que operan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT han sido equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite (sistema de seguimiento de buques, VMS) a bordo para transmitir automáticamente un mensaje de la posición del buque a nuestro centro de seguimiento de la pesca. Se solicitó a los patrones de los buques pesqueros que cumplimentaran completa y precisamente el cuaderno de captura y el cuaderno de pesca electrónico. Con el fin de cumplir el límite de captura establecido por ICCAT, la gestión de la cuota individual la llevó a cabo la Agencia de Pesca para el patudo del Atlántico, la aguja azul y la aguja blanca, el atún blanco del Atlántico norte y sur y el pez espada. Las capturas de estas especies se situaron en un nivel muy inferior a los límites de captura asignados por ICCAT para 2016. Respecto a los requisitos de las recomendaciones sobre tiburones de ICCAT, Taipei Chino ha adoptado varias medidas, incluida la recopilación de datos y la prohibición de retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, o vender zorro ojón, cornudas, tiburón oceánico y tiburón jaquetón. Se ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2002. En 2016, se embarcaron 19 observadores en buques pesqueros en el Atlántico y la cobertura de observadores de los buques de atún blanco y patudo fue del 6,63% y 11,79%, respectivamente. Los programas de investigación realizados por científicos en 2016-2017 incluían investigaciones sobre estandarizaciones de CPUE y evaluaciones de patudo, rabil, atún blanco, pez espada y tiburones, sobre el impacto del cambio climático en los principales stocks de túnidos, estudios de captura fortuita e índices de abundancia de tiburones, de edad y crecimiento de los tiburones y trabajos de investigación sobre la captura incidental de especies relacionadas ecológicamente. Los resultados de estas investigaciones fueron presentados en las reuniones intersesiones de los grupos de trabajo y en las reuniones ordinarias del SCRS. En cuanto a las obligaciones en materia de comunicación, la información estadística relacionada y la información requerida por las Recomendaciones de ICCAT se envió a la Secretaría de ICCAT en los plazos requeridos.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners began operating in the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In the late 1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present there are two fleets of tuna longline fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2016, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 101 with 70 targeting bigeye tuna and 31 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows the annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2014 to 2016. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 35°N to 45°S with more concentrated in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-35°N/35°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2014 to 2016. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total catch of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore accounted for about 86% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2016, the total catch of our longline fishery was 30,517 t with 12,041 t of albacore, 13,115 t of bigeye tuna, 942 t of yellowfin tuna, 626 t of swordfish, 2,112 t of blue shark, 99 t of shortfin mako and 1,582 t of other fishes.

Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna and no catch reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data are compiled based on the data of (1) weekly catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification on settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

As for Task II, catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission has been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in **Annex 1**.

The data fields of our observer program include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species interested are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic launched in 2002. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, there were 21, 18 and 19 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2016, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 6.63% and 11.79%, respectively.

2.2 Research

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, swordfish and sharks; (2) the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (3) studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; (4) the age and growth of sharks; and (5) the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS as well as scientific journals as follows:

- Preliminary standardized catch rate of shortfin mako sharks caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/P/2016/019). It described the standardization of shortfin mako shark catch and effort data using observer records of Chinese Taipei large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2007 to 2014. Based on the shark by-catch rate, four areas, namely, A (north of 20°N), B (5°N-20°N), C (5°N-15°S), and D (south of 15°S) were categorized. To cope with the large percentage of zero shortfin mako shark catch (90%), the catch per unit effort (CPUE) was standardized using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. Standardized CPUE with 95% bootstrapping confidence intervals are reported. The standardized CPUE of shortfin mako sharks in the North Atlantic peaked in 2009 and decreased thereafter; it showed a slight increasing trend in the South Atlantic.
- Standardized catch rate index for yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) from the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 1970-2014 (Huang, 2017). Catch and effort data from the logbook of Chinese Taipei longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 1970 to 2015 were used to standardize the resources index of yellowfin tuna. Considering the yellowfin tuna is bycatch to the Chinese Taipei fleet, the generalized linear mixed model (GLMM) with delta-lognormal error assumption was applied. Due to the fishing patterns are significant changed in the early 1990s, the data is separated to two periods. The first dataset is Task II from 1970 to 1992 when yellowfin tuna was bycatch to the Chinese Taipei albacore fleet. The second stage is the logbooks of bigeye tuna fleet from 1993 to 2014 because yellowfin tuna was bycatch to the fleet. Data before 1970 and some yellowfin tuna targeting vessels' logbooks excluded from the analysis. The variables used included year, quarter, area, species impact (ratio rank for albacore and bigeye tuna only for period 1) and interaction of year and quarter. The results showed the yellowfin tuna catch per unit effort (CPUE) was decreasing from 1970 and remained low during mid-1970s to late 1980s. It increased in early 1990s and peaked in 1995. The abundance indices then slightly decreased and varied with high CPUE in 2005 and 2013.

- CPUE standardized on northern Atlantic albacore caught by Chinese Taipei longliners, 1967 to 2015 (Chang, 2017a). It showed the Chinese Taipei longline CPUE in the appropriate albacore sampling subareas was separately standardized into three periods (1967-1987, 1987-1999 and 1999-2015). In the appropriate albacore sampling subareas, the GLM with log-normal error distribution was adopted for the standardization of both yearly and quarterly CPUE trends. The results showed that the yearly standardized CPUE continuously declined up to the mid-1980s, highly fluctuated before the early 2000s, thereafter, it increased since the early 2000s up to 2015. Similar trends were also obtained for the quarterly standardized CPUE series. It was noted that splitting of the series to define the three periods for standardization purposes was based on changes in fishing operations (from traditional to deeper longline), stabilization of the fleet, and the improvement in the data collection system.
- CPUE standardized on southern Atlantic albacore caught by Chinese Taipei longliners, 1967 to 2015 (Chang F-C. 2017b). It showed the most appropriate sampling area for South Atlantic albacore was from 10°S to 45°S and from 55°W to 20°E, yet excluding the small block of 10°S-15°S/10°W-15°E. CPUE, both yearly and quarterly, trends obtained indicated that the abundance in number of the most appropriate South Atlantic albacore area declined from the late 1960s to 1990, then increased till the mid-1990s, and leveled off since the early 2000s up to 2015. Quarterly trend, as compared to its respective yearly trend, often appeared a significant peak per year implied a consistent recruitment pattern of this resource.
- CPUE standardization of sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) for the Chinese Taipei distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (Su and Sun, 2017a). Catch in number observed in logbooks and that estimated using catch ratio of sailfish over the two species (sailfish and spearfish *Tetrapturus pfluegeri*) were used to calculate nominal CPUE, and then CPUE was standardized using GLMs. Two separate eastern and western stocks of sailfish were considered in the standardization, with information on operation type (i.e. hooks per basket) included as a potential effect in the models. All of the main effects were statistically significant in the GLM analyses, except for month and longitude in the standardization of the western stock. However, relative abundance indices showed similar and consistent trends for the two scenarios on catch data. The standardized CPUE of eastern Atlantic sailfish increased from 2009 to a higher level but then dropped in the recent two years (2014-2015), while for the western stock the CPUE showed a decreasing trend during 2010 and 2014 with a slightly increase in 2015.
- Standardized catch rates of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (Tsai and Liu, 2017). The shortfin mako shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Chinese Taipei large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2007-2015 were analyzed. Based on the shark by-catch rate, four areas, namely, I (north of 20°N), II (5°N-20°N), III (5°N-15°S), and IV (south of 15°S), were categorized. To cope with the large percentage of zero shark catch, the catch per unit effort (CPUE) of shortfin mako shark, as the number of fish caught per 1,000 hooks, was standardized using a two-step delta-lognormal approach that treats the proportion of positive sets and the CPUE of positive catches separately. Standardized indices with 95% bootstrapping confidence intervals are reported. The standardized CPUE of shortfin mako sharks in the South Atlantic was relatively stable from 2007-2014 but decreased in 2015. It peaked in 2009, decreased in 2010 and fluctuated thereafter for the North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks. The shortfin mako shark by-catch in weight of the Chinese Taipei large-scale longline fishery ranged from 2 t (1989) to 89 t (2009) in the North Atlantic Ocean and ranged from 29 t (1989) to 280 t (2011) in the South Atlantic Ocean.
- CPUE standardization on southern Atlantic albacore, dating from 1967 to 2016, based on catch statistics of Chinese Taipei longliners (Feng-Chen and Shean-Ya, 2017a). The novelty of this new analysis was the definition of a new core area for albacore sets, based on the distribution maps of albacore catch, effort, proportion of catch by species for decadal periods. Cluster analysis was used to distinguish sets targeting for four main species caught (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin and swordfish) and then designated the core albacore sampling area to determine the albacore fleet. The yearly standardized CPUE series showed a continuous decline from the beginning of the Chinese Taipei longline fishery to 1990, then increased till the mid-1990s, and leveled off since the early 2000s up to 2016. Quarterly trend, as compared to its respective yearly trend, often appeared a significant peak per year implied a consistent recruitment pattern of this resource.

- CPUE standardization on northern Atlantic albacore, dating from 1967 to 2016, based on catch statistics of Chinese Taipei longliners (Feng-Chen and Shean-Ya, 2017b). The novelty of this new analysis was the definition of a new core area for albacore sets, based on the distribution maps of albacore catch, effort, proportion of catch by species for decadal periods. Cluster analysis was used to distinguish sets targeting for four main species caught (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin and swordfish) and then designated the core albacore sampling area to determine the albacore fleet. The yearly standardized CPUE series continuously declined up to early 1980s, highly fluctuated before late 1990s, thereafter, it increased since early 2000s and remained relative stable till present date up to 2016. New fishing management strategy, if applied, will then inevitably affect the longstanding understood status of the stock, because no such factor has ever been put into the model consideration.
- CPUE standardization of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean for 1968-2015 (Su and Sun, 2017b). Four periods of 1968-2015, 1968-1989, 1990-2015 and 1996-2015 and information on operation type (the number of hooks per basket, HPB) from 1996 to 2015 were considered in the standardization of CPUE to address the issue of targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices developed for swordfish for 1968-1989, 1990-2015 and 1996-2015 showed almost identical trends to those for the entire period (1968-2015). Results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear configuration (HPB) in the model as an explanatory variable. The standardized CPUE trend of swordfish started to decrease in the early 1970s, with another following slight decrease during the 1980s, but suddenly increased to a higher level during the early 1990s due to the targeting change and sharply dropped in the late 1990s, and then the trend stabilized from 2000 with higher values appearing in 2006 and 2011-2012.
- Standardizing catch and effort of the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), 1968-2015 (Su and Sun, 2017c). Two periods (1967-1989 and 1990-2015) and the information on operation type (the number of hooks per basket, HPB) from 1995 were considered in the standardization of CPUE to address the issue of targeting change of this fishery. All the predictor variables, including time, fishing area, and gear configuration were statistically significant. The standardized CPUE of swordfish for 1967-1989 and 1990-2015 were almost identical to the results based on an entire period (1967-2015). However, the relative abundance indices in the late 1990s were sensitive to the inclusion of HPB in the model. In general, the standardized CPUE of swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean showed a decreasing trend from 1967 through 1990, with a sudden increase during 1991 to 1996, but dropped to a lower level in the late 1990s and slightly decreased from 2000 until 2015.
- Preliminary estimation of seabird bycatch numbers by Chinese Taipei longline vessels in the southern Atlantic Ocean between 2002 and 2016 (Huang H., and Yeh Y. 2017). This research collected observer data from 60 Chinese Taipei tuna longline vessel trips operating in the Southern Atlantic Oceans between 2002 and 2016. In total, two thousand and ninety-nine seabirds were incidentally caught. Among them, 57.9% were albatrosses, including black-browed, yellow-nosed, wandering, and sooty albatrosses. Other seabird included white-chinned petrel, great shearwater and others. There were limited seabird bycatch in the north of 25° S. The bycatch number ranged from 0 to 68 birds per set. The bycatch rates were higher in the south of 35° S, between 2008 and 2013, and during major fishing seasons (February to July). The estimated seabird mortality was higher in 2008 and decreased in recent years.

2.3 By-catch and discard information

There were thirteen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2014-2016. It was observed that 11.2% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 37.8% were retained onboard, and 51% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (94.3%) and shortfin mako (5.6%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark and bigeye thresher.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were five species in the total of 137 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridley turtle, loggerhead turtle, green turtle and hawksbill turtle, recorded by our observers as being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2014-2016. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 106 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, in which one of them was observed near the equator and the rest were observed in the high latitude areas of the South Atlantic Ocean. The regions with higher bycatch rates of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/15°E-50°W. The major bycatch species identified were yellow-nosed albatross, spectacled petrel, short-tailed shearwater, sooty albatross and black-browed albatross.

There were four species of 5 marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2014-2016. The species identified were melon-headed whale, false killer whale, beaked whales nei and spinner dolphin.

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

No	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21/9/2017
S2	Fleet Characteristics	26/7/2017
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	26/7/2017
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	26/7/2017
S5	Size samples (Task II)	26/7/2017
S6	Catch estimated by size	26/7/2017
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic tags in the Atlantic from January 2016 to August 2017.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	26/7/2017
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	26/7/2017
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels did not fish in the area of Sargassum.
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	26/7/2017
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregation devices.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregation devices.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	26/7/2017
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme	26/7/2017
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregation devices.

No	Information required	Response
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	26/7/2017
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Su and Sun, 2017a.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/7/2014
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	26/7/2017 (Hajjej <i>et al.</i> , 2017)
S51	Information on blue shark	26/7/2017
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	26/7/2017
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	26/7/2017
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	21/9/2017, the information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	30/09/2017
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	30/09/2017
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/08/2017
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Ditto.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	15/09/2017
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	115 transshipment declarations were sent by captain of carrier vessels respectively within 24hrs of the completion of transshipment during 01/10/2016 to 15/09/2017.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	23/12/2016; 26/04//2017; 19/07/2017
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	23/12/2016; 26/04//2017; 19/07/2017
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	24/02/2016
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	02/10/2017

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	02/10/2017
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. We have authorized ports for entry of foreign vessels since 2017, and there were no foreign fishing vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species from the ICCAT Convention area.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Ditto.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Ditto.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Ditto.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Ditto.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	2 Access Agreements were sent on 19/01/2017 and 29/06/2017 for the same vessel.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Section 4.13.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	There were 85 authorized vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change from the previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	24/07/2017
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/09/2017
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No possible non-compliance data was received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No non-compliance data was received from ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance activities operated in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Ditto.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Ditto.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Ditto.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Ditto.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2016	15/02/2017
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	28/09/2017
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2016.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Ditto.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Ditto.

Category	No	Information required	Response
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Ditto.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Ditto.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Ditto.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Ditto.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Ditto.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Ditto.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Ditto.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Ditto.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Ditto.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No change from previous year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	25/09/2017
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No change from previous year.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Ditto.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Update the registration through the eBCD system directly. 23/12/2016; 06/02/2017; 15/05/2017; 18/05/2017; 20/07/2017; 07/08/2017.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	07/12/2016; 23/12/2016; 25/01/2017; 26/05/2017; 03/07/2017; 21/07/2017; 25/07/2017; 07/08/2017 22/08/2017.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	26/07/2017
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No fishing for or supported activities to fish BET/YFT/SKJ in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	21/03/2017; 25/09/2017.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	21/12/2016; 17/03/2017; 08/06/2017; 21/09/2017
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs	Not applicable. No fishing activity with FADs.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	15/09/2017
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	21/03/2017; 25/09/2017.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Ditto.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean in year 2016 and 2017.

Category	No	Information required	Response
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	15/09/2017
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Ditto.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Ditto.
SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Ditto.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Ditto.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Ditto.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Ditto.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	07/12/2016; 19/12/2016; 23/12/2016; 25/01/2017; 26/05/2017; 03/07/2017; 21/07/2017; 25/07/2017; 07/08/2017; 22/08/2017.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	07/12/2016; 23/12/2016; 23/01/2017; 25/01/2017; 26/05/2017; 03/07/2017; 21/07/2017; 25/07/2017; 07/08/2017; 22/08/2017.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of N. SWO, fished for N. SWO.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of S. SWO, fished for S. SWO.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-ALB.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	07/12/2016; 19/12/2016; 23/12/2016; 25/01/2017; 26/05/2017; 03/07/2017; 21/07/2017; 25/07/2017; 07/08/2017; 22/08/2017.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	07/12/2016; 23/12/2016; 23/01/2017; 25/01/2017; 26/05/2017; 03/07/2017; 21/07/2017; 25/07/2017; 07/08/2017; 22/08/2017.

Category	No	Information required	Response
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of N. ALB, fished for N. ALB.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel, not authorized to operate in the fishing area of S. ALB, fished for S. ALB.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	See Section 4.14.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 /15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Section 4.14.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	As bycatch species, data on catches, discards, fishing effort and the size of sailfish have been collected through the paper logbook since 2003 and E-logbook system since 2006. We further analyzed the reports submitted by observers and logbooks to gather information on the status of discards (live or dead) and the use of circle hooks for sailfish. Complying with ICCAT's requirement for Task I and Task II, fishing effort, catches, discards and size data of sailfish are reported and submitted to ICCAT Secretariat within required timeframe. We also educated and encouraged our fishermen to take appropriate measures, and required observers to record such relevant data into the reports. Further detailed information on sailfish scientific data collection has been included in the National Reports.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Ditto.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Section 4.3.

Category	No	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	As bycatch species, data on catches, discards, fishing effort and the size of blue shark have been collected through the paper logbook since 2003 and E-logbook system since 2006. We further analyzed the reports submitted by observers and logbooks to gather information on the status of discards (live or dead) for blue shark. Complying with ICCAT's requirement for Task I and Task II, fishing effort, catches, discards and size data of blue shark are reported and submitted to ICCAT Secretariat within required timeframe. We also educated and encouraged our fishermen to take appropriate measures, and required observers to record such relevant data into the reports. Further detailed information on blue shark scientific data collection has been included in the National Reports. See Section 4.3 for more related information.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Section 4.3
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only.

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

Bigeye Tuna (ICCAT Rec.14-01, 15-01)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations 14-01 and 15-01, Chinese Taipei limited the number of fishing vessels for catching of bigeye tuna to 70 in 2016. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

Northern Albacore (ICCAT Rec. 99-5)

In accordance with the ICCAT Rec. 99-5 *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore*, the number of fishing vessels for catching northern albacore was set at the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following the limitation on the number of fishing vessels, 8 vessels were authorized to fish northern albacore in 2016 and the list of vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Rec.00-14, 13-02, 13-05, 13-06, 14-01, 14-04, 15-01, 15-03, 15-05)

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, catch limits were set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized fish for swordfish were also enforced.

As for *ICCAT Rec. 00-14 Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits*, Chinese Taipei has taken into account of the requirement of the adjustment of underage/overages in the management of its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. Catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2016 have been provided in the compliance table.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 07-06, 07-07, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 12-05, 13-10, 13-11, 14-06, 15-09, 16-12)

Education:

- a) To disseminate the information on conservation of incidental catch species, in recent year pamphlets and leaflets were distributed to fishermen, fishery industries and domestic conservation groups for promoting the concept of conservation of sea turtle, seabird and sharks.
- b) To ensure the people in the industry sector better understand the recommendations on management and conservation adopted by ICCAT, the Fisheries Agency convened seminars of propagandas for introducing new measures and explaining the way for the effective implementation of such measures, including measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks.
- c) Fishermen on longliners were trained to use specific equipment in safe handling and techniques to release sea turtles and seabirds to maximize the probability of their survival.

Mandatory measure:

- a) For consideration of the safety of crew members and conservation of shark species, fishermen are required to release all live sharks incidentally caught to reduce the mortality of shark species.
- b) Fishing vessels shall carry such tools as line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- c) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S shall use tori line (of a length of at least 150 meters and 5 to 7 meters apart between streamers, and streamer be made of bright colored and durable material) during operation, and shall maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. Since 2013, all longline vessels operated in the area south of 25°S were requested to use bird-scaring line and line weighting for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds.
- d) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen were required to prohibit catching and possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011) and silky sharks (since 2012). Any by-catch of such shark species shall be released and recorded on the catch logbook.
- e) On a voluntary basis, we adopted the policy on “fins attached” aimed at tuna-fishing vessels to further carry out the full utilization of shark.

Data collection:

- a) Observers were placed on distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species and related information of incidental catch;
 - ii. the number of discards and releases of specific sharks with indication of status (dead or alive);
 - iii. interactions by sea turtle species, and the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type, and the size of the animal.
- b) Fishermen were required to duly record the following data on catch logbook:
 - i. incidental catches of sharks as well as live releases, and
 - ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle and cetacean, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.

Adopted NPOA

In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOA) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. And Chinese Taipei has already been renewing these two NPOAs since 2013. One of them (NPOA-Seabirds) has been revised and published in 2014.

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 14-04)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Atlantic and Mediterranean for the entire year since 2009.

4.5 Ban on Imports (ICCAT Rec. 02-17, 03-18)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 02-17 and Rec. 03-18, imports of products of bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna caught from those countries under trade restrictive measures were prohibited. However, the restrictive measures have been lifted since Rec. 11-19's effective date, June 7, 2012.

4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 13-13, 14-09)

Pursuant to ICCAT Rec. 13-13 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area and Rec. 14-09 Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 03-14 by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as Table 2.

4.7 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 14-09)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 14-09 Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 03-14 by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area, all large-scale tuna fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area were required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) and report their positions every 4 hours.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of their positions and to prevent fishing vessels from malfunction of VMS, all fishing vessels and transport vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS since 2005, to make immediate replacement in case of machine breakdown. Staff at the land based monitoring center was instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS reporting.

4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.10-10)

In 2016, Chinese Taipei dispatched 19 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% observer coverage based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the requirement of ICCAT, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 6.63% and 11.79%, respectively. They collected fishery data and size measurements on major target and bycatch species. Biological samples of bigeye, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species were also collected.

4.9 Recommendation by ICCAT Further Amending Recommendation 09-10 Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area (ICCAT Rec. 11-18)

To prevent illicit activities from happening again, the Fisheries Agency has been exerting its greatest efforts in cracking down any violation under the applicable legal framework. In June 2016, Senegal reported to the ICCAT Secretariat that 11 of Chinese Taipei's fishing vessels allegedly conducted unauthorized transshipment with the Liberian-flagged carrier vessel named "New Bai I No. 168" in the ICCAT Convention Area, which apparently violated relevant regulations of ICCAT and Chinese Taipei. Chinese Taipei immediately conducted investigations and confirmed that 3 of these 11 fishing vessels evidently conducted illegal transshipment with the said carrier vessel. Chinese Taipei thus at once ordered those 3 fishing vessels to return to their home port, Kaohsiung harbor, in August 2016. Sanctions for these 3 fishing vessels included that their fishing licenses and the certificates of the

captains were suspended for 1 year, the punishment of which has been completed in September 2017. Chinese Taipei also reported this case in the 20th Special Meeting of the ICCAT in Vilamoura, Portugal in November 2016, which can demonstrate the determinations of Chinese Taipei in preventing, deterring, and eliminating IUU fishing to fulfill its obligations under international law and ICCAT.

Restriction in the export of fishing vessels

Chinese Taipei promulgated “Regulations on Permission for the Export of Fishing Vessels” in 2005 and the regulations were amended in 2007. According to the said Regulations, it is required to have consultations with the authority of the country which plans for the importation of the fishing vessel, and to provide information of the fishing activities of vessel if the investment for the building of the vessel is derived from a national of Chinese Taipei. The objective of the Regulation is primarily to prevent the expansion of fishing capacity with Chinese Taipei beneficiary. Export of newly built fishing vessel in Chinese Taipei will not be permitted where the country planning for the importation of the fishing vessel refuses to consult with Chinese Taipei, or such export will be in contravention to the conservation measures adopted by the RFMOs, or the vessel will be destined to countries under sanction by RFMOs, or to non-members or non cooperating non-members of RFMOs. Under the spirit of the said regulations, exports of fishing vessels built in Chinese Taipei will in no way in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs.

Prior approval for operation of foreign flag vessels by CT nationals

To show the determination of the government in eliminating IUU fishing activities, through tremendous efforts, the Ordinance to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Vessels was enacted and promulgated on 17 December 2008. The essence of the legislation is to have both the beneficial owner State (the State whose national owns the vessel) and the flag State assumed the responsibility of fisheries management. This legislation is a major breakthrough, instead of focusing on the location of crime as appeared traditionally in the legislation of Chinese Taipei, it takes into account of person who commits the crime, that is to say, IUU fishing activities in a foreign country by any Chinese Taipei national who is the beneficial owner of the vessel will be subject to criminal prosecution, and when convicted the offender will be liable to imprisonment.

4.10 Transshipment (ICCAT Rec. 12-06)

Since the establishment of the Program for Transshipment by ICCAT in May 2007 in accordance with the *Rec. 06-11*, Chinese Taipei's vessels have been conducting at-sea transshipment in compliance with the measure adopted. In 2016, 52 vessels were authorized to transship at-sea and 27 vessels were authorized to conduct in-port transshipment. In-port transshipment was conducted in accordance with the regulations applied by the port States concerned. The detailed report on the implementation of Regional Observer Program of ICCAT in 2016 by Chinese Taipei was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Statistical Document (ICCAT Rec. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation, the system for issuing “ICCAT Bigeye tuna Statistical Document” and “ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document” was conducted since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003, respectively. In 2016, 677 Statistical Documents were issued for the trading of bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 71.8% was issued for bigeye tuna, 28.2% for swordfish. Most of the catch was exported to Japan.

4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Rec. 11-20, 13-16)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In fact, as no fishing on bluefin tuna was authorized, no Atlantic Bluefin tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) was issued by Chinese Taipei in 2016. However, Chinese Taipei provided the information of the BCDs import trading in accordance with the *Rec.13-16* and *Rec.06-13 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures*.

4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (ICCAT Rec. 14-07)

In 2016, 3 vessels of Chinese Taipei have fished in waters under jurisdiction of Sierra Leone and 2 vessels in Ascension. In 2017, 1 vessel of Chinese Taipei has fished in waters under jurisdiction of Sierra Leone. The catches include bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, albacore, swordfish, billfish and by-catch species by longliners, except for bluefin tuna and specific shark species prohibited by ICCAT.

4.14 Steps taken to implement Rec. 15-05

In accordance with ICCAT Rec 15-05, Chinese Taipei's catch of Atlantic white marlin/spearfish and blue marlin was, respectively, limited to 50 t and 150 t in 2016. To ensure the catch of white marlin/spearfish and blue marlin did not exceed the limit, and to minimize the chances of overusing such limit, the Fisheries Agency provided each vessel an individual catch limit. Once the individual vessel catch limit is exhausted, the fishermen must live release or dead discard the abovementioned species.

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

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and “*Recommendation on information collection and harmonization of data on bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries*” (11-10) which requires CPCs to provide bycatch and discard data. Chinese Taipei has taken necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, there are some difficulties of measuring physical details, such as weigh and length of the bycatch or discards, because part of bycatch was released alive or discarded dead without being taken on board. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

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Table 1 The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2016.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF ²	SWO	N.SWO	S.SWO	WHM	BUM	BIL ³	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
2003	21,908	4,557	17,351	21,563	6,486	445	170	1,511	257	1,254	104	319	112	40	931	692	710	163	0	238	55,392
2004	17,566	4,278	13,288	17,717	5,824	51	17	775	30	745	172	315	59	43	871	1,006	178	22	0	174	44,790
2005	13,270	2,540	10,730	11,984	3,596	277	2	884	140	744	56	151	104	38	1,106	1,106	147	13	0	189	32,923
2006	14,650	2,357	12,293	2,965	1,260	9	0	549	172	377	44	99	105	38	1,289	2,393	168	3	0	114	23,686
2007	14,443	1,297	13,146	12,116	1,947	0	0	774	103	671	54	233	184	16	1,759	2,469	236	7	0	178	34,416
2008	11,073	1,107	9,966	10,418	1,122	0	3	809	82	727	38	148	149	27	1,412	1,952	147	5	0	107	27,410
2009	9,541	863	8,678	13,252	1,391	0	3	701	89	612	28	195	108	6	1,239	1,429	129	3	0	65	28,090
2010	12,562	1,587	10,975	13,189	824	0	5	498	88	410	20	153	57	13	1,782	1,724	158	0	2	20	31,007
2011	14,399	1,367	13,032	13,732	1,768	0	12	616	192	424	28	199	94	16	2,353	2,286	216	0	0	80	35,799
2012	13,992	1,180	12,812	10,805	1,070	0	17	545	166	379	15	133	237	13	1,903	2,035	164	0	0	30	30,959
2013	10,913	2,394	8,519	10,316	1,259	0	17	697	115	582	7	78	286	13	1,612	2,238	165	0	1	112	27,711
2014	7,622	947	6,675	13,272	1,041	0	13	484	78	406	7	62	164	11	1,273	2,205	162	0	0	110	26,426
2015	10,014	2,857	7,157	16,453	1,220	0	9	626	115	511	10	61	196	25	1,295	1,951	165	0	0	24	32,049
2016 ¹	12,041	3,134	8,907	13,115	942	0	9	626	148	478	10	75	247	19	1,220	2,112	99	0	0	2	30,517

¹ Preliminary data

² The catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT catch table since 2004.

³ The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes. Note that catch estimates of sailfish and longbill spearfish have been separated from BIL since 2009.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2016.**a. Management in the fishing grounds**

	Scientific Observer boarding	Satellite-based vessel monitoring system	Daily or required periodic catch report	Entry/Exit report
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels. 	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Logbook report (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip Monthly/weekly/ reports via fax E-logbook report (daily catch report through VMS or facsimile by all vessels) 	<p>Prior authorization by area and group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved by project application.

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	Transshipment report	Port inspection	Statistical document program
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Report of transshipment items is required for each transshipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application and permission are required for fishing vessels that are intended to access the foreign fishing ports. The fishing vessels shall accept inspector dispatched by the Fisheries Agency boarding and inspection, if necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of issuing swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the US and Japan respectively. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports

	Landing inspection	Landing reporting
Yes, No	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inspecting catch landings according to ICCAT Resolutions/Recommendations at domestic ports if their presumed connection to IUU fishing has been confirmed. All exported frozen catch were required to be transhipped at sea or landed at authorized foreign ports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting landing data from boat owners and trade agents. Import/trade data provided by Japan. Collecting landing data at domestic ports.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei's contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2016.

Year	Contribution to ICCAT	Note
2016	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2015	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2014	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2013	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2012	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2011	131,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 20,000 Euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future.*1
2010	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission
2009	108,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the "ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund"
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for Commission

*1-The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015 (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary).

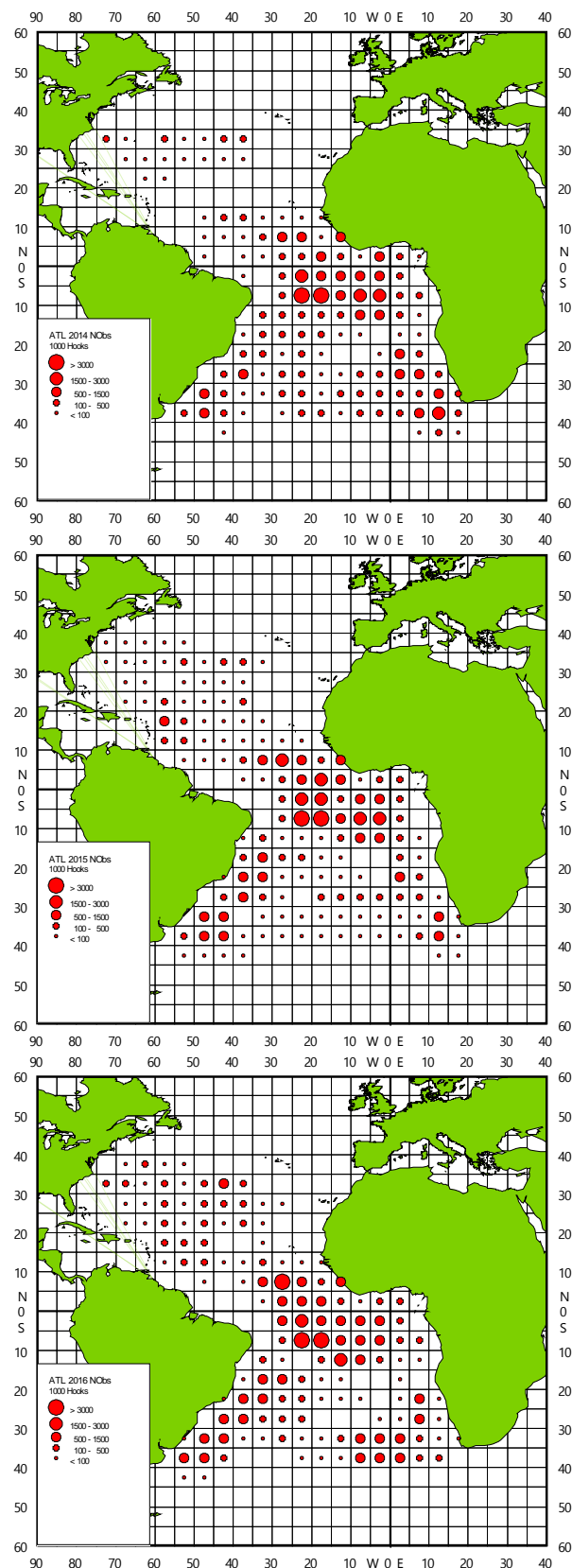


Figure 1 The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna logline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2014 (top), 2015 (middle) and 2016 (lower, preliminary data).

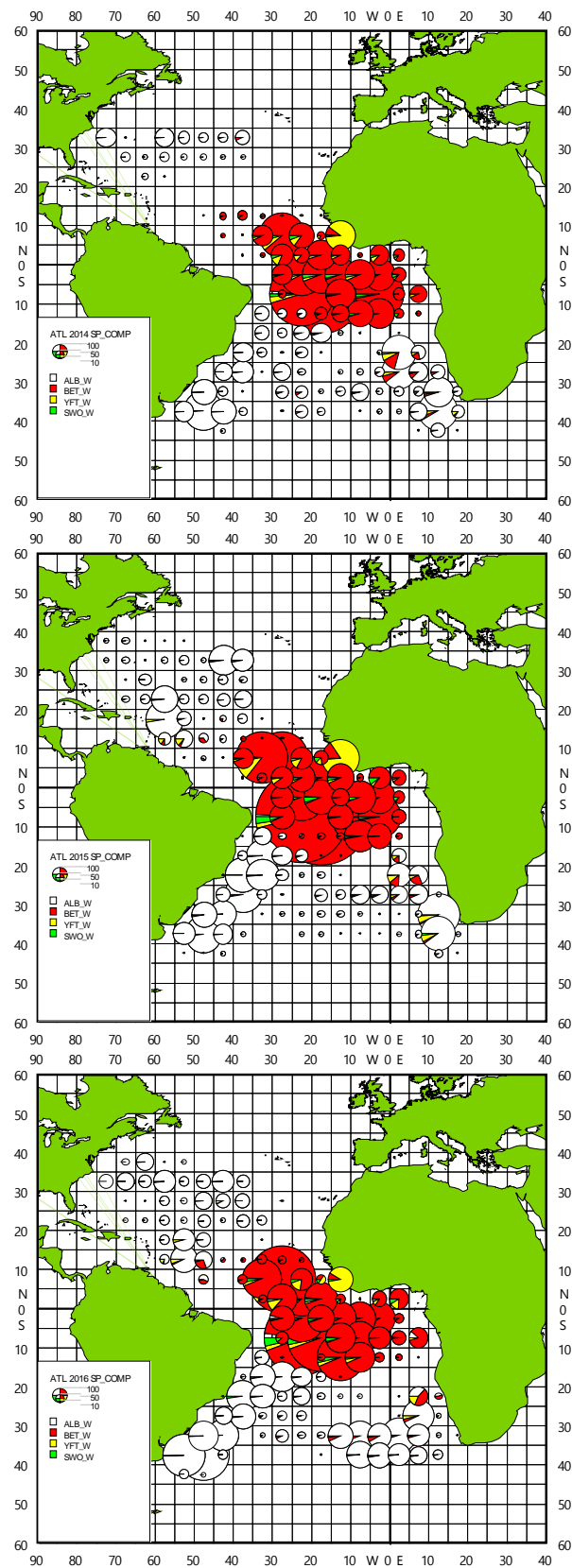


Figure 2 The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2014 (top), 2015 (middle) and 2016 (lower, preliminary data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA¹
INFORME ANNUAL DE COSTA RICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU COSTA RICA

SUMMARY

Due to its geographical position in the extreme south of the Central American isthmus, with coastline on the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, fishing in Costa Rica constitutes the main source of income and development in coastal areas. Fishing is therefore one of the country's main sectors of production, with significant exports in terms of the trade balance and contribution to Gross Domestic Product. In the context of food security, some 6-6.5 kg of fish products are consumed per capita per annum in Costa Rica, 95% of which are the result of fishing operations by national fishers, just over 80% of which are carried out in waters of the Pacific Ocean. In the ICCAT Convention area, during the 20th century and at the start of this century, fishing activity in our EEZ consolidated and the fisheries sector is largely characterised by the use of standard small-scale fishing gears: nets and hooks from launches, as well as spearfishing for coastal fish, crustaceans and mollusks. As a coastal State in the Convention area, several social and economic factors have led our fishers to deeper fisheries, with signs of interaction with species of fish covered by the Convention such as yellowfin tuna, mainly in early 2016. This has prompted our fishers to request access to these resources using longline and there is the need to assume the obligations established by the Commission, in compliance with the mandate to participate in the cooperative management of highly migratory species through RFMOs as a previous step to authorisation of the fishery. In 2016, Costa Rica has carried out positive fishing activity in the Convention area directed at some species covered by the Commission (species such as Thunnus alalunga, T. albacares, T. obesus, Makaira nigricans, Makaira spp, Prionace glauca, Carcharhinus falciformis, Isurus oxyrinchus, Sphyrna zygaena, S. lewini, Galeocerdo cuvier, Acanthocybium solandri). Accordingly, the obligation to provide data has been fulfilled, however, data on general catches has been gathered and collection of detailed information on these fisheries remains to be implemented in accordance with the terms indicated by the Commission.

RÉSUMÉ

En raison de sa position géographique à l'extrémité sud de l'isthme d'Amérique centrale, avec des côtes dans la mer des Caraïbes et l'océan Pacifique, la pêche est la principale source de revenus et de développement des zones côtières. C'est pourquoi cette activité figure parmi les principaux éléments de la production du secteur de l'élevage du pays qui présente des exportations importantes en termes de la balance commerciale et de sa contribution au produit intérieur brut. Dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire, le Costa Rica présente des taux de consommation de produits de la pêche d'environ 6-6,5 kg par habitant par an, dont plus de 95% proviennent des opérations de pêche que les pêcheurs nationaux réalisent à un peu plus de 80% dans les eaux de l'océan Pacifique. Dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT, au cours du XX^e siècle et au début du siècle actuel, l'activité halieutique dans la ZEE du Costa Rica s'est consolidée et se caractérise principalement par l'utilisation d'engins typiques de la pêche à petite échelle, à savoir des filets et des hameçons à bord de bateaux, et la pêche en plongée sous-marine, visant à l'exploitation de poissons côtiers, de crustacés et de mollusques. Divers phénomènes socio-économiques propres à notre statut d'État côtier dans la zone de la Convention ont orienté nos pêcheurs vers la pêche dans des eaux plus profondes, avec des signes d'interaction avec les espèces de poissons couvertes par la Convention comme l'albacore, principalement au début de l'année 2016, ce qui a motivé nos pêcheurs à demander l'accès à ces ressources à la palangre et le Costa Rica est conscient de la nécessité d'assumer les obligations établies par la Commission conformément au mandat de participer à la gestion coopérative des espèces hautement migratoires par le biais des ORGP comme une étape préalable à l'autorisation de la pêche. Le Costa Rica a réalisé des activités de pêche positives dans la zone de la Convention ciblant certaines espèces couvertes par la Commission en 2016 (Thunnus alalunga, T. albacares, T. obesus, Makaira nigricans, Makaira spp, Prionace glauca, Carcharhinus falciformis, Isurus oxyrinchus, Sphyrna zygaena, S. lewini, Galeocerdo cuvier, Acanthocybium solandri), c'est pourquoi le Costa Rica remplit l'obligation de présentation des données. Cependant, les données de capture sont générales et la collecte d'informations détaillées sur ces pêcheries doit encore être mise en œuvre conformément aux modalités établies par la Commission.

¹ Gustavo Meneses Castro, Ph.D., Presidente Ejecutivo, INCOPESCA.

RESUMEN

*Por su posición geográfica en el extremo sur del istmo Centroamericano, con litorales en el mar Caribe y en el océano Pacífico, la pesca constituye la principal fuente de ingresos y de desarrollo en las zonas costeras, por lo que se ubica entre los principales rubros de producción del sector pecuario del país, con exportaciones relevantes en el contexto de la balanza comercial y su aporte al Producto Interno Bruto. En el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria, Costa Rica posee índices de consumo de productos de la pesca de aproximadamente 6-6,5 kilos anuales per cápita, de los cuales más del 95% son resultado de las faenas de pesca de los pescadores nacionales, desarrollada en poco más del 80% en las aguas del océano Pacífico. En la zona del Convenio de la CICAA, durante el siglo XX e inicios del actual, la actividad pesquera pesca en nuestra ZEE, se consolidó un sector pesquero caracterizado mayormente por el uso artes propios de la pesca en pequeña escala: redes y anzuelos en lanchas, como pesca “a pulmón”, dirigidas al aprovechamiento de peces costeros, crustáceos y moluscos. Diversos fenómenos de carácter económico y social acordes con nuestra condición de Estado ribereño en la zona del Convenio, han venido orientando a nuestros pescadores hacia pesquerías de mayor profundidad, con signos de interacción con peces de especies abarcadas por la Convención como lo es el rabil, fundamentalmente a principios del 2016, lo que ha motivado a nuestros pescadores a solicitar acceso a esos recursos mediante palangre y advierten la necesidad de asumir las obligaciones establecidas por la Comisión, en cumplimiento del mandato de participar en el manejo cooperativo de las especies altamente migratorias por medio de las OROP como paso previo a la autorización de la pesquería. Costa Rica ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la zona del Convenio dirigida a algunas especies cubiertas por la Comisión durante el año 2016 (especies como *Thunnus alalunga*, *T. albacares*, *T. obesus*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Makaira spp*, *Prionace glauca*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, *Sphyrna zygaena*, *S. lewini*, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, *Acanthocybium solandri*), razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos, sin embargo, se cuenta con datos de captura generales y falta implementar la colecta de información detallada sobre estas pesquerías de acuerdo a los términos en que lo indica la Comisión.*

La República de Costa Rica aspira a recibir el beneplácito de las Partes para continuar como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora en los términos que determina la normativa de la Comisión, mientras avanza el proceso de adhesión al Convenio y obtención de la condición de Parte Contratante. En ese contexto, emite el presente informe en cumplimiento de los estándares fijados por la Comisión.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

El Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPECA), en el marco de su ley de creación, la Ley de Pesca y su reglamento, es la autoridad competente para la ejecución de la política de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales.

Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca de pequeña escala con productos de peces de escama como las corvinas (esciénidos) y jureles (carángidos), asimismo de crustáceos tales como la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICAA), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en lo pertinente definición de tallas mínimas. En lo relativo a las especies de interés para CICAA, Costa Rica mantiene un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de peces pelágicos. Se había venido postergando la decisión de desarrollar estas pesquerías, no obstante lo cual se considera técnica y políticamente indispensable en este momento fortalecer las condiciones de gobernanza y cumplimiento de los compromisos nacionales e internacionales de previo a implementar la estrategia de desarrollo de las pesquerías en la Zona del Convenio, especialmente en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica.

El INCOPECA, como autoridad ejecutora de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, en conjunto con las autoridades del Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal, del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas, y demás entes con competencias concurrentes, permiten que El Estado, en la ejecución de sus mandatos posea la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en el CICAA, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, la República de Costa Rica asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos del CICAA.

Se espera iniciar en el segundo semestre del año 2017 con una pequeña pesquería exploratoria de los recursos disponibles de las especies de túnidos tropicales (yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack), que será de oportuno reporte a CICAA y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión. Dicha exploración no ha sido posible iniciarla debido a trámites de índole gubernamental.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada por buque de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual detallada relativa a Investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA.

No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de Inspecciones y se encuentra en proceso de implementación del sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS), así como la construcción de un Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

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

Núm	Requisito	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	15/08/2017
S2	Características de la flota	15/08/2017
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	15/08/2017
S4	Captura y esfuerzo-Tarea II	15/08/2017
S5	Muestras de tallas-Tarea II	15/08/2017
S6	Captura estimada por talla	15/08/2017
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	15/08/2017
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	15/08/2017
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica
S13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica
ATÚN ROJO		
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplica, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.

Núm	Requisito	Respuesta
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No aplica, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica, Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica, Costa Rica se encuentra iniciando la implementación de cuadernos de pesca.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica, Costa Rica no utiliza estos dispositivos.
S44	El número de DCP realmente plantados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP; número de balizas/boyas y número medio seguido y perdido	No aplica, Costa Rica no utiliza estos dispositivos.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB	No aplica, en Costa Rica no se usan buques de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplica, Costa Rica está iniciando la implementación de programas de observadores.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de la Rec. 14-01	No aplica
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplica, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/Tetrapturus spp.	No aplica, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos métodos.
TIBURONES		
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplica, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica. Costa Rica se encuentra en proceso de desarrollar una guía regional; entretanto se utilizan guías aceptadas internacionalmente.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.
S39	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No aplica, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.

Núm	Requisito	Respuesta
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	Existen formatos (adjuntos) que se aplicarán para la recopilación de datos en caso de interacciones con especies no objetivo).
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica, Costa Rica no cuenta con estos programas, están en proceso de implementación.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Al resultar que Costa Rica ha iniciado recientemente su proceso de integración al CICAA, no habiendo existido anteriormente la obligación de comunicación, el siguiente es el estado de cumplimiento por Costa Rica de sus obligaciones de comunicación acordadas por CICAA.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	El informe anual correspondiente al año 2016 se presenta al solicitar el mantenimiento? de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora, atendiendo los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	El informe sobre la implementación se ha presentado en atención de los lineamientos indicados en la Recomendación 03-20, para la obtención de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	15/08/2017
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se han ejecutado transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para las notificaciones de entrada en puerto y puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio. Costa Rica está en proceso de implementación del Acuerdo Vinculante sobre las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio.

GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica. Costa Rica no ha autorizado puertos a embarcaciones extranjeras en el litoral adyacente a la Zona del Convenio.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplica. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica. Costa Rica no se han ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a Puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica. No se han suscrito acuerdos de acceso y no existen acuerdos en vigor.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte año 2016.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte año 2016.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	La Pesca Deportiva se encuentra regulada, debiéndose obedecer la disposición de liberación de las capturas (catch and release). Se debe obtener licencia por acto de pesca.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica. Costa Rica no posee buques registrados ni implicados en pesca IUU.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica. No existen reportes de incumplimiento.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica. No existen reportes de incumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica. No existen avistamientos.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica. No existen avistamientos.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades de granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, inspección y reducción de la capacidad para 2016	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.

BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o cuotas individuales	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Los informes sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, incluyendo información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2015	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica. no se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica. no se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica. No se ejercen actividades sobre atún rojo.

TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en 2016	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica. No existen investigaciones realizadas relativas a actividades IUU.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. Costa Rica oportunamente hará efectivas las disposiciones que se adopten en el marco del CICAA.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2009	Capturas trimestrales de patudo	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
TRO	2010	Pasos dados para implementar planes de ordenación de DCP (véase también el requisito S25)	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. Costa Rica prohíbe el uso de los DCP.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpón y palangre	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones.

SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientoso	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones, en adición a un estricto control y fiscalización de los desembarques.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	Costa Rica cuenta con instrumentos legales suficientes para respaldar la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de los tiburones. Se prohíbe el aleteo en la legislación nacional y en la regional acordada en el marco de OSPESCA, ejerciendo inspección del 100% en las descargas que contengan tiburones, emitiéndose un instrumento específico de trazabilidad del tiburón para asegurar su origen legal.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplica. No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. No obstante Costa Rica posee una rigurosa estructura de control en puertos y aduanas sobre especies protegidas, en particular los tiburones.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con investigaciones en este campo.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica. Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplica. No se cuenta con objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT.

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

No existen en el período de reporte, ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de CICAA que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas, debido a que no existió flota activa en el periodo 2013-2015.

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

A la fecha no se ha experimentado dificultades de implementación de las medidas de ordenación del CICAA, pero si se debe mejorar la implementación de formularios para recolección de datos de capturas y otra información. No se observa dificultades futuras de implementación debido a que a partir del otorgamiento de la condición de No Parte Colaboradora en CICAA, Costa Rica con sustento en la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, su Reglamento, la Ley de Creación del INCOPECA y en cumplimiento de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, el Acuerdo sobre las Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto y el Acuerdo de Peces Transzonales y Altamente Migratorios, estará en capacidad de adoptar las recomendaciones y resoluciones de CICAA para su implementación inmediata.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA

SUMMARY

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2016 a total of 749,541kg of shark and 712,736 kg of scombrids were harvested. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche artisanale de la Guyana opère non loin des côtes, à l'intérieur de la zone économique exclusive, et cible un certain nombre d'espèces de poissons de fond (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). Dans cette pêche, les scombridés et les requins sont capturés en tant que prise accessoire et sont de nature saisonnière. En 2016, un total de 749.541 kg de requins et de 712.736 kg de scombridés a été capturé. Les requins continuent à être débarqués en poids manipulé, ce qui pose un véritable problème pour l'enregistrement des prises de requins par espèce individuelle.

RESUMEN

La pesquería artesanal de Guyana se realiza cerca de la costa y opera dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional. Se dirige a diversas especies de peces de fondo (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). En esta pesquería los escómbridos y los tiburones son capturas fortuitas estacionales. En 2016, se capturó un total de 749.541 kg de tiburones y 712.736 kg de escómbridos. Los tiburones continúan desembarcándose ya manipulados, lo que plantea un gran problema a la hora de consignar las capturas de tiburones por especies individuales.

Part I (Annual fisheries information)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2016 the fisheries sector made two (2) percent contribution to the Guyana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The overall marine production increased by seventeen (17) percent when compared to the previous year.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) funded a project on "Sharks and Rays Scoping Study for the Artisanal Fisheries in Guyana". The project was done by staff and students from the University of Guyana in collaboration with staff from the Fisheries Department. They were able to identify fourteen (14) species of sharks caught by gillnets in Guyana. A preliminary list of shark species landed and exported was prepared.

The study stemmed from Guyana's obligations to CITES and the recent issues that surround the trade of sharks and rays (including their products). In 2013, several species were listed on Appendix II of CITES (*S. leweni*, *S. mokarran* and *S. zygaena*); due to the lack of capacity to taxonomically identify sharks and rays species, species composition of landings and exports unknown; stock status unknown, the lack of a shark management plan, as well as their life history characteristics of these species.

1.1 Description of the fishery

In Guyana, there is an inshore artisanal fishery, using locally made boats that exploit both demersal and pelagic species found near shore and within the national EEZ. In this fishery four gear types are common: (i) Chinese seine / fyke net, (ii) Pin seine, (iii) Caddell, (iv) Gillnet (nylon and polyethylene).

All the boats are made from wood and are manufactured locally. The boats are 6 to 18 m in overall length and are powered by sails, outboard, or onboard engines.

¹Fisheries Department, Guyana.

1.1.1 Fishing gear and vessels

Chinese seine, caddell and pin seine vessels are flat-bottomed dories powered by sail, paddle or small outboard engines which give more maneuverability over shallow, muddy and sandy bottom areas. Chinese seines are funnel-shaped nets, 16 m (52 ft) long and 4-6 m (13.1-19.6 ft) wide at the mouth. The mesh size gradually tapers from 8 cm at the mouth to 1 cm at the funnel end.

Cadell or demersal longline fishing vessels ranged in size from 6.71 to 9.15 m (22-30 ft) in length. A caddell line consists of a horizontal/ground line anchored at each end, with a series of about 800 dangling/vertical lines, set with baited hooks at 2 m outwards. Each vessel carries between 4-5 wooden trays with each tray having 2-6 main lines.

Nylon gillnet boats are v-bottom boats ranging in size from 7.63 to 9.15 m (25 – 30 ft) in length. These boats have no cabin but are equipped with an icebox and are usually powered by 48-hp outboard engines. The fishers therefore conduct daily fishing trips. Vessels using the (polyethylene) gillnet gear are v-bottom vessels with a length range of 12.2-15.25 m (40-50 ft). These vessels have a cabin and utilize diesel-powered inboard engines. The length of the trip for a gillnet vessel is usually 10-21 days.

Approximately 60 % of the artisanal vessels use gillnets and fishing is done in coastal / shallow waters. The fishers would normally harvest all available species of fish in season for example, snappers and trout, with sharks comprising the main portion of the by-catch. The gillnet gear is responsible for capturing 90 % of the sharks landed in Guyana.

For a normal fishing trip, a vessel would spend 7-15 days at sea. Sharks are harvested all year round, with a peak in landings usually during May – December. Notably is the use of mixed gears on vessels including gauges of gillnets.

1.1.2 Catches

Sharks and scombrids are exploited in Guyana mainly with the gillnet gears. This gear type is non-specific and catches all species of fish. The main target resources, however, are the smaller ground fish species (*Macrodon ancylodon*, *Nebris microps* and *Micropogonias furnieri*). Due to the incidental nature of the shark catches, this makes it difficult to control the harvest of juvenile sharks caught in the shallower waters and also to record shark catches by individual species. Other gear types that catch sharks are the caddell lines (manual longline), handline, trawl nets and pin seine.

All the landings data for sharks and scombrids are reported to ICCAT, together with the numbers of fishing vessels involved in these fisheries (**Tables 1 and 2**). At present effective fishing effort is not recorded, and hence only Task I data have been reported this year. Notably, shark fishery is a multimillion dollar fishing activity, and contributed significantly to the overall export of total fish products from Guyana at a value of US\$ 1.3 m for 2016, and decrease of ten percent when compared to the previous year. Notably, the value of the fins and glue is significant rather than the carcass.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Only the juvenile sharks (caught by either caddell, chinese seine or gillnet nylon), which account for 4% of the total catch landed whole. Over the years it was difficult to record shark caught by species. The Fisheries Department has noted the challenges and sought technical assistance from external organizations (FAO and CRFM) to address the issue of identification of dressed sharks. Some of species are identified when landed whole are hammerhead, tiger, blacktip, sand and Caribbean sharpnose what is known locally as waterbelly shark.

More so, the department is working continuously on improving its data base and statistical reports and has used data from the monthly sampling program. Fishers were encouraged through sensitization program to fill logs accurately on each trip. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory that owners of licenced processing plants must fill log books and submit to the department every month.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

3.1 Plans for expansion

There are plans to expand exploitation of large pelagic fishery - tuna and tuna like species. One local company was given permission to catch tunas using converted trawlers equipped with longline gears, # 4 hooks and squid as bait to fish. Seventy-nine (79) trips were during 2016 using seven vessels. Both targets species and by catch were landed in Guyana (**Table 3**).

The management of this fishery is still in its infancy stage and the department is currently working on the policy and regulations to better control the fishery. The department is in receipt of several applicants from both local and foreigners to harvest tuna. These applications are pending.

Venezuelan vessels targeting red snapper used handlines with # 7 hooks have caught tunas and tuna like species as by-catch. Guyana is a signatory to CITES and has received list with species of sharks on Appendix 11 of CITES. The Fisheries Department is collaborating with FAO to develop a National Plan of Action for Sharks.

Guyana has signed an agreement Port State Management Authority (PSMA) with United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that will allow the country to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in its territorial waters. Guyana has joined 22 other countries. The signing was done in Rome.

The Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) had several meetings during the year. The committee made no decision regarding the numbers of licences to be issued for harvesting of tuna in Guyana’s waters.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The implementation of Aerial Reconnaissance activity was done in 2016 with seven trips within Guyana’s Exclusive Economic Zone. It was a collaboration of several agencies including Guyana Coast Guard, Fisheries Department, Customs, Guyana Energy Authority among others. These regular patrols assisted greatly to combat the issue of piracy among others. There was ninety five (95) percent decrease of attacks and only one fisher died.

Table 1. Boat count for artisanal vessel by gear types 2016.

<i>Gear Type</i>	<i>#Vessels</i>
Gillnet Polyethylene 5 –6” mesh size	296
Gillnet Polyethylene 7- 8” mesh size	64
Gillnet nylon 2-4” mesh size	448
Caddell # 5 – 9 hooks	87
Chinese Seine 4 –5 bundles (25 –30 lbs each)	307
Pin Seine	32
Total	1234

Industrial and Semi Industrial

<i>Gears Type</i>	<i># of Vessels</i>
Trawlers Nets	113
Traps	38
Longline	18

Table 2. Scombrids and shark production by species (kg) 2016.

<i>Scombrids</i>		<i>Sharks</i>	<i>Tuna & Tuna – like species (caught by Red Snapper Vessels)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Scomberomorus Cavalla</i>	Unidentified shark species	Unidentified	
399,219	313,517	749,514	1,434	1,463,684

Table 3. Tuna and Tuna like species (kg).

<i>Species</i>	<i>Tuna</i>	<i>Wahoo</i>	<i>Marlin</i>	<i>Oil fish</i>	<i>Swordfish</i>	<i>Total</i>
Quantity	229,411	190	48,423	3,679	5,635	287,338

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

The Republic of Suriname is a country on the northeastern Atlantic coast of South America. During the year 2016 there were no vessels registered under the flag of Suriname. Suriname allows Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme. These vessels also fish in international waters, the type of gear is longline with boat length between 18 - 24 m. They land all their catch at the designated port of Suriname. The main species that are being landed are yellowfin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar and sailfish. Yellowfin tuna is the most important species landed by the foreign flag vessels. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. From January 2016 up to December 2016 the Panamanian longline fleet of 30 vessels landed approximately 2,275 t of fresh tuna and tuna-like species on ice and 1,675 t of frozen tuna and tuna-like species and sharks, a total of approximately 3950 t, at the designated port of Suriname.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Suriname est un pays situé sur la côte atlantique Nord-Est de l'Amérique du Sud. En 2016, aucun sennneur n'était immatriculé sous le pavillon du Suriname. Le Suriname permet aux navires battant pavillon panaméen de pêcher dans les eaux relevant de la juridiction du Suriname pour les espèces gérées par l'ICCAT dans le cadre de notre système national d'octroi de licences. Ces navires pêchent également dans les eaux internationales, le type d'engin est la palangre et la longueur des bateaux oscille entre 18 et 24 m. Ils débarquent toutes leurs prises au port désigné du Suriname. Les principales espèces débarquées sont l'albacore, le germon de l'Atlantique Nord, le requin peau bleue et d'autres espèces telles que la coryphène, le thazard bâtard, l'escolier noir et le voilier. L'albacore est la plus importante espèce débarquée par les navires battant pavillon étranger. Les poissons sont débarqués de deux façons : à l'état frais conservés sur de la glace et surgelés. De janvier 2016 à décembre 2016, la flotte panaméenne de 30 navires a débarqué environ 2.275 t de thon et d'espèces apparentées à l'état frais sur de la glace et 1.675 t de thon et d'espèces apparentées et de requins congelés, soit un total d'environ 3.950 t dans le port désigné du Suriname.

RESUMEN

La República de Surinam es un país situado en la costa atlántica nororiental de Sudamérica. Durante el año 2016 no hubo buques registrados bajo pabellón de Surinam. Surinam permite a buques con pabellón panameño pescar en aguas bajo jurisdicción de Surinam especies gestionadas por ICCAT mediante nuestro programa nacional de concesión de licencias. Estos buques también pescan en aguas internacionales, el tipo de arte es el palangre con esloras del buque entre 18 y 24 m. Desembarcan todas sus capturas en los puertos designados de Surinam. Las principales especies desembarcadas son rabil, atún blanco del Atlántico norte, tintorera y otras especies como dorado, peto, escolar y pez vela. El rabil es la especie más importante en lo que concierne a los desembarques de buques con pabellón extranjero. Esta especie se desembarca de dos formas: fresca conservada en hielo y congelada. De enero de 2016 hasta diciembre de 2016, la flota de palangre panameña de 30 buques desembarcó aproximadamente 2.275 t de túnidos y especies afines frescas en hielo, y 1.675 t de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones congeladas, lo que supone un total de aproximadamente 3.940 t en el puerto designado de Surinam.

¹ Tania Tong Sang, Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com.

Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)**Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal groups. There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets which consists of a maximum allowable issue of licenses for each category. The registration of industrial vessels is divided into three categories: 1. SA – vessels (these are only Surinamese flag vessels) 2. SB – vessels (fifty percent Surinamese and fifty percent foreign flag vessels) 3. SC – vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels).

We have one designated port into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry which is called the port of Cevihas and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Suriname does not conduct research activities in the Convention area.

The Statistics and Research division of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

The licensing scheme also obliges fishing vessels owners/operators to regularly submit data on their fishing operations based on our format at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These forms include quantities of landing by species.

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

No.	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2016.
S2	Fleet characteristics	28 July 2017 sent to ICCAT.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28 July 2017 sent to ICCAT.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2016.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2016.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2016.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a tagging program.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program yet.
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program yet. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species in 2016.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved with pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.

S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on WBFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea.
S44	Number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea.
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable. Suriname has no support vessel.
S46	Information collected by observers , including coverage levels	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a national observer program yet.
S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable. Suriname does not have a sampling programme.
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
SHARKS		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting sharks in 2016.
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. Suriname did not do any research on shortfin mako.
S51	Information on blue sharks	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting blue sharks in 2016.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.

S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.

Part II (management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Suriname strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>The foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the ICCAT Convention area, in Suriname:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have a valid fishing license - Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system - Strictly follow all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery - Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities in Suriname. <p>In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard. The Masters of the foreign vessels are also been provided with information of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.</p>
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016. Information sent on 28 July 2017.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Suriname did not charter any vessels in 2016.

GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Suriname did not charter any vessels in 2016.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities in 2016.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any transshipment activities in 2016.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Not applicable. Suriname has no carrier vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	28 July 2017 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	28 July 2017 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	28 July 2017 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	See section 5.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	See section 5.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See section 5.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for port inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Sent to ICCAT on May 6, 2014. Suriname has no access agreement with Panama, however we allow Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	According to national legislation all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the designated port of Suriname, Cevihas N.V. All fishing vessels, authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are also required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS). The Licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessels to submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. These forms include quantities of landing by species.

GEN	0020	List of vessels of 20 metres or greater	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in sport & recreational fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Suriname had no information on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA or have sighted vessels engaged in such activities in 2016.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any comments on IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Suriname does not import tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Suriname did not have any flag vessels targeting tunas in 2016.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2017	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2016	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.

BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.

BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
TRO	2004	Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import bigeye.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname did not export bigeye in 2016.
TRO	2009	Quarterly catches of bigeye catches	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
TRO	2010	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25)	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
TRO	2011	Tropical Tuna Fishing Management Plan	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Suriname does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Suriname is not exporting swordfish.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname does not fish swordfish in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
SWO	3008	List of vessels less than 7m if not included previously in SWO 3003	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
SWO	3009	Choice of closed season for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3010	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.

SWO	3011	Quarterly Reports of MED-SWO catches	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any fishing activities in the Mediterranean Sea.
SWO	3012	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Not applicable. Suriname has no tagging programme.
SWO	3013	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2016.
SWO	3014	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
SWO	3015	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2016.
SWO	3016	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2016.
SWO	3017	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2016.
SWO	3018	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels catching swordfish in the Convention area in 2016.
ALB	4003	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch Mediterranean albacore in 2016.
ALB	4004	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic albacore in 2016.
ALB	4005	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic albacore in 2016.
ALB	4006	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic albacore in 2016.
ALB	4007	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic albacore in 2016.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 1204/15-05 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016. Suriname has no domestic legislation that prohibit dead discards of marlins.
BIL	5003	Description of data collection programmes and steps taken to implement Rec. 16-11	Suriname had no vessels catching Atlantic sailfish in the Convention area in 2016.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Suriname had no flag vessels targeting hammerhead sharks in 2016. The Masters of the foreign flag vessels are been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.

SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching sharks in 2016.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching shortfin mako sharks in 2016.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching sharks in 2016.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2017 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 and 15-06)	28 July 2017 sent to ICCAT.
SHK	7006	Information on the actions taken domestically to monitor catches and to conserve and manage blue shark	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels, flying their flag catching blue shark in 2016.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2016.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Suriname has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Suriname has not lodge an objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Institute for Fisheries Inspection (VKI) conducts quality inspections on all fishing landings, which are exported. All fish and fish products which are exported to the European Union need to have an illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate. The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within territorial waters and Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the central fishing port.

All the foreign vessels are required to inform the central fishery port and the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

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

We are not always in a position to ensure full compliance with the conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. This has been as a result of several factors such as limited financial and human capacity, an outdated fisheries legislation. To ensure Suriname's ability to comply with relevant conservation and management measures the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries started in 2016 with the drafting of an updated fishing legislation.

With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the *Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port* (Rec. 12-07), Suriname, as port CPC, is still waiting for assistance to train our inspectors. On May 11, 2016, we sent relevant information of Suriname to the ICCAT Secretariat regarding our need to for training/assistance to comply with Recommendation 12-07.